This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

https://books.google.com

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES
3 3433 00686390 0

CHRONICLE.

1905.

Digitized by Google

Oxfordshire
VWZH
Digitized by Google

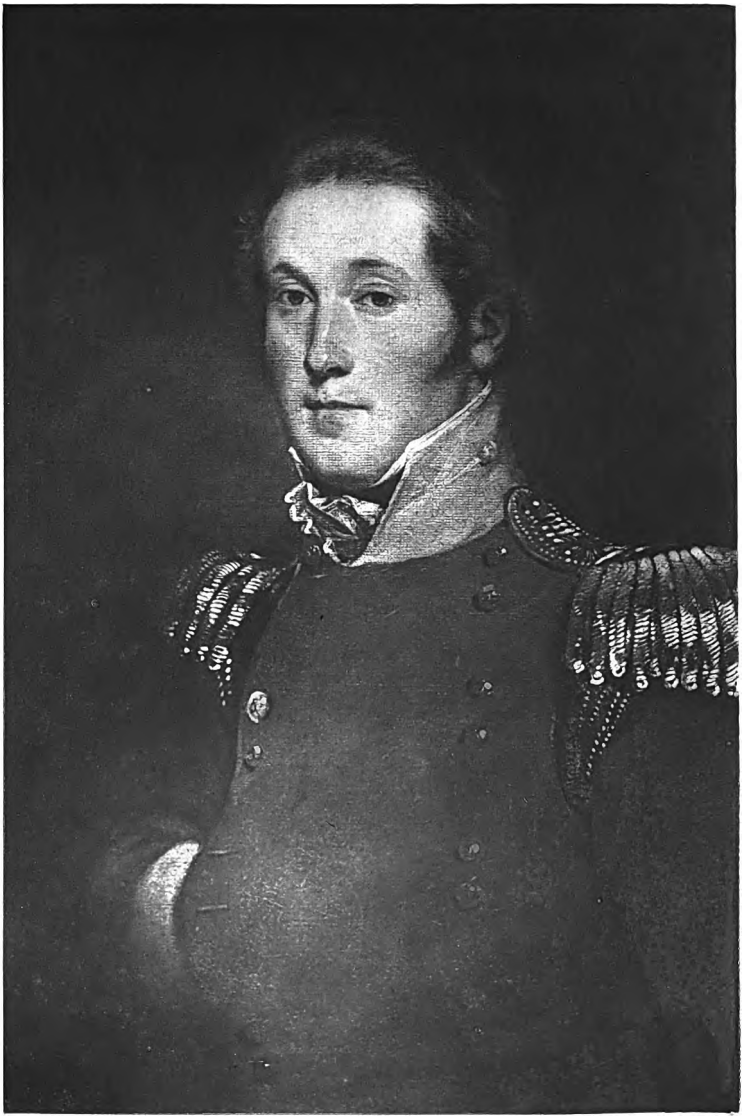
Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R L

Digitized by Google



CAPTAIN WILLIAM ROWAN,

52nd Light Infantry.

[Afterwards FIELD-MARSHAL SIR W. ROWAN, G.C.B.]

Digitized by Google

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY CHRONICLE,

1905.

AN ANNUAL RECORD OF THE FIRST AND SECOND BATTALIONS,
FORMERLY THE 43RD AND 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Compiled and Edited
BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL A. F. MOCKLER-FERRYMAN.

MOUNTED INFANTRY, 2ND BATTALION.

VOLUME XIV.

NEW YORK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

London:
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
Government and General Publishers,
EAST HARDING STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
4141451
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R 19-9 L

NEW YORK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

Digitized by Google

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY CHRONICLE.

Patron:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PORTUGAL,
Colonel-in-Chief of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

COMMITTEE.

President:

Lieut.-General F. Green-Wilkinson, C.B.,
Colonel of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Members:

Colonel J. Colebrooke Carter, *late* 43rd Light Infantry.
Colonel Sir St. Vincent A. Hammick, Bart., *late* 43rd Light Infantry.
Major F. A. B. Talbot, *late* 43rd Light Infantry.
Major C. J. Boyle, *late* 52nd Light Infantry.
The Officer Commanding, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
The Officer Commanding, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
The Officer Commanding the Regimental Depôt.
The Adjutant, 1st Battalion.*
The Adjutant, 2nd Battalion.*
The Adjutant of the Depôt.*

Hon. Sec. and Editor:
Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Mockler-Ferryman.

Bankers: Messrs. Cox & Co.

Members marked thus * form the *Working* Committee.

Digitized by Google

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "CHRONICLE," 1905.

Major H. A. Adair.
Lieut. A. D. R. Aldred.
Lieut. Hon. C. A. J. Annesley.
Major-General T. M. Bailie.
Captain J. A. Ballard.
Viscount Bangor.
Lieut. A. J. N. Bartlett.
Major D. J. Barton.
Captain A. G. Bayley.
Lieut. F. H. Beaufort.
Lieut. G. Blewitt.
C. Booth, Esq.
Lieut. U. J. D. Bourke.
Captain E. T. C. Bower.
Major C. J. Boyle.
Captain H. R. M. Brooke-Popham.
Captain W. M^{c}N. Cairns.
Captain C. A. Cardwell.
Lieut. C. F. K. Carfrae.
Colonel J. Colebrooke Carter.
Captain L. J. Carter.
The Reverend C. Cator.
Captain C. O. Chichester.
Major E. M. Childers.
Colonel W. Clark.
Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark.
Captain E. R. Clayton.
Major C. H. Cobb.

Digitized by Google

Captain E. L. Somers-Cocks.
H. Collinssplatt, Esq.
Lieut.-General F. M. Colvile, C.B.
Captain G. N. Colvile, D.S.O.
Major W. Corbett-Winder.
Colonel S. Crozier.
Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Crosse.
Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Cunliffe.
Captain Sir Charles Cuyler, Bart.
Colonel Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B.
Captain H. F. Darell-Brown.
Major H. R. Davies.
Major J. D. W. Davy.
Mrs. C. R. Day.
Lieut. H. M. Dillon.
Lieut.-Colonel H. M. S. Douglas.
Major W. H. Drage.
Colonel R. Eccles.
Major A. J. F. Eden.
Colonel F. J. Evelegh.
Major C. E. G. M. Fairtlough.
Captain H. G. Fane.
Lieut.-Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O.
Lieut. G. Farmer.
Captain R. M. Feilden.
Lieut. A. J. Fergusson.
Lieut. C. Fitzgerald.
Captain Hon. G. W. F. S. Foljambe.
Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.
Captain C. H. Frith.
Captain J. F. C. Fuller.
Major P. T. Godsal.
Surgeon-Major Gogarty.
Lieut.-Colonel R. A. P. Grant.
Lieut.-General F. Green-Wilkinson, C.B.

Digitized by Google

Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O.
Colonel Sir St. V. A. Hammick, Bart.
Captain S. F. Hammick.
Captain O. R. L. Hampden.
Colonel J. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Lieut. A. H. Harden.
Captain A. Henley.
Captain C. F. Henley.
Major F. J. Henley.
Lieut. R. E. U. Hermon-Hodge.
Lieut. C. G. Higgins.
Captain H. N. Holden.
Lieut. F. V. Holt.
Lieut.-Colonel R. G. H. Hughes.
Captain W. C. Hunter.
Lieut. T. Ivey.
Lieut.-Colonel J. Johnstone.
E. Stewart Ker, Esq.
Captain R. D. Keyworth.
Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick.
Major F. G. L. Lamotte.
A. R. M. Langhorne, Esq.
Lieut. E. H. Lenthall.
Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.
Lieut. R. O. Logan.
Major R. C. Luard.
Captain W. Marriott-Dodington.
Captain J. P. Meade.
Lieut. C. J. Mitchell.
Major G. F. Mockler.
Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Mockler-Ferryman.
Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Money.
Lieut. W. E. T. Morland.
Captain G. S. F. Napier.

Digitized by Google

Major F. J. Newton-King.
Lieut.-Colonel S. P. T. Nicholl.
Captain H. C. Nisbet.
Miss Odell.
Major P. B. Osborn, D.S.O.
R. L. Ovey, Esq.
Captain W. Owen.
Captain R. C. R. Owen.
Captain C. Parr.
Lieut. B. C. Parr.
Captain T. H. Pearson.
Captain C. C. Pearson.
Lieut.-Colonel C. Lennox Peel.
Colonel F. H. Plowden, C.B.
Lieut. J. A. Pollock.
Lieut. A. W. N. Ponsonby.
Captain L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy.
Colonel H. L. Powys.
Captain W. Ross.
Captain H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O.
Captain R. E. Salkeld.
Lieut. R. E. Sanderson.
Lieut. C. L. Scott.
F. W. M. D. Scott, Esq.
Captain L. F. Scott.
Lieut. B. H. Shaw.
Lieut. R. V. Simpson.
Captain P. S. Stanhope.
Lieut. B. Stannard.
General Sir E. Stanton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Major E. A. Stanton.
Captain F. H. Stapleton.
Lieut. R. Stephens.
Captain W. J. Stopford, C.B.
Colonel J. A. Strachan.

Digitized by Google

Lieut. G. A. Sullivan.
Major F. A. B. Talbot.
Lieut. F. F. Tarver.
Major-General Astley Terry.
Major H. A. Terry.
Major S. John Tombs.
Lieut. L. Tunnard.
Colonel E. Villiers, A.D.C.
Captain L. E. S. Ward.
Captain R. E. Watt.
Lieut. J. T. Weatherby.
Major E. D. White.
Lieut.-Colonel R. B. R. Williamson.
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. G. H. Windsor-Clive.
Captain H. L. Wood.
G. B. Young, Esq.

Digitized by Google

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Regimental Calendar for 1906	1
The Army List, January 1905	26
The Army List, December 1905	27
Officers Extra-regimentally Employed, December 1905	28
Former Officers of Regiment on Active List, December 1905	29
Reserve of Officers, December 1905	30
The 1st Battalion, 1st January 1905	31
Record of the 1st Battalion for 1905	34
The 2nd Battalion, 1st January 1905	48
Record of the 2nd Battalion for 1905	51
The Depôt, 1st January 1905	56
The New Depôt System	59
Extracts from the "London Gazette," 1905	62
Musketry, 1905	67
Athletics, 1905	74
Cricket, 1905	83
Football, 1905	84
Polo, 1905	86
Polo Pony Race	87
The Regimental Dinner, 1905	88
Soldiers' Cottage Homes	89
The Dalzell Trust and Pension Fund	90
Changes in Clothing, &c., 1905	91
Kasauli Depôt, 1905	92
Indian Shooting Trips, 1905	96
Occasional Notes	103
Miscellaneous:	
Peninsular War, 1811–12. Captain J. F. Ewart's Diary	106
New Orleans. Lieut. J. H. Cooke's Experiences	170
A 52nd Veteran. John Jack	204
The Opening of the Waterloo Campaign. Major General Adams' Brigade Orders	207
Havanna Prize Money	215
Regimental Soldiering, 1840–43. Captain Jarvis' Diary	217
The Wreck of the "Birkenhead"	239
The Beginning of the Indian Mutiny	241
The Delhi Roll of the 52nd	262
52nd Plate	276
52nd Relics and War Medals	278
A 43rd Playbill	280
Extracts from Old Army Lists	282

Digitized by Google

	PAGE
OBITUARY, 1905:	
Colonel Henry Coker Adams	290
Colonel William Livesay	290
Lieut.-Colonel Richard Harman, D.S.O.	290
Lieut.-Colonel Lord Charles Robert Pratt	291
Colonel Henry Ayshford Sanford	291
Lieut.-Colonel Robert Octavius Cumming	292
Mr. Herbert Boyles Osborne	292
Mr. John Shaw-Kennedy	292
NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS	293
INDEX	294
ILLUSTRATIONS:	
Captain William Rowan	*Frontispiece*
Mounted Infantry, 2nd Battalion	*Title Page*
1st Battalion on Parade, 1905	*facing* 31
Orderly Room, 1st Battalion, 1905	„ 35
Staff and Sergeants, 2nd Battalion, 1905	„ 49
Lance-Corporal A. Jeacock	69
Private W. Wright	70
Corporal Sadd	72
Winners of the Inter-Company Hockey, 1st Battalion, 1905	*facing* 79
Tiger Shooting, Christmas, 1905	„ 97
Lieut. Stephens' First Bear	101
Quartermaster-Sergeant Bridgewater	105
The 52nd on the March to Talavera	*facing* 169
Private John Jack's Medals	„ 205
Private John Jack	205
Captain John Gunning	*facing* 215
Captain J. G. Jarvis	„ 223
The 52nd at Aldershot, 1879	„ 277
Captain W. O. Gunning	„ 287
Colonel William Livesay	„ 290
Colonel H. A. Sanford	„ 291
Captain R. O. Cumming	„ 292

[*The portrait of Captain W. Rowan was kindly supplied by his great-nephew, Mr. A. A. E. Oelrichs, late 35th Regiment; and those of Captain John Gunning and Captain W. O Gunning by Sir F. D. Gunning, Bart. The uniform of Captain R. O. Cumming is that worn in undress by the 52nd in Canada. It consisted of a braided, blue cloth jacket, trimmed with astrachan, and a red cloth waistcoat.*]

Digitized by Google

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

CALENDAR for 1906.

Where no Regiment or Battalion is named the event recorded refers to both the 43rd and 52nd.

Digitized by Google

JANUARY.

1 M	1791, 52nd, in pursuit of Tippoo, reached Terrimungulum.
2 Tu	☽ 2h. 52m. p.m. 1831, 43rd arrived home from Gibraltar. 1859, Private H. Addison, 43rd, gained the **V.C.** in Punnah Jungle, Indian Mutiny.
3 W	1809, at Calcabellos (Spain) during retreat on Corunna, rearguard had a smart skirmish. 1865, Colour-Sergeant Joseph Cooper promoted Quartermaster (43rd).
4 Th	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd under orders for North America, afterwards changed to Belgium, embarked at Portsmouth. 1831, 52nd embarked at Bristol for Waterford (Ireland).
5 F	1809, retreat on Corunna, throughout the day on the river Constantino, the rearguard engaged with pursuing French.
6 S	1827, new Colours presented to 43rd by Mrs. Haverfield at Gibraltar.
7 ☩	1756, 52nd raised as 54th Foot. 1815, 43rd landed at Cat Island, America.
8 M	1807, 1*st Battalion* 52nd on return from expedition to Sicily, landed in England and proceeded to Canterbury. 1815, Lieuts. Duncan Campbell, Meyricke and Wilkinson (43rd) *killed* at New Orleans (America).
9 Tu	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard action on river Ladro.
10 W	○ 4h. 37m. p.m. 1803, Horse Guards' authority issued for 1*st Battalion* 52nd being called "Light Infantry," the 2*nd Battalion* to be separated and to become 96th Regiment of Foot.
11 Th	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard busily engaged.
12 F	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard actions close to Corunna.
13 S	1809, Sir John Moore's retreat on Corunna; 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Vigo for England. 1814, Merxem (Netherlands); 2*nd Battalion* 52nd engaged all day holding the village against the French. 1900, 1*st Battalion* arrived in South Africa.
14 ☩	1809, retreat on Corunna; Sir John Moore's Army in position at Monelos covering embarkation of sick and baggage.
15 M	1887, 43rd left Bombay for England after 14½ years' service in India. 1889, the sword worn by Sir John Moore at Corunna presented to the 43rd by General Lynedoch Gardiner, C.B.
16 Tu	1809, battle of **Corunna**; death of Sir John Moore.

Digitized by Google

JANUARY.

17	W	☾ 8h. 49m. p.m. 1809, *2nd Battalion* 43rd embarked for England after Corunna. 1827, 43rd arrived in Portugal as part of the Army of Occupation.
18	Th	1803, 52nd made *Light Infantry*.
19	F	1812, **Ciudad Rodrigo**; Major-General Craufurd, commanding the Light Division, mortally wounded.
20	S	1812, Light Division marched to El Boden after Ciudad Rodrigo.
21	S	1900, *1st Battalion* with force concentrating at Naauwpoort, Orange River.
22	M	Accession Day. 1863, 43rd arrived at Fort William, Calcutta, from Barrackpore.
23	Tu	1803, final separation at Chatham of the two Battalions 52nd.
24	W	● 5h. 9m. p.m. 1889, 43rd reviewed by Queen Victoria at Osborne.
25	Th	1809, *1st Battalion* 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Corunna. 1815, 52nd quartered at St. Germains, near Paris.
26	F	1801, 52nd landed at Ramsgate from Lisbon.
27	S	1809, *1st Battalion* 43rd disembarked in England, after the retreat on Corunna, having lost 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, and 65 rank and file.
28	S	1817, *2nd Battalion* 43rd disbanded.
29	M	1856, 52nd at Cawnpore (India) joined the Oudh Field Force under Brigadier-General Wheeler.
30	Tu	1854, 43rd arrived at Madras (India) from South Africa.
31	W	1856, 52nd took part in the Occupation of Oudh.

Digitized by Google

FEBRUARY.

1 TH	☽ 0h. 31m. p.m. 1833, 52nd relieved 43rd at Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin.
2 F	1814, *2nd Battalion* 52nd engaged in attack on suburbs of Antwerp, which had been re-occupied by the French.
3 S	1797, Sergeant-Major Robert Kipling, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
4 S	1814, 52nd at siege of Antwerp (Belgium).
5 M	1762, 43rd at first capture of **Martinique.** 1792, 52nd encamped at French Rocks, before Seringapatam and Tippoo Sahib's Army.
6 TU	1792, 52nd engaged in night attack on **Seringapatam.** 1857, Sergeant-Major George Garland, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
7 W	1792, during the attack on Seringapatam on the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th, the 52nd lost 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 9 rank and file *killed;* and 5 Officers, 2 Sergeants, and 23 rank and file *wounded*, and 9 men *missing*.
8 TH	1814, 52nd engaged in the assault on **Bergen-op-Zoom** (Holland).
9 F	○ 7h. 46m. a.m. 1792, 52nd took part in the siege of Seringapatam.
10 S	1900, 1*st Battalion* ordered to take part in the invasion of the Orange Free State.
11 S	1791, 52nd reached Vellore (Southern India) in pursuit of Tippoo.
12 M	1860, Sir William Napier died. 1900, 1*st Battalion*, in the invasion of the Orange Free State. reached Ramdam.
13 TU	1900, invasion of Orange Free State, 1*st Battalion* at Waterval Drift.
14 W	**St. Valentine.** 1791, 52nd pursuing Tippoo arrived at Chittipet.
15 TH	1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged with the Boers at Klip Drift.
16 F	☾ 4h. 23m. a.m. 1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Leiria. 1900, 1*st Battalion*, at **Klip-Kraal**, South Africa, lost 9 men *killed*, and 1 Officer and 40 men *wounded*.

Digitized by Google

FEBRUARY.

17 S	Commencement of the campaign of 1814. 1900, 1*st Battalion* in pursuit of Cronje.
18 S	1791, 52nd in pursuit of Tippoo ascended the Ghauts (Southern India). 1900, 1*st Battalion*, at the **Battle of Paardeberg,** lost Major Day (mortally wounded), Lieuts. Bright and Ball-Acton and 5 rank and file *killed*; 3 Officers and 27 rank and file *wounded*.
19 M	1798, 52nd embarked at Madras for England after 15 years in India. 1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged at Kitchener's Kop, 6 rank and file *wounded*. 1901, H.M. the King of Portugal appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.
20 Tu	1809, Captain Joseph Carruthers, 43rd, died from the effects of a fall from his horse during the Corunna retreat. 1900, 1*st Battalion* investing Cronje.
21 W	1814, the Light Division marching from Sala towards Orthes. 1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged at Paardeberg.
22 Th	1810, General Craufurd's Light Brigade converted into the Light Division.
23 F	● 7h. 57m. a.m. 1812, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd at Ciudad Rodrigo (under orders for England) transferred 490 men to the 1*st Battalion*.
24 S	1791, 52nd marched on Colar against Tippoo. 1900, 1*st Battalion* opposite Cronje's Laager.
25 S	1814, 52nd disputing the passage of the **Gave du Pau** prior to the battle of **Orthes.**
26 M	1812, 1*st Battalion* 52nd from Ciudad Rodrigo marched on Badajoz. 1852, loss of the *Birkenhead* off Danger Point, South Africa; the 43rd had a draft of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 40 rank and file on board, of whom only 1 Officer (Lieut. Girardot) and 13 rank and file were saved.
27 Tu	**Shrove Tuesday.** 1814, battle of **Orthes.** 1900, 1*st Battalion* present at the **Surrender of Cronje** and 4,072 Boers at Paardeberg, after 9 days' investment.
28 W	**Ash Wednesday.** 1814, the Light Division engaged in pursuit of the French after Orthes.

Digitized by Google

MARCH.

1 Th	St. David's Day. 1814, on the road to Toulouse in pursuit of the French army, arrived at Mont de Marson.
2 F	1814, pursuing the French, near St. Maurice.
3 S	☽ 9h. 28m. a.m. 1791, 52nd engaged in pursuit of Tippoo's Army.
4 S	1791, 52nd came up with Tippoo's Army near Bangalore.
5 M	1791, commencement of the siege of **Bangalore** (India), 52nd present.
6 Tu	1900, 1*st Battalion* marching on Bloemfontein, halted at Osfontein.
7 W	1870, Colour-Sergeant Denis Trehy and Private Charles Harman (43rd) awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal. 1900, 1*st Battalion* took part in the advance on Bloemfontein.
8 Th	1814, 52nd in reserve at night attack on **Bergen-op-Zoom.**
9 F	1811, pursuit of Massena.
10 S	○ 8h. 17m. p.m. 1879, 43rd left Madras for Rangoon, Burmah. 1886, 43rd left Quetta, Biluchistan, having lost 1 Officer and 92 rank and file in 10 months (from sickness). 1900, 1*st Battalion* on rear-guard at **Driefontein.**
11 S	1811, skirmish at Pombal (Peninsula). 1858, Capt. W. R. Moorsom, 52nd, killed at Lucknow.
12 M	1811, combat of **Redinha.**
13 Tu	1852, Lieut. *Hon.* H. Wrottesley, 43rd, *killed* in action at Fuller's Hoek, Kaffir war. 1870, the depôt 52nd attached to 43rd. 1900, 1*st Battalion* took part in the **Capture of Bloemfontein.**
14 W	1811, combat of **Cazal Novo.** 1900, 1*st Battalion* marched into Bloemfontein.
15 Th	1797, 43rd (1,000 strong), left Cowes for the West Indies. 1811, affair of **Foz d'Arronce.** 1905, Sergt. L. J. Jones promoted 2nd Lieut. *Lancashire Fusiliers.*
16 F	1794, 43rd at second capture of **Martinique.** 1852, 52nd moved from Limerick to Dublin. 1853, end of the Kaffir war. 1885, 52nd moved from Gibraltar to Egypt.

Digitized by Google

MARCH.

17	S	☾ 11h. 57m. a.m. **St. Patrick's Day.** 1776, 52nd left Boston for Halifax (N.S.). 1811, Sergeant-Major Kent, 43rd, promoted Ensign 60th Foot for his Peninsular War services, and Sergeant-Major Mitchell, 52nd, promoted Ensign 88th Regiment.
18	S	1811, skirmish at Ponte de Marcella.
19	M	1812, commencement of second siege of **Badajoz.**
20	Tu	1814, engagement at Tarbes with the French.
21	W	1791, 52nd engaged at the capture of Bangalore Fortress.
22	Th	1842, 52nd left Barbadoes (West Indies) for Canada. 1847, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Pakenham, at Southsea.
23	F	1886, 43rd arrived at Poona from Quetta.
24	S	● 11h. 52m. p.m. 1741, the 43rd raised and numbered 54th.
25	S	1812, siege of **Badajoz**; capture of the outwork of La Picurina.
26	M	1879, 43rd arrived at Thayetmyo (Burmah) from India.
27	Tu	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Plymouth for the Waterloo campaign.
28	W	1886, 52nd left Egypt for India.
29	Th	1790, 52nd reached Aulloor (Southern India).
30	F	1885, 43rd left Bangalore (India) for Quetta (Biluchistan); strength, 19 Officers, 794 rank and file.
31	S	1864, 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from India.

Digitized by Google

APRIL.

1	S	1857, green goats-hair plumes ordered to be worn in head-dress of Officers of 43rd in lieu of the ball-tufts. 1862, the establishment of the 43rd increased by one trained Bandmaster.
2	M	☽ 4h. 2m. a.m. 1811, the Light Division encamped near Sabugal.
3	Tu	1811, combat of **Sabugal**; Lieuts. McDermid and Creighton, 43rd, *killed*.
4	W	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd halted in Brussels on the way to Grammont.
5	Th	1846, 43rd arrived home from Canada.
6	F	1812, storming of **Badajoz**, 43rd lost Colonel Macleod, Commanding, and Lieuts. Hodgson, Harvest, and Taggart.
7	S	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd reached Grammont (Belgium) and took over effectives of 2*nd Battalion*, which returned to England.
8	S	**Palm Sunday.** 1810, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd marched from Chatham to London to assist in quelling riots.
9	M	○ 6h. 12m. a.m. 1885, 43rd left Kurrachee (Sind) by rail for Rindli, Bolan Pass.
10	Tu	1814, battle of **Toulouse**.
11	W	1814, Treaty of Paris signed; Napoleon retired to Elba. 1886, 52nd arrived at Bombay from Egypt.
12	Th	☽ 9h. 41m. p.m. 1817, 43rd moved from Bapaume to Valenciennes (France).
13	F	**Good Friday.** 1814, 52nd piquets entered Toulouse. 1886, 43rd entertained 52nd passing through Poona.
14	S	1815, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Ostend for England.
15	S	☾ 8h. 37m. p.m. **Easter Sunday.** 1814, 43rd and 52nd quartered near Toulouse.
16	M	*Bank Holiday.* 1797, 43rd arrived at Jamaica.

Digitized by Google

APRIL.

17 Tu	1863, Field-Marshal Lord Seaton died.
18 W	1775, 52nd embarked at Boston for attack on Concord, North America. 1842, 52nd arrived in Canada. 1866, 43rd left Auckland, New Zealand, for home.
19 Th	1775, combat of **Lexington**, America. 1886, 52nd arrived at Bangalore (India) from Egypt.
20 F	1815, 2nd *Battalion* 52nd reached Canterbury on return from Belgium.
21 S	1794, 43rd at capture of **Guadaloupe**. 1864, 43rd engaged at **Maketu**, New Zealand.
22 S	1814, 52nd quartered in suburbs of Toulouse, on declaration of peace.
23 M	● 4h. 7m. p.m. **St. George's Day.** 1811, affair of outposts on the River Azava (Spain).
24 Tu	1811, second affair of outposts on the River Azava.
25 W	1864, 43rd engaged with Maories (New Zealand).
26 Th	1868, 43rd arrived at the Channel Islands from Aldershot.
27 F	1810, the Light Division marched to Almeida.
28 S	1759, battle of **Sillery**, America.
29 S	1810, the Light Division at Gallegos joined by Captain Ross' troop of R.H.A. 1864, 43rd present at the assault of the **Gate Pa**, New Zealand; 7 Officers *killed* and 2 *wounded*.
30 M	1808, 52nd embarked for Sweden. 1888, 43rd moved from Shorncliffe to Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).

Digitized by Google

MAY.

1	Tu	☽ 7h. 7m. p.m. 1885, left wing 43rd reached Quetta (Biluchistan).
2	W	1811, the Light Division fell back from Gallegos towards the plains of Fuentes d'Onor.
3	Th	1873, 52nd left Malta for Gibraltar in H.M.S. *Tamar*.
4	F	1811, the Light Division on the River dos Casos, near Fuentes d'Onor.
5	S	1811, battle of **Fuentes d'Onor.**
6	S	1841, death of Lt.-Colonel Henry Booth, commanding 43rd.
7	M	1811, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after the battle of Fuentes d'Onor.
8	Tu	○ 2h. 10m. p.m. 1757, 43rd left England for North America. 1801, Major-General John Moore appointed Colonel of the 52nd.
9	W	1873, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar.
10	Th	1811, the Light Division at Gallegos.
11	F	1809, detachments (2 companies) of 52nd served with Brigadier-General Stewart's Brigade in the attack on the heights of Grijou (Portugal).
12	S	1809, Passage of the **Douro.**
13	S	1841, percussion fire-locks issued to the 52nd in place of flint-locks. 1857, first news of Mutiny at Delhi reached the 52nd at Sealkote.
14	M	1861, Indian Mutiny medals presented to 43rd at Madras.
15	Tu	☾ 7h. 3m. a.m. 1791, engagement at **Seringapatam,** 52nd present.
16	W	1811, battle of **Albuera.** 1813, at Espeja (Spain) prior to opening of campaign, during which the French were driven finally out of Spain. The Light Division reviewed by Lord Wellington.

Digitized by Google

MAY.

17 TH	1808, 52nd with Army for protection of Sweden, reached the roadstead of Gothenburg from England.
18 F	1866, death of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, of Peninsular fame.
19 S	1874, 52nd embarked in H.M.S. *Tamar* at Gibraltar for England.
20 S	1837, Headquarters 52nd disembarked at Gibraltar; first visit to the place.
21 M	1813, the Light Division left winter quarters and marched into Spain.
22 TU	1813, the Light Division moving towards Salamanca, and driving Joseph Buonaparte from Portugal to the Pyrenees.
23 W	● 8h. 1m. a.m. 1870, New Zealand War medals presented to the 43rd. 1900, Sergeant F. Hudson, *1st Battalion*, promoted 2nd Lieutenant *S. Lanc. Regt.*
24 TH	Ascension Day. 1809, 43rd marched from Colchester to Harwich *en route* for Portugal.
25 F	1809, 43rd, 52nd, and 95th embarked for Portugal.
26 S	1874, 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar and went into Cambridge Barracks after a tour of 6 years in the Mediterranean.
27 S	1857, 52nd joined the Punjab Field Force under Brigadier-General Nicholson at Wuzeerabad, and by order of its Commanding Officer (Colonel Campbell) was dressed in *khaki;* the first Regiment so clothed.
28 M	1845, great fire at Quebec; 43rd gave valuable assistance in putting it out.
29 TU	1848, 52nd employed in aid of the civil power at Bradford.
30 W	1865, death of Sir J. Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B. (43rd).
31 TH	☽ 6h. 24m. a.m. 1816, *2nd Battalion* 52nd finally disbanded at Canterbury.

Digitized by Google

JUNE.

1 F	1813, the Light Division passed the Douro and encamped at Toro.
2 S	1825, Lt.-Colonel James Fergusson appointed to the command of the 52nd, *vice* Sir J. Colborne promoted.
3 S	**Whit-Sunday.** 1814, 1*st Battalion* 52nd proceeded from Castel Sarrasin (France) to Bordeaux, whence, on the 17th, it embarked for England. 1859, burning of the *Eastern Monarch;* detachment of the 52nd on board.
4 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1885, commencement of cholera epidemic in the 43rd at Quetta, which in a few months decimated the Regiment.
5 Tu	1835, 43rd left England for New Brunswick, North America.
6 W	○ 9h. 12m. p.m. 1765, 52nd embarked at Cork for North America.
7 Th	1842, 52nd moved from St. John to Fredericton, New Brunswick.
8 F	1804, 52nd encamped at Shorncliffe.
9 S	1823, 52nd embarked at Cove for Halifax (N.S.).
10 S	**Trinity Sunday.** 1850, 52nd moved to Liverpool.
11 M	1762, capture of **Moro,** Havanna, 43rd present. 1812, the Light Division left El Boden (Spain) *en route* to Salamanca. 1885, Lieut. Spencer, 43rd, died of cholera at Quetta.
12 Tu	1776, 43rd and 52nd left Halifax, N.S., for Staten Island. 1813, at Horillas (Spain), the Light Division caught up the French rear-guard and was occupied all day.
13 W	☾ 7h. 34m. p.m. 1811, the Light Division crossed the Tagus.
14 Th	1815, 52nd marching through Belgium on Enghien, news of Napoleon's intended attack having arrived. 1856, 52nd attacked by cholera at Lucknow, and during the next two months lost 86 men.
15 F	1804, 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Brigade at Shorncliffe Camp. 1815, 52nd reached Enghien (Waterloo Campaign).
16 S	1815, 43rd left England to join Wellington's Army in Belgium. 1815, 52nd with Sir H. Clinton's Division marched on Soignies, halted for the night at Brain-le-Conte at midnight in torrents of rain.

Digitized by Google

JUNE.

17	S	1775, battle of **Bunker's Hill** (America). 1815, 52nd started at 2 a.m., reached Waterloo, and remained in bivouac in a ploughed field in heavy rain.
18	M	1815, battle of **Waterloo**; 52nd lost 1 Officer and 26 rank and file *killed*, and 8 Officers, 10 Sergeants, and 150 rank and file *wounded*.
19	Tu	1775, affair of **Lexington** (America); Lieut. Hull, 43rd, *killed*. 1815, 52nd commenced march on Paris.
20	W	1815, 52nd, in pursuit of the French after Waterloo, reached Binck.
21	Th	● 11h. 6m. p.m. 1813, battle of **Vittoria**. 1864, engagement of **Te Ranga** (43rd); Captain Smith, 43rd, gained the **V.C.**
22	F	1813, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after Vittoria.
23	S	1811, the Light Division reached Campo Mayor.
24	S	**Midsummer Day**. 1813, pursuit of the French; Light Division close to Pamplona.
25	M	1800, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Southampton to join expedition to Quiberon. 1844, Sergeant-Major Fuller, 52nd, promoted Ensign.
26	Tu	1813, the Light Division pursuing the French reached Olonez. 1889, Sergeant Thomas Diver, 43rd, promoted 2nd Lieutenant *Warwickshire Regt.*
27	W	1813, the Light Division at Olité.
28	Th	1778, 52nd engaged at Freehold, New Jersey. 1814, 1*st Battalion* 52nd arrived at Plymouth on termination of the Peninsular War.
29	F	☽ 2h. 19m. p.m. 1809, 52nd arrived off Lisbon and proceeded in boats up the Tagus to Vallada. 1900, 1*st Battalion* Mounted Infantry engaged at Elandsfontein, 1 Officer and 3 rank and file *wounded*.
30	S	1853, Headquarters 52nd left Cork for India (2nd visit). 1866, 43rd reached England from New Zealand.

Digitized by Google

JULY.

1 S	1815, 52nd halted within sight of Paris and had an affair of outposts with the French Army, which after Waterloo had retired on Paris. 1881, 43rd and 52nd formed into *The Oxfordshire Light Infantry*.
2 M	1815, 52nd in bivouac at Argenteuil on the Seine, on the outskirts of Paris.
3 Tu	1809, at Vallada, in the Tagus, 43rd, 52nd, and 95th, formed into *The Light Brigade* under Major-General Craufurd.
4 W	1815, camped in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.
5 Th	1815, capitulation of Paris.
6 F	○ 4h. 28m. a.m. 1781, action at **James Town** (America). 1809, the Light Brigade commenced its march to join the Army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, which was moving on Talavera.
7 S	1815, 52nd entered Paris with 71st and 95th—the only British troops who *entered* the city; camped in the Champs Elysées. 1858, 43rd completed a march of 1,300 miles through Central India, having lost 3 Officers and 61 men.
8 S	1810, 52nd at Val de la Mula, near the river Coa (Portugal).
9 M	1803, 52nd joined Sir John Moore's brigade at Shorncliffe Camp. 1857, mutiny of native troops at Sealkote; the 52nd had left the station on 20th May to join the Punjab Field Force, and all its property at Sealkote was now looted or destroyed.
10 Tu	1810, **Ciudad Rodrigo** capitulated.
11 W	1857, 52nd marched 42 miles in 20 hours to intercept the Sealkote mutineers, weather very hot.
12 Th	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers at Timmoo Ghaut.
13 F	☾ 10h. 13m. a.m. 1857, 52nd actively engaged with mutineers. 1900, Sergeant F. Colquhoun, 1*st Battalion*, promoted 2nd Lieut. *Leicestershire Regt.*
14 S	1857, 52nd took part in annihilation of Sealkote mutineers, losing during the 12th, 13th and 14th, 5 rank and file *killed*, and 2 Officers, 18 rank and file *wounded* (4 rank and file also died of apoplexy).
15 S	1813, engagement on the **Heights of Vera**; halted and took part with the troops in covering the blockade of Pamplona and the siege of St. Sebastian.
16 M	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers about the **Ravee River.**

Digitized by Google

JULY.

17 Tu	1803, 43rd made *Light Infantry*. 1857, 52nd marched to Gooda-sepoor *en route* to Delhi. 1894, Sergeant-Major B. Stannard, 52nd, promoted Quartermaster.
18 W	1824, 52nd arrived in Canada on its first visit.
19 Th	1812, with Wellington's Army manœuvring before Salamanca.
20 F	1812, Wellington's Army and that of Marmont marching parallel to each other and within musket-shot throughout the day, neither finding an opportunity to attack.
21 S	● 0h. 59m. p.m. 1812, the Light Division in bivouac at San Martin, near Salamanca. 1847, 52nd left Quebec for England.
22 S	1790, 52nd engaged at the capture of Coimbatore (Southern India). 1812, battle of **Salamanca** (Spain); Light Division in reserve.
23 M	1812, Light Division in pursuit of the French about Huerta. 1818, new Colours presented to the 43rd at Valenciennes (France) by Lady Blakeney.
24 Tu	1807, 52nd embarked at Deal for service in Denmark. 1810, combat of the **Coa** near Almeida; Colonel Hull, commanding, Captain Ewen Cameron and Lieut. Mason, 43rd, *killed*.
25 W	1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Thomar.
26 Th	1810, the Light Division fell back after Almeida to Freixedas, where it remained whilst the French besieged the fortress of Almeida.
27 F	1809, the Light Brigade, under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
28 S	☽ 7h. 56m. p.m. 1809, the Light Brigade started at dawn on the famous forced march on Talavera (62 miles in 26 hours with only 17 stragglers); battle of **Talavera**, 1 Company 43rd and 52nd engaged. 1865, Captain Close, 43rd, *killed* in action, New Zealand War.
29 S	1807, 43rd embarked for Copenhagen. 1896, Sergeant A. B. Molesworth promoted Quartermaster 1*st Battalion*.
30 M	1809, the Light Brigade took over advanced-guard and outpost duties of the Army at Talavera. 1877, Martini-Henry rifles issued to 43rd at Bellary (India).
31 Tu	1809, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd embarked as part of the expedition to Walcheren.

Digitized by Google

AUGUST.

1 W	1807, *2nd Battalion* 52nd sailed from Deal for Denmark, having embarked the week previous. 1900, *1st Battalion* in pursuit of the Boer Commander, De Wet.
2 Th	1830, the Gorget and Black Cockade abolished.
3 F	1809, the Army marched from Talavera to Oropeza; a trying march, owing to the heat and want of water.
4 S	○ 1h. 0m. p.m. 1809, the Army *en route* from Talavera to Campo Mayor, suffered much from heat and want of provisions.
5 S	1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd halted at Barro.
6 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1812, after Salamanca the Light Division at the head of the Army marched on Madrid. 1880, 52nd moved from Aldershot to Chatham.
7 Tu	1798, 52nd, after 15 years in India, arrived at Chatham; strength, 18 Officers, 166 rank and file.
8 W	1804, *2nd Battalion* 52nd formed at Newbury, Berks.
9 Th	1817, 43rd (in Brigade with 7th and 23rd) reviewed by the Duke of Wellington at Valenciennes; strength, 785 of all ranks.
10 F	1804, *2nd Battalion* 43rd raised.
11 S	1804, William Napier joined the 43rd as Captain. 1812, the Light Division arrived at the Escurial, near Madrid, and halted in the Park.
12 S	☾ 2h. 48m. a.m. 1847, 52nd landed at Portsmouth after 11 years' foreign service.
13 M	1762, 43rd at the capture of **Havanna**. 1858, 43rd engaged at Chitrakote (Indian Mutiny).
14 Tu	1857, 52nd took part in the siege of Delhi.
15 W	1884, 52nd left Ireland for Gibraltar.
16 Th	1807, *2nd Battalion* 52nd, with the troops under General Harry Burrard, landed about 8 miles from Copenhagen (Denmark).

Digitized by Google

AUGUST.

17 F	1790, 52nd took part in the siege of Dindigul (India).
18 S	1821, 43rd and 52nd reviewed by King George IV. in Dublin.
19 ☽	1808, 43rd and *2nd Battalion* 52nd landed in Portugal.
20 M	● 1h. 28m. a.m. 1884, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar on its 3rd visit.
21 Tu	1790, 52nd engaged in the assault on **Dindigul** (India). 1808, battle of **Vimiera**.
22 W	1790, 52nd at assault on Paulighautcherry (India).
23 Th	1793, 52nd present at the capture of **Pondicherry** (India).
24 F	1857, 52nd engaged at **Delhi.**
25 S	1800, both Battalions 52nd, which had left England about midsummer with a force on secret service under Sir J. Pulteney, landed in Spain. 1857, 52nd engaged all day before Delhi.
26 ☽	1800, both Battalions 52nd engaged the French at Ferrol. 1807 43rd and 52nd engaged at Kioge, Denmark. 1808, *1st Battalion* 52nd landed in the Peninsula. 1891, General G. Whichcote, the last 52nd survivor of the Peninsular War and Waterloo, died, aged 97 years.
27 M	☽ 0h. 43m. a.m. 1776, engagement at **Brook Lyne**, Long Island (America).
28 Tu	1857, 52nd at Delhi. 1893, death of Gen. Hon. Sir A. A. Spencer, G.C.B., Colonel of the Regiment.
29 W	1808, 52nd on outpost work near Torres Vedras (Portugal). 1812, 52nd quartered at Getafe, near Madrid.
30 Th	1812, the Light Division engaged at the passage of the Bidassoa.
31 F	1782, orders issued connecting the 52nd with the county of Oxfordshire, and the 43rd with Monmouthshire. 1813, storming of **San Sebastian**; Lieut. O'Connell, 43rd, and Lieut. Harvest, 52nd, *killed.*

Digitized by Google

SEPTEMBER.

1 S	1807, Danish Expedition, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd engaged in the siege of Copenhagen.
2 S	○ 11h. 36m. p.m. 1857, 52nd engaged besieging Delhi; over 200 men in hospital.
3 M	1822, 43rd left Ireland for Gibraltar, where it arrived on the 19th.
4 Tu	1809, the Light Division, on the left bank of the Tagus, near Almarez, engaged with the French, and covered the march of the rest of the Army along the right bank.
5 W	1807, siege of **Copenhagen.** 1858, 43rd engaged at Sahao (Indian Mutiny).
6 Th	1857, 52nd before Delhi, 340 men of the Regiment in hospital with fever. 1858, 43rd engaged at Punghattee Pass (Indian Mutiny).
7 F	1760, capitulation of **Montreal** (Canada); 43rd present. 1807, surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1841, Sergeant-Major Wasp, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1857, siege of Delhi; 52nd at siege work during the night within 300 yards of the guns of the fortress.
8 S	1857, siege of Delhi continued, 52nd at Brind's Battery. 1901, 1*st Battalion* occupying blockhouses in Orange River Colony.
9 S	1821, Sergeant-Major Henry Sunderland, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant.
10 M	☾ 8h. 54m. p.m. 1790, 52nd present at the commencement of the siege of Paulighautcherry (India).
11 Tu	1777, 43rd and flank companies 52nd engaged at **Brandywine** (American War of Independence).
12 W	1777, Battalion companies 52nd embarked to capture Newark (North America).
13 Th	1759, 43rd took part in the Battle of **Quebec.**
14 F	1857, **Delhi,** 52nd present at the storming of the Cashmere Gate; *Victoria Crosses* won by Lance-Corporal Smith and Bugler Hawthorne. Sergeant-Major Streets for his conduct promoted to an Ensigncy in the 75th Regiment.
15 S	1857, 52nd took part in severe street fighting in Delhi.
16 S	1857, 52nd engaged in street fighting in Delhi. 1903, Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Ivey promoted Quartermaster, 1*st Battalion.*

Digitized by Google

SEPTEMBER.

17 M	1759, Quebec surrendered; 43rd formed part of the garrison of occupation. 1828, terrible epidemic broke out in 43rd at Gibraltar. 1857, 52nd at Delhi.
18 Tu	● 0h. 34m. p.m. 1857, 52nd still engaged in the streets of Delhi.
19 W	1857, during the engagements with the mutineers from August 14th to September 20th, the 52nd lost:—*killed*, 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 25 rank and file; *wounded*, 3 Officers, 82 rank and file; *died* of cholera and other diseases, 98 N.C.O's and men.
20 Th	1777, American War of Independence. The Light Company 52nd, with a small force under Major-General Grey, at night surprised and defeated 1,500 Americans with 4 guns.
21 F	1790, conclusion of the siege of Paulighautcherry, 52nd present.
22 S	1790, 52nd formed part of the army which entered Paulighautcherry after 12 days' siege; *killed*, 1 Sergeant; *wounded*, 1 Officer, 3 rank and file.
23 S	1868, 52nd left Ireland for Malta.
24 M	1811, the Light Division at Horquerra on the River Vadillo (Spain).
25 Tu	☽ 6h. 12m. a.m. 1806, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Plymouth for service in Sicily, where it remained until 1808.
26 W	1810, skirmish near Martagao during the retreat towards Busaco.
27 Th	1810, Battle of **Busaco**. Private James Hopkins, 52nd, in this action, took prisoner the French General Simon; for his gallantry he received a pension of £20 a year.
28 F	1872, the 43rd embarked at Queenstown (Ireland) for India.
29 S	**Michaelmas Day**. 1790, 52nd marched from Coimbatore on Diraporam (India).
30 S	1810, commencement of retreat of Wellington's Army, after Busaco, on the lines of Torres Vedras, *viâ* Coimbra; the Light Division as rear-guard.

Digitized by Google

OCTOBER.

1 M	1853, Headquarters 52nd arrived at Calcutta on its second visit to India.
2 Tu	○ 0h. 48m. p.m. 1810, the Light Division retiring on Torres Vedras reached Pombal.
3 W	1868, 52nd arrived at Malta, and after a week under canvas marched to Fort Ricasoli.
4 Th	1777, 43rd and 52nd engaged at German Town (America). 1902, 1*st Battalion* arrived in England from the Boer War.
5 F	1795, 52nd at the capture of Manaar (Ceylon) from the Dutch. 1857, 52nd left Delhi for the Punjab.
6 S	1777, 52nd at the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton (American War of Independence).
7 S	1748, numbered 43rd. 1777, 52nd at the capture of Fort Constitution (America). 1813, passage of the Bidassoa.
8 M	1830, Colour-Sergeant S. Rand, 43rd, promoted Quartermaster; he was one of the first Colour-Sergeants of the Regiment, made in 1813 for distinguished service. 1863, 43rd left Calcutta for New Zealand War.
9 Tu	1813, the Light Division engaged close to the Pass of Vera, some of the heights and redoubts being still in the occupation of the French Army. 1872, on H.M.S. *Jumna* arriving at Malta, special leave was granted to the Sergeants of the 43rd, by the Governor of the Island, to go on shore and mess with the Sergeants of the 52nd.
10 W	☾ 3h. 39m. p.m. 1810, at Arruda (Portugal), the Light Division on piquet work; this went on for 5 weeks, until eventually the French retired into winter quarters. 1874, Sergeant-Major Charles Costeloe, 43rd, promoted Quartermaster.
11 Th	1838, 52nd embarked at Gibraltar for Barbadoes (West Indies) after a stay of 2 years. 1870, Captain Hatchell, 43rd, drowned in Queenstown Harbour (Ireland). 1887, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Aberdare (daughter of Sir William Napier) at Shorncliffe.
12 F	1851, 43rd left England for the Kaffir War.
13 S	1811, 52nd marched from Casillas de Flores to Robledo.
14 S	1810, occupying a portion of the lines of Torres Vedras.
15 M	1807, 43rd left Copenhagen for England.
16 Tu	1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (Central India).

Digitized by Google

OCTOBER.

17 W	● 10h. 43m. p.m. 1811, 52nd marched from Robledo to Zamara preparatory to the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.
18 Th	1776, 52nd engaged at Pell's Point (America). 1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Nundydroog (India).
19 F	1881, 52nd moved from Chatham *viâ* Portsmouth to Ireland. 1887, the old Colours of the 43rd deposited in Monmouth Parish Church.
20 S	1817, 52nd as part of the Army of Occupation in France arrived at Thérouenne and went into cantonments.
21 ☽	1812, the Light Division made a movement to its left in consequence of the united forces of Soult and Joseph Buonaparte being in full march from Albacete upon Madrid.
22 M	1812, the Light Division reached Vicalbaro.
23 Tu	1818, 43rd, 52nd, and other Regiments of the Army of Occupation reviewed at Valenciennes by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia.
24 W	☽ 1h. 50m. p.m. 1842, 24 Sergeants' perçussion fusils were received from England by the 52nd at Fredericton, New Brunswick.
25 Th	1793, 43rd (1,100 strong) left England for West Indies.
26 F	1818, the Army of Occupation in France broke up.
27 S	1779, 43rd joined Sir H. Clinton's Army at New York.
28 ☽	1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at White Plains (America).
29 M	1808, 1*st Battalion* 43rd landed at Corunna. 1858, Colour-Sergeant Arthur Williams promoted Quartermaster 43rd.
30 Tu	1812, the Light Division fell back on Madrid and the Retiro was blown up.
31 W	1818, 43rd reached Calais *en route* to England.

Digitized by Google

NOVEMBER.

1 TH	○ 4h. 46m. a.m. 1808, Sir John Moore commenced his march from Spain into Portugal.
2 F	1815, 52nd, after a stay of two months, marched out of Paris and went into quarters at Versailles.
3 S	1831, 52nd marched from Southampton to Bristol to suppress the riots there.
4 S	1831, 52nd reached Bristol in aid of the Civil Power.
5 M	1863, 43rd *en route* from India to New Zealand, detained in quarantine at Mauritius. 1900, Mounted Infantry, 1*st Battalion* engaged at **Bothaville**, Captain Colvile *severely wounded*.
6 TU	1838, 52nd disembarked at Barbadoes (West Indies).
7 W	1812, 43rd joined Wellington's Army at Alva prior to the march on Salamanca.
8 TH	1804, Sergeant-Major Joynt, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
9 F	☾ 9h. 45m. a.m. *King's Birthday.* 1813, the Light Division engaged with the Army near the Pass of Vera forcing the mountainous frontier of Spain and France, moved out silently at night from its camp, and got into position within 300 yards of the French redoubt on the heights of La Petite Rhune, and surprised the enemy.
10 S	1813, battle of the **Nivelle,** Captain Capel, Colonel Lloyd, and Lieut. E. Freer, *killed,* and Captain Murchison (43rd) *mortally wounded.*
11 S	1901, 1*st Battalion* occupied Rhenoster River line of Blockhouses.
12 M	1813, the Light Division encamped near Arbonne after the battle of the Nivelle.
13 TU	1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged with Boers near Heilbron.
14 W	1813, Lieut. Angrove, 43rd, died of wounds received at the Nivelle.
15 TH	1812, the British Army, which had retired from Madrid to Salamanca, commenced its retirement on Portugal covered by the Light Division.
16 F	● 8h. 37m. a.m. 1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at Fort Washington (America).

Digitized by Google

NOVEMBER.

17 S	1812, action on the Huebra.
18 S	1810, the Light Division at Valle (Spain) went into winter quarters opposite the French Army under Marshal Massena. 1812, retreat from Salamanca continued; after a night's bivouac in flooded land, continued the march knee-deep in water.
19 M	1812, arrived at and went into winter quarters at Ciudad Rodrigo. 1881, Colour-Sergeant George Williams promoted Quartermaster 43rd.
20 Tu	1776, 43rd engaged at New York Island (America). 1813, 52nd engaged at Arbonne.
21 W	1853, 43rd marched from King William's Town to East London, South Africa, prior to embarkation for Madras.
22 Th	1813, the Light Division slightly engaged near Bayonne.
23 F	☽ 0h. 39m. a.m. 1812, Lieut. Ridout, 43rd, died of wounds received at the action on the Huebra. 1813, Lieut. Baillie, 43rd, *killed* before Bayonne.
24 S	1808, Sergeant-Major John Winterbottom, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant. 1813, after the Nivelle, the Light Division went into position at Arcangues, forming part of a defensive line of posts on the frontier of France.
25 S	1800, 52nd landed at Lisbon.
26 M	1901, 1*st Battalion* repulsed Boer attack on Blockhouse line.
27 Tu	1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (India).
28 W	1853, 43rd left South Africa for India. 1858, Lieut. Thomas R. Gibbons, 52nd, *killed* at Cawnpore.
29 Th	1818, 1*st Battalion* 52nd landed at Ramsgate after 2 years' service in France. 1866, 52nd left Aldershot for Ireland.
30 F	○ 11h. 7m. p.m. St. Andrew's Day. 1843, a Regimental Savings Bank opened in the 52nd.

Digitized by Google

DECEMBER.

1 S	1776, 52nd left New York with Expedition to Rhode Island. 1852, 43rd camp in South Africa struck by lightning, 2 men *killed* and 19 *injured*. 1900, 1*st Battalion* detachment at Gottenburg lost 1 man *killed* and 4 men *wounded*.
2 S	1858, 43rd engaged with rebels in **Central India.**
3 M	1799, War Office Authority to raise for the first time a *2nd Battalion* for the 52nd.
4 Tu	1839, the 52nd at Barbadoes suffered much from an epidemic of yellow fever.
5 W	1790, 52nd with British Force pursuing Tippoo marched on Trichinopoly (Southern India).
6 Th	1837, consequent on the disturbed state of Canada, 43rd received orders to proceed by land from Fredericton to Quebec.
7 F	1875, 43rd furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his tour in Southern India.
8 S	1806, 52nd landed in Sicily.
9 S	☾ 1h. 45m. a.m. 1813, *2nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Ramsgate to join Sir Thomas Graham's force in Holland. 1831, Sergeant-Major Priestley, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
10 M	1813, battle of the **Nive.**
11 Tu	1837, 43rd commenced the famous winter march from Fredericton, New Brunswick, to Quebec, proceeding in sleighs holding six to eight men. 1863, 43rd disembarked at Auckland, New Zealand.
12 W	1837, 43rd reached Jones' Settlement in the march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
13 Th	1837, 43rd reach Dedingee Settlement; thermometer below zero.
14 F	1783, 52nd took part in the storming of Cannanore. The "Forlorn Hope" consisted of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 31 rank and file of the Regiment, nearly all of whom were *killed* or *wounded*.
15 S	● 6h. 54m. p.m. 1837, 43rd reached the Grand Falls of the River St. John in their march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
16 S	1813, Sergeant-Major Harris, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1826, 52nd received the "Light Infantry Musket," in Canada.

Digitized by Google

DECEMBER.

17 M	1851, 43rd landed in South Africa for the Kaffir War. 1864, 52nd sailed from India for England after 12 years' foreign service.
18 Tu	1815, 52nd at St. Germains, near Paris.
19 W	1768, by Royal Warrant issued this day, the facings of the 52nd were ordered to be buff, the red coats faced and lined with buff ornamented with white lace, red worm and one orange stripe, buff waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters.
20 Th	1852, 43rd engaged at **Berea** (Kaffir War). 1854, Kaffir War medals presented to 43rd at Bangalore.
21 F	1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Savendroog (India). Whilst the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies mounted the breach, the Band of the Regiment played "Britons, strike home."
22 S	☽ 3h. 4m. p.m. 1858, second engagement at **Kirwee** (India), 43rd present. 1899, 1*st Battalion* left England for South Africa.
23 S	1797, 43rd arrived at Martinique. 1828, end of the epidemic amongst 43rd at Gibraltar; 89 deaths in 3 months.
24 M	1761, 43rd landed at Barbadoes. 1791, 52nd took part in the capture of Ooreedroog (India). 1867, Banda and Kirwee prize-money distributed to the 43rd at Aldershot.
25 Tu	**Christmas Day.** 1808, both Battalions 52nd as part of Sir John Moore's rearguard from Sahagun (Portugal), started on the retreat to Corunna.
26 W	*Bank Holiday.* 1815, occupation of Paris.
27 Th	1884, detachments of 43rd engaged, for the second time, in the suppression of Moplah outbreak (Southern India).
28 F	1808, retreat on Corunna; rear-guard engaged at Benavente (Spain). 1837, first party of 43rd reached Quebec, having crossed the Portage of the Madawaska; 370 miles in 18 days, including 2 days' halt.
29 S	1808, retreat on Corunna; 1*st Battalion* 43rd and 2*nd Battalion* 52nd moved towards Vigo for embarkation. 1884, Private Barrett, 1*st Battalion*, gained the medal for distinguished conduct in the field against the Moplahs (Southern India).
30 S	○ 6h. 44m. p.m. 1837, the second party of the 43rd reached Quebec from Fredericton. 1897, 2*nd Battalion* engaged with Afridis in the Khaibar Pass; 3 men *killed*, 3 Officers and 11 men *wounded*.
31 M	1808, General Craufurd's Brigade, marching on Vigo, reached Camberos.

Digitized by Google

ARMY LIST.—1ST JANUARY, 1905.

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Regimental Dist. No. 43.....Oxford.

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851-2-3," "Delhi," "New Zealand," "South Africa, 1900-2," "Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg."

Line and Militia Battalions.

Uniform—Scarlet. *Facings*—White. *Agents*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot) *Umballa, Punjab, for Lucknow, Bengal.* | 3rd Bn. (R. Bucks Mil.) *High Wycombe*
2nd „ (52nd „) *Chatham.* | 4th „ (Oxford Mil.) *Oxford.*
Depôt .. .. *Oxford.*

Volunteer Battalions.

1. 1st .. .. *Oxford.* | 3. 1st Bucks .. *Gt. Marlow.*
2. 2nd .. .. *Oxford.* | 4. 2nd Bucks .. *Eton.*

Colonel-in-Chief .. *His Majesty* Charles I., King of Portugal and Algarves, *K.G.* 20 Feb.01
Colonel .. .. .. Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. (*Hon. Lt.-Gen.*), F.G., *C.B.* 29Aug.03
15Oct.01

Officer Commanding Regtl. Dist. .. Strachan. Col. J. A. 23Oct.99.

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Colonels. (2)

1Clark, P.T. 23Oct.03
2Hughes,R.G.H. 2Sept.04

Majors. (2)
(*2nd in Command.*)

2Fanshawe, R., *D.S O., p.s.c.* 23Oct.03
2Sept.00
bt. lt.-col. 22Aug.02
1Lamotte, F. G. L. 15Sept.04
29 Nov.00

Maiors. (6)

1Mockler, G. F. 2Feb.98
s. Davies, H. R. 13Feb.01
v. White, R. D. 11May02
*m.c.*Luard, R. C. 3Sept.02
2Davy, J. D. W. 23Oct.03

Captains. (12)

m. Parr, C. 22Mar.93
1Lethbridge, E. A. E., *D.S.O.* 27Sept.93
d. 2Childers, E. M. 16Oct.93
e.a. Stanton, E. A. 17Mar.94
bt. maj. 16 Nov.98
v. Colvile, G. N., D.S.O. 9 Nov.94
v. Cuyler, Sir C., Bt.' 8Jan.97
2Pearson, C. C. 5June97
e.a. Owen, R. C. R. 10Feb.98
v. Ruck-Keene, H. L., D.S.O. 28Oct.98
2Darell-Brown, H. F. 3Nov.98
m. Cobb, C. H. 3Nov.98
bt.-maj. 29Nov.00
v. Watt, R. E. 8 Mar.99
v. HunterW. C. 9 Oct.99
v. Wilkie, C. J. 23Oct.99
1Hamilton, K. R., *D.S.O.* 4Nov.99
1Eden, A. J. F. 24Feb.00
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
e.a. Feilden, R. M. 24Feb.00
f.o. Osborn, P.B., D.S.O. 27Feb.00
bt. maj. 7 Sept.04
2Marriott-Dodington, W. 27Feb.00
m. Carter, L. J. 27Feb.00
s. Scott, L. F. 27Sept.00
d. 1Hammick, S. F. 11Dec.00
f.o. Salkeld, R.E. 11 Jan.01
f.o. Pope-Hennessy, L. H. R. 11Sept.02
1*Stapleton, F. H., adjt.* 11Sept.02
2*Clayton, E. R., adjt.* 11Sept.02
v. Cardwell, C. A. 22Nov.02
2Frith, C. H. 22Nov.02
1Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
f.o. Ward. L. E. S. 23June03
2Ballard, J.A. 23June03
1Hampden, O. R. L. 2Sept.03
1Foljambe, *Hon* G. W. F. S. 2Jan.04
1Henley, C. F. 3Oct.04

Lieutenants. (19)

1Nisbet, H. C. 9Oct.99
p.d.Richards, C. H. 7 Apr.00
18June97
1Bayley, A. G. 4Nov.99
2Brooke-Popham, H. R. M. 24Nov.99
d. 1Wood, H. L. 19Feb.00
1Fuller, J. F. C. 24Feb.00
d. 2Keyworth, R.D. 20Apr.00
2Weatherby, J.T. 30July00
2Mitchell, C. J. 1Aug.00
2Nicklin, A. H. 11Dec.00
1Sullivan, G. A. 11Jan.01
2Brooke, R.R. M. 12Jan.01
1Simpson, R. V. 15Mar.02
1Kirkpatrick, E. H. 5Apr.02
2Shaw, B. H. 11Sept.02
2Dillon, H.M. 15Oct.02
1Higgins, C. G. 22Feb.03
2Tunnard, L. 23June03
d.s.Harden, A. H. 2Sept.03
1Pollock, J.A. 1July04
2Ponsonby, A. W. N. 24Aug.04

2nd Lieutenants. (12)

1Logan, R. O. 9Mar.01
8Jan.01
1Scott, C. L. 4May01
2Fitzgerald, C. 8May01
1Hermon-Hodge, R. E.U. 11May01
1Tarver, F. F. 19Oct.01
1Morland,W.F.T. 18Jan.02
c.o. Farmer, G. 2Aug.02
1Annesley, *Hon.* C. A. J. 23May03
1Parr, B. C. 23May03
1Stephens, R. 6June03
2Evelegh, R. C. 10Oct.03
2Bartlett, A. J. N. 4Nov.03
(2) Bourke,U.J.D. 4Nov.03
1Aldred, A. D. R. 9Apr.04

Adjutants.

1Stapleton, F. H., *capt.* 22Mar.02
2Clayton, E. R. *capt.* 1Mar.04

Quarter-Masters.

m. King, T., hon. lt. 24Nov.97
m. Ross, W. 2Feb.98
hon. capt. 22Aug.02
2Fergusson,A.J., *hon. lt.* 15Jan.02
1Ivey, T., *hon. lt.* 26Sept.03

3rd Battalion.

(Embodied, 17 Jan. 00 to 1 Nov. 00.)

(*Officers serving on* 1 *Nov.*1900 *hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held.*)

Hon. Colonel.

Lee,E.D., *hon. c.* 4Aug.00

Lt.-Colonel.

Terry, W., *hon. c.* 10Feb.03

Majors.

Good, A. W. H., *hon l.c.* (*H*) 2Apr.98

Captains. (8)

p.s. Paske, G. F., *hon. m. I. of M.* (*H*) 22Mar.00
Walsh, B. J. M. 27July98
Chichester, C. O., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) 2Sept.03
Boyle, F. J. 11June04
Young,R.H.(*H*) 11June04

Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (12)

Lieutenants.

Wallington, E.W.,C.M.G. 4July85

2nd Lieutenants.

Turner, G. R.(*H*) 20Feb.01
Marshall, C.F.B. 17Feb.03
Foster, T. B. G. 8Mar.03
Maul, H. C. 18June03
Worthington, R. G. 16Jan.04
Keating, H. S. 26Mar.04
Moorat, H. E. 10Apr.04
p.s. Tatton, R. H. G. 21May04

Inst. of Musk.

Paske, G. F., *hon. m.* 27May03

Adjutant.

Cobb, C. H , Bt. Maj. Oxf. L.I. 7July02
(*Capt. in the Army* 3Nov.98

Quarter-Master.

Ross, W.. *hon. capt.*

4th Battalion.

"Mediterranean."
(Embodied, 1 May 00 to 3 July 01).

(*Officers serving on* 3 *July* 01, *hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held*).

Hon. Colonel.

p.s.Annesley, Hon. *A. S. A. hon. c.* 12Dec.91

Lt.-Colonel.

Willan F., *hon. c.*
Ⓣ (*H*) 13Jan.02

Major.

Warner, T. C. C. *hon. l.c.* 13Jan.02

Captains. (6

Blyth, J., *hon. m.* (*H*) 17Apr.95
Pulteney, R. P., *hon. m.* 1May95
Fitzwilliam, W.C.DeM. *Earl, D.S.O.* 11Apr.98
*p.s.*Barrington, *Hon.* W. R. S. (*H*) 6Jan.97
North, A. K. 4June02
Godsal, P. (*H*), *I. of M.* 7June02

Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (9)

Lieutenants.

Bulkeley, F. R. (*H*) 12Dec.00
Worthington, H. (*H*) 4May01
Gibb, C.C.A. (*H*) 7June02
Inman, T. H. 7June02
Wynter, C.D.(*H*) 7June02
Bulkeley, C.I.R. 2Aug.02

2nd Lieutenants.

Lenthall, E. H. (*H*) 5June02
Tyndall, W. H. 24Feb.03
Cookson, C. W. 23May03
p.s. Warner, E. C. T. 4June04

Inst. of Musk.

Godsal,P., *capt.* 24Jan.03

Adjutant.

Parr, C. Capt. Oxf. L.I. 2Dec.01
(*Capt. in the Army* 22Mar.98)

Quarter-Master.

King, T. *hon., lt.*

Digitized by Google

ARMY LIST.—31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Regimental Dist. No. 43. [South Midland Group.]

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851-2-3," "Delhi," "New Zealand," "South Africa," 1900-2," "Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg."

Line and Militia Battalions.

Uniform.—Scarlet. *Facings.*—White. *Agents.*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot) *Lucknow, Bengal.*
2nd " (52nd ") *Chatham (for Tidworth).*
Depôt .. .. .. *Oxford.*

3rd Bn. (R. Bucks Mil.) .. *High Wycombe.*
4th " (Oxford Mil.) .. *Oxford.*
Record Office .. .. .. *Warwick.*

Volunteer Battalions.

1. 1st .. .. *Oxford.*
2. 2nd .. .. *Oxford.*
3. 1st Bucks .. *Gt. Marlow.*
4. 2nd .. .. *Eton.*

Colonel-in-Chief .. *His Majesty* Charles I., King of Portugal and Algarves, *K.G* 20Feb.01
Colonel .. .. .. Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. (*Hon. Lt. Gen.*) F.G. 29Aug.93
15Oct 91

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Colonels. (2)

1Clark, P. T. 23Oct.03
1Hughes, R. G. H. 2Sept.04

Majors. (2)

(*2nd in Command.*)

2Fanshawe, R., *D.S.O., p.s.c.* 23Oct.03 2Sept.00
bt. lt.-col. 22Aug.02
d. 1Lamotte, F. G. L. 15Sept.04 29Nov.00

Majors. (6)

1Mockler, G. F. 2Feb.98
s. Davies, H. R. 13Feb.01
v. White, E. D. 11May02
d. 2Davy, J. D. W. (*Comdg. Depôt*) 23Oct.05
1Lethbridge, E. A. E., *D.S.O* 27Sept.93
2Childers, E.M. 22Feb.05

Captains. (12)

m. *Parr, C.* 22Mar.93
e.a. *Stanton, E. A.* 17Mar.94
bt.-maj. 16Nov.98
v. *Colvile, G. N.*, D.S.O., 9Nov.94
v. *Cuyler, Sir C.*, Bt. 8Jan.97
2*Pearson, C. C* 5June97
e.a. *Owen, R. C. R.* 10Feb.98
v. *Ruck-Keene, H. L.*, D.S.O. 28Oct.98
2Darell-Brown, H. F. 3Nov.98
m. *Cobb, C. H.*, 3Nov.98
bt.-maj. 29Nov.00
v. *Watt, R. E.* 8Mar.99
v. *Hunter, W. C.* 9Oct.99
v. *Wilkie, C. J.* 23Oct.99
s.c. *Hamilton, K. R.*, D.S.O, 4Nov.99
1Eden, A. J. F. 24Feb.00
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
e.a. *Feilden, R. M.* 24Feb.00
f o. *Osborn, P. B.*, D.S.O, 27Feb.00
bt. maj. 7Sept.04
2Marriott-Dodington, W. 27Feb.00
m. *Carter, L. J.* 27Feb.00
s. *Scott, L. F.* 27Sept.00
d. 1Hammick, S. F. 11Dec.00
c.o. *Salkeld, R. E.* 11Jan.01
c.o. *Pope-Hennessy, J. H. R.* 11Sept.02
1Stapleton, F. H. 11Sept.03
2*Clayton, E. R. adjt.* 11Sept.02
v. 1*Cardwell, C. A.* 22Nov.02

Captains—contd.

2Frith, C. H. 22Nov.02
1Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
c.o. *Ward, L. E. S.* 23June03
2Ballard, J. A. 23June03
1*Hampden, O. R. L., adjt.* 2Sept.03
m. *Foljambe*, Hon. *G. W. F. S.* 2Jan.04
1Henley, C. F. 30Oct.99
1Bayley, A. G. 30Oct.04
2Brooke-Popham, H. R. M. 9Nov.04
2Nisbet, H. C. 23Jan.05
2Wood, H. L. 14Apr.05
1Fuller, J. F. C. 21June05
1Keyworth, R. D. 9Oct.05

Lieutenants (19).

2Weatherby, J. T. 30July00
2Mitchell, C. J. 1Aug.00
d. 1Sullivan, G. A. 11Jan.01
d. 2Brooke, R. R. M. 12Jan.01
1Simpson, R. V. 15Mar.02
1Kirkpatrick, E. H. 5Apr.02
c.o. *Shaw, B. B.* 11Sept.02
c.o. *Dillon, H. M.* 15Oct.02
1Higgins, C. G. 22Feb.03
2Tunnard, L. 23June03
1Harden, A. H. 28Sept.03
1Pollock, J. A. 1July04
2Ponsonby, A. W. N. 24Aug.04
1Logan, R. O. 30Oct.04
1Scott, C. L. 9Nov.04
2Fitzgerald, C. 14Apr.05
1Tarver, F. F. 21June05
1Morland, W. E. T. 11Aug.05
c o. *Farmer, G.* 6S. pt.05
1Annesley, *Hon.* C. A. J. 6Sept.05
1Parr, B. C. 9Oct.05
1Stephens, R. 29Oct 05

2nd Lieutenants. (12)

2Evelegh, R. C. 10Oct.03
2Bartlett, A. J. N. 4Nov.03
(2) Bourke, U. J. D. 4Nov.03
1Aldred, A. D. R. 9Apr.04
1Blewitt, G. 28Jan.05
2Holt, F. V. 16Aug.05
1Sanderson, A. E. 16Aug.05
2Carfrae, C. F. K. 29Nov.05
2Lenthall, E. H. 29Nov.05

Adjutants.

2Clayton, E. R. *capt.* 1Mar.04
1Hampden, O. R. L. *capt.* 22Mar.05

Quarter-Masters.

m. *King, T. hon. lt.* 24Nov.97
m. *Ross, W.* 2Feb.98
hon. capt. 22Aug.02
2Fergusson, A. J., *hon. lt.* 15Jan.02
1Ivey, T., *hon. lt.* 26Sept.03

3rd Battalion.

(Embodied, 17 Jan. 00 to 1 Nov. 00.)

(*Officers serving on 1 Nov.* 1900 *hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held.*)

Hon. Colonel.

Lee, E. D. *hon. c.* 4Aug.00

Lt.-Colonel.

Terry, W., *hon. c.* 10Feb.03

Major.

Good, A. W. H. *hon. l.c.* (*H.*) 2Apr.98
Higgins Bernard, F. T. (*Q.*) 15May05

Captains. (8)

p.s. Paske, G. F., *hon. m. I. of M.* (*H.*) 22Mar.90
Walsh, B. J. M. 27July98
Chichester, C. O., *Capt.* ret. pay (*H.*) 2Sept.03
Young, R. H. (*H.*) 11June04

Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (12)

Lieutenants.

Wallington, E. W., C.M.G. 4July85

2nd Lieutenants.

Foster, T. B. G. 3Mar.03
Maul, H. C. 13June03
Worthington, R. G. 16Jan.04
p.s. Moorat, H. E. (*H.*) 16Apr.04
p.s. Tatton, R. G. H. (*H.*) 21May04
Gore-Langton, G. W. 8Mar.05
Boyle, C. R. C. 8Mar.05
Pope-Hennessy, H. I. M. P. 24Apr.05
Gooch, E. D. A. 11Nov.05

Inst. of Musk.

Paske, G. F., *hon. m.* 27May03

Adjutant.

Cobb, C. H., Bt. Maj. Oxf. L. I. 7July02
(*Capt. in the Army* 3 Nov.98)

Quarter-Master.

Ross, W., *hon. capt.*

4th Battalion.

"Mediterranean."

(Embodied, 1 May 00 to 3 July 01.)

(*Officers serving on 3 July* 01 *hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held.*)

Hon. Colonel.

p.s. *Annesley*, Hon. *A. S. A. hon. c.* 12Dec.91

Lt.-Colonel.

Willan, F. *hon. c.* T. (*H.*) 13Jan.02

Major.

Warner, T. C C., *hon. l.c.* 13Jan.02

Captains. (6)

Blyth, J. *hon. c.* (*H.*) 17Apr.95
Pulteney, R. P., *hon. m.* 1May95
Fitzwilliam, W. C de M., *Earl, D.S.O., hon. m.* 11Apr.96
p.s. Barrington, *Hon.* W. R. S. (*H.*) 6Jan.97
North, A. K. 4June02
Godsal, P. (*H*) 7June02

Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (9)

Lieutenants.

Bulkeley, F. R. (*H*), I. of M. 12Dec.00
Worthington, H. (*H.*) 4May01
Gibb, C. C. A. (*H.*) 7June02
Inman, T. H. 7June02
Wynter, C. D. (*H*) 7June02
Bulkeley, C. I. R. 2Aug.02

2nd Lieutenants.

Inst. of Musk.

Bulkeley, F. R. *lt.* 22Apr.05

Adjutant.

Parr, C., Capt. Oxf. L.I. 2Dec.01
(*Capt. in the Army* 22Mar.93)

Quarter-Master.

King, T., *hon. lt.*

Digitized by Google

OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED, 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

Rank.	Name.	Appointment.
Major	G. F. Mockler	Paymaster, Deolali Depôt, India.
,,	H. R. Davies	Staff Captain, War Office.
,,	E. D. White	Adjutant, 2nd Volunteer Battalion.
Captain	C. Parr	Adjutant, 4th Battalion.
Captain and Bt.-Major	E. A. Stanton	Governor of Khartoum (Local Lt.-Colonel).
Captain	G. N. Colvile, D.S.O.	Adjutant, 1st Nottinghamshire Volunteers (Robin Hood).
,,	Sir C. Cuyler, Bart.	Adjutant, R. Bucks Volunteers.
,,	C. C. Pearson	Adjutant, 4th Volunteer Battalion, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment.
,,	R. C. R. Owen	Egyptian Army.
,,	H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O.	Adjutant, Oxford University Volunteers.
Captain and Bt.-Major	C. H. Cobb	Adjutant, 3rd Battalion.
Captain	R. E. Watt	Adjutant, 2nd Tower Hamlets Volunteers.
,,	W. C. Hunter	Adjutant, 1st V.B. Cheshire Regiment.
,,	C. J. Wilkie	Adjutant, 2nd (South) Middlesex Volunteers.
,,	K. R. Hamilton	Student at the Staff College.
,,	R. M. Feilden	Egyptian Army.
Captain and Bt.-Major	P. B. Osborn, D.S.O.	Commandant, King's African Rifles, 2nd (Central Africa) Battalion (Temp. Lieut.-Colonel).
Captain	L. J. Carter	Adjutant, 3rd West York Militia.
,,	L. F. Scott	A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief Gambia, West Africa.
,,	R. E. Salkeld	King's African Rifles, 3rd (East Africa) Battalion.
,,	L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy	2nd in Command 3rd (East Africa) Battalion, King's African Rifles (Temp. Major).
,,	C. A. Cardwell	Adjutant, 1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment.
,,	L. E. S. Ward	King's African Rifles, 4th (Uganda) Battalion.
,,	*Hon.* G. W. F. S. Foljambe	Adjutant, 3rd Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment.
Lieutenant	B. H. Shaw	King's African Rifles, 2nd (Central Africa) Battalion.
,,	H. M. Dillon	N. Nigeria Regiment.
2nd Lieut.	G. Farmer	N. Nigeria Regiment.

Digitized by Google

FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT ON THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY,

31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	On Regimental Strength.	How Employed.
Colonel	F. H. Plowden, C.B.	20 May 1898	1872-1900	*Temp. Brig.-Gen.* Brigade-Commander, Mandalay.
„	E. E. M. Lawford	9 Aug. 1902	1874-1876	Brigade Commander, Rangoon.
„	Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B.	23 Oct. 1903	1870-1903	Half-pay.
„	R. Eccles	10 Feb. 1904	1875-1904	Do.
„	J. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O., C.M.G.	10 Feb. 1904	1878-1900	Mil. Sec. to the Governor-General of Canada.
Lt.-Colonel	A. G. Burn	10 Mar. 1901	1876-1877	Indian Army (Half-pay.)
„	G. S. Kerrich	1 May 1904	1878-1880	Do. 26th Light Cavalry.
„	A. H. Dobbs	1 May 1904	1878-1880	Do. Supt. of Pensions.
„	W. H. M. Stewart	25 May 1904	1878-1881	Do. Half-pay.
„	F. C. W. Rideout	22 Jan. 1905	1879-1881	Do. Staff.
„	F. Churchill	29 Mar. 1905	1882-1883	Do. 81st Pioneers.
Major	E. L. Holloway	25 Feb. 1900	1880-1882	Do. 64th Pioneers.
„	H. L. B. Acton	11 Aug. 1900	1880-1883	Do. Dy. Judge Adv. Genl.
„	R. H. D. Thring	22 Jan. 1901	1881-1883	Do. 27th Light Cavalry.
„	B. Holloway, *p.s.c.*	10 July 1901	1881-1883	Do. Staff.
„	J. R. Mathewes	10 July 1901	1882-1884	Do. Staff.
„	G. B. Hodson, D.S.O.	10 July 1901	1884	Do. 57th Wilde's Rifles.
„	W. A. Oswald	10 July 1901	1882-1884	Do. 84th Punjabis.
„	F. G. Cardew	10 July 1901	1883-1886	Do. Hodson's Horse.
„	R. W. Falcon	10 July 1901	1883-1884	Do. 54th Sikhs.
„	C. E. H. Connell	10 July 1901	1883-1884	Do. Temp. Half-pay.
„	F. W. H. Cox	6 Feb. 1902	1884-1886	Do. 72nd Punjabis.
„	C. G. Prendergast	23 Aug. 1902	1884-1886	Do. 57th Wilde's Rifles.
„	N. A. H. Budd	9 May 1903	1885-1886	Do. 116th Mahrattas.
„	H. W. Johnston	30 Jan. 1904	1886-1887	Do. 67th Punjabis.
„	H. C. C. Ducat	30 Jan. 1904	1886-1887	Do. 6th Gurkha Rifles.
„	J. E. L. Gibbes	2 May 1904	1884-1885	Bedfordshire Regt.
„	J. Hill, D.S.O.	5 Feb. 1905	1887-1888	Indian Army, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
„	F. J. Moberly, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	13 Feb. 1905	1888-1891	Do. Staff.
„	R. de L. Faunce	13 Feb. 1905	1887-1889	Do. Staff.
„	*Hon.* C. G. Bruce, M.V.O.	4 May 1905	1887-1888	Do. 5th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain	F. H. Taylor	5 Feb. 1898	1887-1888	Do. Temp. Half-pay (*Bt.-Major*).
„	B. R. Goren	25 Jan. 1899	1888-1889	South Lancashire Regt.
„	F. W. Bagshawe	22 Aug. 1899	1888-1889	Indian Army, Staff.
„	G. Drage	23 Mar. 1900	1889-1892	Do. Temp. Half-pay.
„	W. L. F. Blake	12 May 1900	1893-1897	Royal Fusiliers.
„	E. H. Payne	21 Sept. 1900	1889-1890	Indian Army, Staff.
„	W. S. Prentis	21 Sept. 1900	1889-1892	Do. 89th Punjabis.
„	A. C. Stewart	10 July 1901	1892-1893	Do. Q. O. Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).
„	A. C. Edwardes	10 July 1901	1892-1896	Do. 102nd P. W. O. Grenadiers.
„	H. N. Holden	10 July 1901	1892-1894	Do. Gov.-General's Body-Guard.
Lieutenant	H. F. Ward	26 Nov. 1901	1900-1901	Irish Guards.
„	A. C. Norman	17 May 1902	1900-1902	Indian Army, 5th Cavalry.
„	A. C. D. Thorne	8 Aug. 1902	1900-1901	Do. 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Q'ter.-M'r. (Hon.Lt.)	B. Stannard	18 July 1894	1894-1900	Lancashire Fusiliers.

Digitized by Google

FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT BELONGING TO THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. M. BAILIE.

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Substantive Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Regimental Service.	Remarks.
Lt.-Colonel	A. F. Mockler-Ferryman (*late h. p.*).	7 July 1900	1877–1900	—
„ -	F. J. Evelegh (*bt.-Col.*)	27 Sept. 1900	1872–1900	*late* Comg. R. Garr. Regt.
Major -	F. A. B. Talbot -	27 Sept. 1893	1873–1893	—
„ -	D. J. Barton - -	27 Feb. 1900	1881–1901	—
„ -	C. E. G. M. Fairtlough	27 Sept. 1900	1883–1902	—
„ -	R. C. Luard - -	3 Sept. 1902	1885–1905	—
„ -	H. A. Amyatt-Burney	18 Oct. 1902	1884–1888	—
Captain -	E. T. C. Bower - -	9 Aug. 1886	1878–1895	—
„ -	H. R. S. Cotton -	1 Jan. 1889	1878–1899	—
„ -	W. Owen - - -	27 Sept. 1893	1886–1904	—
„ -	G. S. F. Napier -	30 May 1894	1894–1902	—
„ -	P. S. Stanhope - -	8 Jan. 1897	1887–1899	—
2nd Lieut.	R. W. G. Collins -	11 Dec. 1901	1901	(Voluntary).

WEST RIDING REGIMENT.

Lt.-Colonel	P. T. Rivett-Carnac (*bt.-Col.*).	30 Nov. 1900	1873–1893	—

SERVING IN THE MILITIA,

Under Article 509, *Royal Warrant*, 11*th March* 1896.

Major - (*Militia.*)	F. J. Newton-King -	16 Apr. 1904	1883–1896	3rd Bn. R. Irish Regt.

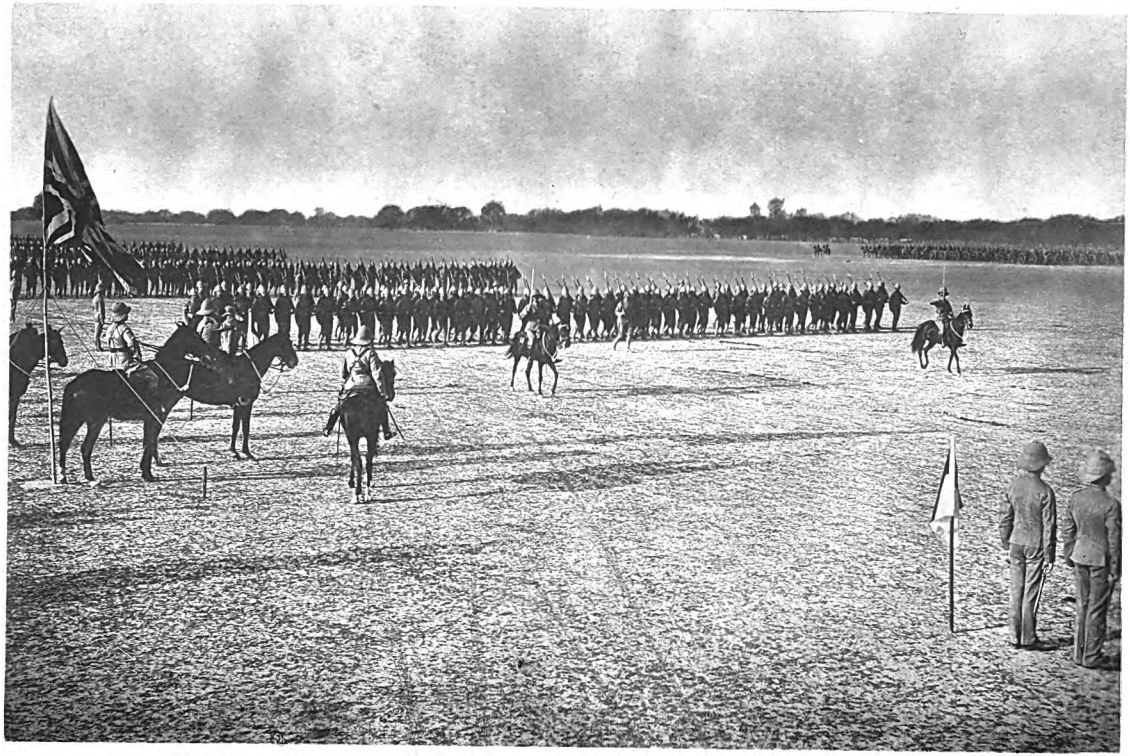
Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R L

Digitized by Google



1ST BATTALION ON PARADE, 1905.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

1ST BATTALION, 1ST JANUARY, 1905.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel.

P. T. Clark.

Majors.

F. G. L. Lamotte.[4] (*Second in Command*).
G. F. Mockler.

Captains.

E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.
A. J. F. Eden (Bt.-Major).
C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.
Hon. G. W. F. S. Foljambe.
K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O.[2]
S. F. Hammick.[1]
O. R. L. Hampden.
C. F. Henley.

Lieutenants.

H. C. Nisbet.[2]
H. L. Wood.
G. A. Sullivan.
E. H. Kirkpatrick.
A. G. Bayley.
J. F. C. Fuller.
R. V. Simpson.
C. G. Higgins
J. A. Pollock.

2nd Lieutenants.

R. O. Logan.
R. E. U. Hermon-Hodge.
W. E. T. Morland.
B. C. Parr.
C. L. Scott.
F. F. Tarver.
Hon. C. A. J. Annesley.[3]
R. Stephens.
A. D. R. Aldred.

---

[1] Depôt, Oxford. [2] England, on duty. [3] England, on leave. [4] *En route* to India.

Digitized by Google

Adjutant.

Captain F. H. Stapleton.

Quartermaster.

Lieut. T. Ivey.

Warrant Officers and Staff Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major T. Pears.
Bandmaster Albert Lamb.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Daniel Waller.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant George Edwards (Q.M.S.).

Digitized by Google

COMPANIES OF THE BATTALION.

1ST JANUARY 1905.

Commander.	Letter.	Subalterns.	Colour-Sergeants.
Major A. J. F. Eden -	A	2nd Lieut. Morland -	W. Lee.
		2nd Lieut. Parr.	
Captain C. F. Henley -	B	2nd Lieut. Scott - -	W. King.
Captain A. G. Bayley -	C	Lieut. C. G. Higgins -	A. Adams.
		Lieut. Pollock.	
Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.	D	Lieut. H. L. Wood - -	Lipscombe.
		Lieut. Simpson.	
		2nd Lieut. Aldred.	
Major G. F. Mockler -	E	Lieut. Kirkpatrick - -	W. Parry.
		2nd Lieut. Tarver.	
Captain E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.	F	2nd Lieut. Logan - -	A. Saker.
		2nd Lieut. H. Hodge.	
		2nd Lieut. Annesley.	
Captain O. R. L. Hampden -	G	2nd Lieut. Stephens -	W. Smith.
Captain Hon. G. W. F. S. Foljambe.	H	Lieut. Sullivan - -	H. Burbidge.
		Lieut. Fuller.	

STATE OF THE FIRST BATTALION.

1ST JANUARY, 1905.

STATIONS, ETC.	No. of Companies.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Staff.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Fit for Duty—													
At Headquarters - - -	8	1	—	5	7	6	2	2	32	12	27	790	861
„ Subathu - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	3	71	79
„ various Stations - -	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	11	—	5	58	74
Sick—													
At Headquarters - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	62	69
„ Subathu - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Absent—													
In Prison - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
With Leave - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	4
Total Effectives - -	8	1	1	7	7	9	2	2	48	16	40	986	1,090
Establishment - -	8	1	4	5	9	8	2	2	45	16	40	900	1,001

Digitized by Google

RECORD OF THE 1st BATTALION FOR 1905.

1*st January*.—The Battalion under the command of Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark, was quartered at Umballa (under canvas).

2*nd January*.—The Battalion took part in the usual Ceremonial Parade for all troops in the Garrison, in connection with Proclamation Day. A *feu-de-joie* was fired, followed by three cheers, after which the troops marched past in column and returned to camp.

3*rd January*.—Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O., passed an examination, in subject (*c*) for promotion to rank of Major, at Umballa, this day. Lieut. R. O. Logan this day passed an examination in Urdu (H.S.).

4*th January*.—The Battalion (strength 21 Officers, 711 other ranks) paraded at 9.30 a.m., and proceeded, by march, to Chandigarh, to take part in the Infantry Training Camp.

During these Manœuvres marks were to be allotted for the Commander-in-Chief's Inter-Regimental Efficiency Competition—everything to be conducted under Field Service conditions. Halted for the night at Lalru. Weather very cold and showery.

5*th January*.—The Battalion halted at Mobarakpur.

6*th January*.—The Battalion arrived at Chandigarh.

9*th to* 12*th January*.—The Battalion took part in the Manœuvres, which were, however, suspended from this day until the 17th.

15*th January*.—Major F. G. L. Lamotte arrived from England, to take up the appointment of Second-in-Command of the Battalion.

17*th January*.—Manœuvres resumed, and lasted till the 25th January.

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

19*th January*.—Intimation received that Brevet Major A. J. F. Eden, Lieuts. Wood and Fuller had passed in subject (*d*) for promotion.

26*th January*.—Brigade Training.

28*th January*.—The Battalion performed a Test March under the following conditions (which was part of the C.-in-C's Competition):—15 miles at the rate of 4 miles an hour, inclusive of halts, each man to carry 100 rounds of ball ammunition; Course, to 23rd milestone on the Kalka and Umballa road. Started from 8th milestone at 9 a.m., and halted for a few minutes on completion of every fourth mile, arriving at the winning-post at 12.50 p.m., five minutes and a few seconds late. Seven men were admitted to hospital *en route*, and 23 others fell out.

Each Company marched past the G.O.C. at the winning-post. The following were the times for each mile:—

Mile	Time	Mile	Time
1	13 min. 51 secs.	9	14 min. 50 secs.
2	13 ,, 42 ,,	10	14 ,, 33 ,,
3	13 ,, 22 ,,	11	14 ,, 33 ,,
4	13 ,, 52 ,,	12	14 ,, 8 ,,
5	14 ,, 7 ,,	13	13 ,, 22 ,,
6	14 ,, 40 ,,	14	14 ,, 10 ,,
7	14 ,, 55 ,,	15	14 ,, 7 ,,
8	14 ,, 51 ,,		

The above times are exclusive of the time taken for halts, the duration of which were:—1st, 4 min 55 secs; 2nd, 3 min. 36 secs; 3rd, 7 min. 31 secs.

The Battalion halted for the night at Lalru.

29*th January*.—The Battalion returned to Umballa.

31*st January*.—Major F. G. L. Lamotte, with a party of 3 Sergeants and 37 other ranks, proceeded to Lucknow, as Advance Party, to take over Barracks, &c.

Digitized by Google

2nd February.—Signalling Inspection of the Battalion by Major Whatman, Inspector of Signalling.

4th February.—Orders received to leave for Lucknow on the 6th February.

5th February.—Sixteen married families under charge of Colour-Sergeant King left for Lucknow.

(Owing to snow at Subathu the remaining families were unable to proceed).

6th February.—The Battalion left Umballa for Lucknow by two special trains, leaving at 3.49 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. respectively. The Battalion was played to the station by the bands of the 12th Lancers, North Staffords, and Royal Sussex.

7th February.—The Battalion arrived at Lucknow at 3.55 p.m. and took over the Barracks in the Left Infantry Lines.

The Battalion was played in by the Bands of the Gloucester Regiment and 1st Durham Light Infantry.

8th February.—Information was received that the undermentioned N.C.O's were awarded First Class Certificates of Education at the examination held on the 27th September, 1904:—

No. 3047 Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Edwards; 4180 Colour-Sergeant D. Waller; 4364 Colour-Sergeant A. J. Saker; 3726 Sergeant G. Birchmore; 4571 Private D. Brown; 4658 Sergeant B. Green; 6534 Lance-Corporal A. W. Hall.

9th February.—The remainder of the married families arrived from Subathu.

13th February.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General Sir E. Lock-Elliot K.C.B., Commanding the 8th (Lucknow) Division, on joining the Command. Present on Parade:—

Officers	W. Officers	Sergeants	Corporals	Buglers	Privates
19	2	30	25	13	683

Digitized by Google

15*th February*.—42 N.C.O.'s and men, under command of Lieut. F. F. Tarver, arrived from Subathu.

17*th February*.—Lance-Sergeant L. Jones examined in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), he having applied for a Commission.

19*th February*.—Information received that Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., had been posted to the 1*st Battalion* on promotion.

20*th February*.—The following is the result of the Signalling Inspection of the Battalion held on 2nd February, 1905:—

Figure of Merit, 761·66.

Equipment:—In excellent order and up to date.

Remarks:—The result of the Examination is very satisfactory. The greatest keenness is taken by this Battalion in Signalling, with very gratifying results. Sending, on all instruments, very good; Reading, very accurate.

The Signallers have made a great improvement since last year, and the result is most creditable, considering the short time the Battalion has been in India.

The Signallers are thoroughly efficient and fit for Field Service.

27*th February*.—On this date the Battalion was inspected, with the remainder of the Lucknow Garrison, by Lieut.-General Sir R. Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Commanding the Eastern Command.

Present on Parade:—29 Officers, 28 Sergeants, 26 Corporals and 740 Privates.

The General afterwards visited F Company's bungalow, and the Regimental Institutions.

28*th February*.—Information received that 2nd Lieut. Guy Blewitt had been posted to the 1*st Battalion*, on appointment.

6*th March*.—Competition for the Commander-in-Chief's Prize carried out on the Battalion Rifle Ranges, under the supervision of Colonel Lord Basing, 1st Royal Dragoons.

Digitized by Google

B Company made the best score of 20 hits in the Second Practice, G Company being second with 13 hits.

10*th March.*—Information was received that Captain A. G. Bayley had been posted to the 1*st Battalion* on promotion.

13*th March.*—The following extract from Special Army Order, dated War Office, 21st December, 1904, is published:—

His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following Corps of the Regular Army and Auxiliary Forces being permitted, in recognition of services rendered during the South African War, 1899–1902, to bear upon their Colours or Appointments the words specified in each case:—

REGULAR FORCES.

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

"South Africa, 1900–1902," "Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg."

14*th March.*—Brevet-Major A. J. F. Eden was appointed Officiating Station Staff Officer, Lucknow, in addition to his other duties.

15*th March.*—Competition held for the best shot of Sergeants, and also for best shot of Corporals and Privates. Results:—

Best shot of Sergeants:—2244 Sergeant P. Parker, A Company.

Best shot of Corporals and Privates:—5418 Private R. Wright, B Company.

16*th March.*—Annual Regimental Sports (First day).

17*th March.*—Annual Regimental Sports (Second day).

18*th March.*—Major G. F. Mockler left for Deolali to take up the appointment of Paymaster at that station.

20*th March.*—A Draft, consisting of 1 Sergeant, 1 Lance-Sergeant and 68 Privates, arrived from England.

22*nd March.*—Captain O. R. L. Hampden appointed Adjutant to the Battalion, *vice* Captain F. H. Stapleton, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Digitized by Google

"The Commanding Officer wishes to place on record the good work performed by Captain F. H. Stapleton during the time he has known him as Adjutant to the Battalion."

23*rd March.*—Information was received that 6235 Lance-Sergeant L. Jones, C Company, has been promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant in the 2*nd Battalion* Lancashire Fusiliers.

27*th March.*—In future Officers' sashes are to be worn without pleats, and to show a breadth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches only.

30*th* and 31*st March.*—The Battalion took part in two days' manœuvres in the vicinity of Dilkusha.

31*st March.*—A party of 75 N.C. Officers and men, under command of Lieut. J. A. Pollock, took over charge of Nos. I. and II. Redoubts from the 1*st Battalion* Durham Light Infantry.

2*nd April.*—The Battalion furnished a guard of 1 Officer (Lieut. Simpson), 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Bugler and 15 Privates at Government House, Lucknow, for H.E. the Viceroy.

3*rd to* 8*th April.*—Regimental Rifle Meeting.

4*th April.*—2nd Lieut. Guy Blewitt joined from England, and was posted to B Company.

8*th April.*—The Quartermaster-General in India visited the Barracks of the Regiment, accompanied by the General Officer Commanding the 8th (Lucknow) Division.

9*th April.*—On this date the details recommended for spending the summer on the hills, left for Ranikhet and Kasauli.

Strength, 2 Officers, 77 rank and file to Kasauli, under the command of Lieut. R. V. Simpson.

Two Officers and 75 rank and file, under command of Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O., to Ranikhet.

14*th April.*—Colour-Sergeant W. J. Smith proceeded

Digitized by Google

to Pachmari, for employment on the Instructional Staff, School of Musketry.

17*th April.*—Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., proceeded to England on six months' leave.

Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick proceeded to England on six months' leave of absence on Medical Certificate.

19*th April.*—2nd Lieut. R. E. U. Hermon-Hodge was awarded First Class Certificate in Gymnastics at Lucknow.

22*nd April.*—On this date the Battalion furnished 2 Colour-Sergeants and 16 privates as carrying-party at the funeral of the late Mr. Lincoln, a survivor of the Siege of the Lucknow Residency.

The funeral took place at the Cemetery in the Residency at 5 p.m.

26*th April.*—The band and buglers and 20 privates (torch-bearers) took part in a Torch-light Tattoo by the Garrison, in the grounds of Mohamed Bagh Club.

30*th April.*—Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark proceeded to Naini Tal on one month's leave of absence, Major F. G. L. Lamotte commanding the Battalion during his absence.

6*th May.*—The following extracts from remarks by the Major-General Commanding 3rd Lahore Division on the Annual Inspection of the Battalion at Umballa, 1904, was published for information :—

I saw this Battalion in Standing Camp in Umballa, and in Camp near Kalka.

They moved with confidence and quickness in Field operations. The spirit of emulation shown by all ranks spoke well for the tone of the corps, and I was favourably impressed by the attention to details affecting the men's comfort in Standing Camp.

Altogether, this is a Regiment I am sorry to lose from my Division, as, with a few finishing touches, it will touch a high standard of all-round efficiency.

13*th May.*—Colonel Molesworth, A.A.G. 8th (Luck-

Digitized by Google

now) Division, made an Inspection of the Battalion lines.

24*th May*.—A Signalling unit complete, under Sergeant H. Jones, left for Naini Tal, to take part in a Long-Distance Signalling Scheme.

27*th May*.—Information received that in the Musketry Prize by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Battalion tied with the Company team of the 1st Devonshire Regiment, with a score of 150 points (for the Silver Cup presented by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief), being 5th in order of merit.

The above score was made by B, or Captain C. F. Henley's Company.

The Cup was won by the 2*nd Battalion* Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles (B Company team) with the score of 228 points.

31*st May*.—The following remarks by the General Officer Commanding 8th (Lucknow) Division on the Musketry of the Battalion for the past year was published for information:—

Musketry entirely satisfactory.

This Regiment made the highest percentage in my Personal Command for the Commander-in-Chief's Prize this year.

Third Class Shots 5 per cent.

(Signed) E. LOCK-ELLIOT, Major-General,
Commanding 8th (Lucknow) Division.

With reference to the above, the Commanding Officer wishes to congratulate B Company on their excellent shooting, which is a credit to the Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark rejoined from leave this day.

26*th June*.—The Battalion took part in the King's Birthday Parade of troops in the Lucknow Garrison. Strength on Parade:—15 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 17 Sergeants, 22 Corporals, 7 Buglers, 530 Privates.

Digitized by Google

12*th July*.—No. 5469 Sergeant D. Wright, and No. 7381 Lance-Corporal J. Kirtland were awarded First Class Certificates of Education.

14*th July*.—No. 6716 Lance-Corporal J. Stokes and No. 7381 Lance-Corporal J. Kirtland were awarded Acting Schoolmasters' Certificates.

15*th July*.—Lieut. R. O. Logan passed Examination in Lower Standard Persian.

23*rd July*.—Information was received that Lieut. G. A. Sullivan had been selected for a tour of duty at the Regimental Depôt, *vice* Lieut. H. L. Wood promoted.

26*th July*.—No. 4820 Lance-Corporal A. Biddle awarded a Certificate of Proficiency in Signalling.

31*st July*.—Lieut. C. G. Higgins passed an Examination in Lower Standard Urdu.

3*rd August*.—Captain Hon. G. W. F. S. Foljambe rejoined the Battalion from A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Bombay.

8*th August*.—No. 6423 Private E. Castle, No. 6180 Private A. Davis, and No. 6699 Private G. Housden, were awarded Certificates of Proficiency in Telegraphy.

12*th August*.—Captain C. F. Henley, Captain A. G. Bayley, and Colour-Sergeant F. Lipscombe qualified at the Examination at the School of Musketry, Pachmari, 29th and 30th June, 1905.

5*th September*.—2nd Lieut. G. Blewitt passed in subjects (*a*) and (*b*) for promotion at the Examination held at Lucknow on the 25th August, 1905.

Annual Inspection of the Regimental Schools (5th to 8th).

6*th September*.—Instructions received that Captain Hon. G. W. F. S. Foljambe is appointed Adjutant to the 3*rd Battalion* Yorkshire Regiment, Richmond.

15*th September*.—Brigadier-General Hepburne (in temporary command of the 8th (Lucknow) Division,

Digitized by Google

inspected the Battalion this day. Strength :—10 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 1 Staff-Sergeant, 604 N.C.O.'s and men.

25*th September*.—Lieut. R. E. U. Hermon-Hodge, having resigned his Commission, is struck off the strength of the Battalion with effect from the 6th instant.

Captain Hon. G. W. F. S. Foljambe proceeded to England to take up his duties as Adjutant 3rd Yorkshire Regiment.

2*nd October*.—Captain J. F. C. Fuller posted to the 1*st Battalion* on promotion.

4*th October*.—Lieut. A. H. Harden joined the Battalion from England.

5*th*–6*th October*.—A Regimental Staff Ride took place on these dates. Superintending Officer :—Major F. G. L. Lamotte. Officers taking part were Captain A. G. Bayley, Captain J. F. C. Fuller, Lieut. A. H. Harden, 2nd Lieut. W. E. T. Morland and 2nd Lieut. G. Blewitt.

6*th October*.—Lieut. G. A. Sullivan embarked for England for a tour of duty at the Regimental Depôt.

16*th October*.—No. 6534 Lance-Corporal A. Hall passed Examination in Pushtu (L.S.).

20*th October*.—Captain J. F. C. Fuller reported seriously ill with enteric fever (Station Hospital, Lucknow).

22*nd October*.—Lieut. C. G. Higgins and 2nd Lieut. A. D. R. Aldred granted six months' leave to England on Medical Certificate.

(Embarked for England on the 6th October, 1905, in anticipation).

On this date the Principal Medical Officer in India (Lieut.-General Gubbins), inspected the lines of the Battalion.

Digitized by Google

25*th October*.—Lieut. C. L. Scott rejoined from leave in England.

26*th October*.—The Kasauli Detachment, consisting of 2 Officers and 75 rank and file, rejoined Headquarters this day.

28*th October*.—No. 5877 Sergeant W. C. I. Green passed an Examination in Urdu (L.S.), held at Kasauli on 2nd October, 1905.

30*th October*.—No. 4434 Sergeant H. Munn transferred to the Punjab Bengal Unattached List with effect from 15th August, 1906.

3*rd November*.—Lieut Hon. C. A. J. Annesley returned to the Battalion from sick leave in England, in charge of a draft comprising 1 Sergeant and 80 Privates.

D Company and Details, under Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O., rejoined Headquarters from Ranikhet. Strength:—1 Officer and 50 N.C. Officers and Men. No. 5998 Sergeant C. Bradbrooke transferred to the Bombay Unattached List, with effect from the 15th August, 1905.

6*th November*.—Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick granted an extension of leave on Medical Certificate to 19th April, 1906.

No. 2563 Sergeant H. Broome appointed Acting Bandmaster to the Battalion *vice* Bandmaster A. Lamb, who embarked for England for discharge on the 6th October, 1905.

8*th November*.—Orders were this day received from Army Headquarters, India, offering a bounty of £15 to men of 8 or 7 years' service, who are due to proceed home this Trooping Season, to extend to 12 years with the Colours.

9*th November*.—The Battalion took part in a Divisional Parade for Inspection by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India. Present on Parade:—20 Officers

Digitized by Google

1 Warrant-Officer, 1 Staff Sergeant, 830 Rank and File; Total 852.

13*th November.*—On this date the Annual Inspection of the Regimental Signallers took place under the Assistant Inspector of the Northern and Eastern Command.

The following appeared in Station Orders, Lucknow, this date:—

The General Officer Commanding 8th (Lucknow) Division has much pleasure in making known to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Lucknow Garrison, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief expressed himself very pleased with the appearance and turn-out of the troops at the Divisional (Ceremonial) Parade on the 9th inst.

Tuesday next, the 14th instant, will be an additional holiday, in lieu of Thursday, 9th November.

14*th November.*—Lieut. and Quartermaster T. Ivey passed in subjects (*a*) and (*b*) for promotion, at an examination held at Lucknow on the 3rd and 4th November, 1905.

17*th November.*—One Lance-Corporal and nine Privates of the Battalion were detailed to act as Special Constables at Lucknow during the visit of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales.

20*th November.*—The Battalion took part in a Parade of the Lucknow Garrison this day to hear the Proclamation of the Appointment of the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot-Murray Kynynmond, G.C.M.G., Earl of Minto and Roxburgh, Viscount Melgund of Melgund in Forfar, Baron Minto of Minto in Roxburgh, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Present on Parade:—20 Officers, 1 Staff Sergeant, 26 Sergeants, 29 Corporals, 730 Privates; Total 806.

27*th November.*—Information was this day received from Army Headquarters in India that men enlisted for 3 years with the Colours would be granted Furlough to England after completion of 4 years' total service, on the

Digitized by Google

condition that they extend their service to 8 years with the Colours, free passages being granted them by rail and sea.

29*th November.*—Information received that Bombardier F. Sylvester, R.A., District Staff, has been transferred to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and posted to the 1*st Battalion*, as Bandmaster, from the 22nd October, 1905.

12*th December.*—The Battalion left Lucknow at 8 a.m. this day to take part in the 8th (Lucknow) Divisional Manœuvres, forming part of the 2nd Infantry Brigade (Red Force) under command of Lieut.-Colonel Hunter, 10th Jats.

Halted at Chinhut, and bivouacked for the night.

13*th December.*—The Brigade marched to Bara Banki, and bivouacked.

14*th December.*—The Brigade marched to Bindaura.

15*th to* 20*th December.*—The Brigade marched to Bahramghat, and the Manœuvres commenced, concluding on the 18th December, when the Brigade returned to Lucknow.

26*th December.*—Visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Lucknow.

The Battalion furnished a Guard of Honour, (under command of Captain F. H. Stapleton), of 3 Officers, 100 N.C.Officers and men, with the band and Buglers at the Charbagh Railway Station at 9 a.m.

His Royal Highness Inspected the Guard of Honour on his arrival at the Station. The General Officer Commanding, Heads of Departments and Corps being in attendance.

The Battalion paraded as strong as possible, and lined the route from the Charbagh Railway Station to the bridge over the Hyder Ali Canal. Strength on parade :- 20 Officers, 617 other ranks.

Digitized by Google

The Battalion paraded again at 12.30 p.m. and proceeded to line the royal route from the Deputy Commissioner's house to the East Gate of the Chattar Munzil Club, on the occasion of H.R.H. laying the foundation stone of the Medical College.

In the evening several of the Officers attended a Fête given by the Talukdars to his Royal Highness.

27th December.—The Regiment furnished a Royal Guard at Government House on this date:—Strength 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 1 Bugler and 33 Privates, under Command of Lieut. R. V. Simpson.

The Battalion paraded at 10.30 a.m., as strong as possible, and lined the royal route from the Shah Najif Road, to the Deputy Commissioner's House, on the occasion of H.R.H. returning the visits of the Native Chiefs. Strength on Parade:—22 Officers, 684 other ranks.

All Officers of the Regiment attended a Garden Party at Hussainabad at 3.30 p.m., given in honour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Massed Bands of the Garrison played.

Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark was present at the State Dinner at the Chattar Munzil at 8 p.m., and all Officers of the Regiment attended the Reception afterwards.

Digitized by Google

2ND BATTALION, 1ST JANUARY, 1905.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel.

R. G. H. Hughes.

Majors.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., (*Second-in-Command*).
J. D. W. Davy.

Captains.

C. C. Pearson.
W. Marriott-Dodington.
C. H. Frith.
H. F. Darell-Brown.
L. J. Carter.
J. A. Ballard.

Lieutenants.

H. R. M. Brooke-Popham.
C. J. Mitchell.
R. R. M. Brooke.
H. M. Dillon.
J. T. Weatherby.
A. Nicklin.
B. H. Shaw.
L. Tunnard.
A. W. N. Ponsonby.

2nd Lieutenants.

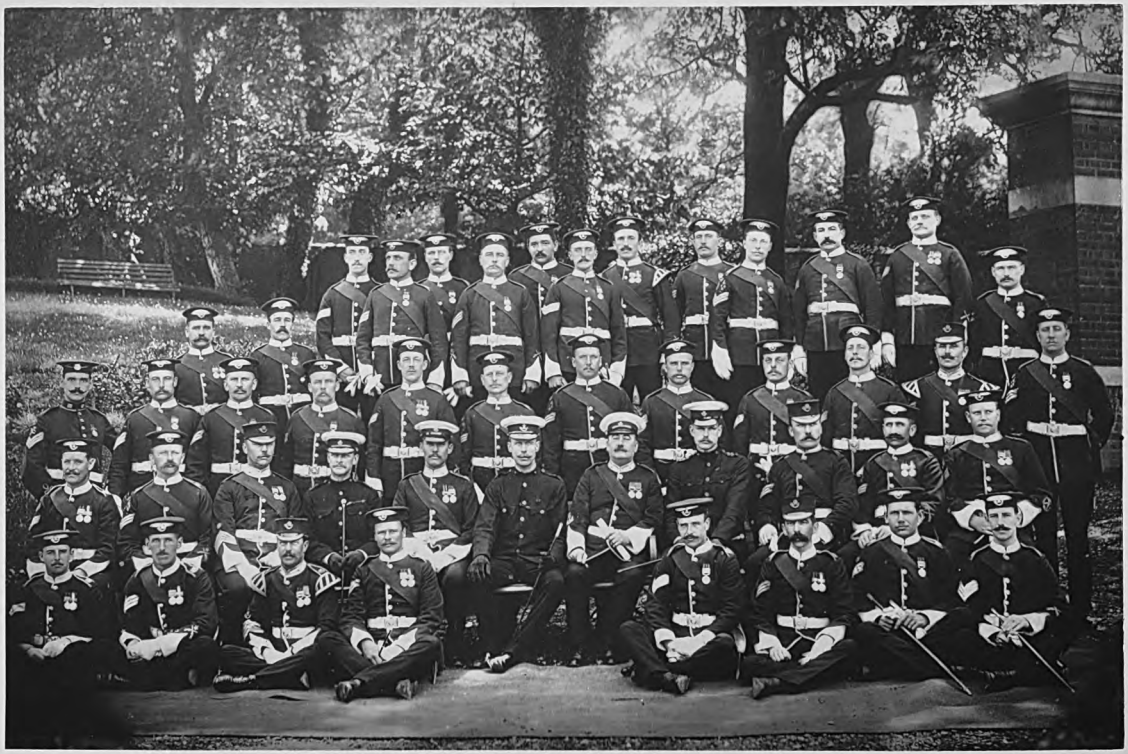
C. Fitzgerald.
A. J. N. Bartlett.
R. C. Evelegh.
U. J. D. Bourke.

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

Digitized by Google



STAFF AND SERGEANTS, 2ND BATTALION, 1905.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Adjutant.

Captain E. R. Clayton.

Quartermaster.

Lieut. A. J. Fergusson.

Warrant-Officers and Staff-Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major F. W. Smith.
Bandmaster F. Bradley.
Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Bridgewater.
Orderly-room-Sergeant J. Manton.
Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry C. Hyde.

Digitized by Google

COMPANIES OF THE BATTALION.

1st January 1905.

Commander.	Letter.	Subalterns.	Colour-Sergeants.
Captain C. C. Pearson -	A	Lieut. C. Fitzgerald -	A. Munn.
Captain H. F. Darell-Brown	B	2nd Lieut. A. J. D. Bartlett	W. Lindop.
Captain C. H. Frith - -	C	Lieut. C. J. Mitchell -	H. Warnock.
Captain J. A. Ballard -	D	Lieut. R. R. M. Brooke -	T. Hills.
		2nd Lieut. R. C. Evelegh.	
Captain W. M. Dodington -	E	Lieut. A. W. N. Ponsonby	R. M. Roberts.
		2nd Lieut. U. J. D. Bourke.	
Vacant.	F	Lieut. J. T. Weatherby -	F. Nicholl.
		Lieut. H. M. Dillon.	
Captain L. J. Carter -	G	Lieut. B. H. Shaw - -	A. Mason.
Major J. D. W. Davy -	H	Lieut. R. R. M. Brooke -	A. Warnock.
		Lieut. L. Tunnard.	

STATE OF THE SECOND BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st January 1905.

Station, etc.	No. of Companies.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Staff.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Fit for Duty—													
At Headquarters - - -	8	1	—	2	5	3	1	2	21	13	15	316	365
„ Aldershot - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	34	37
On Command - - - -	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	10
Sick—													
At Headquarters - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	14
In Military Prisons - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Absent—													
With Leave - - - -	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	—	14	3	20	200	237
Servants to Officers - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17
Total Effectives - - -	8	1	2	6	10	4	2	2	38	16	39	592	685
Establishment - - -	8	1	3	6	8	4	2	2	38	16	41	710	807

Digitized by Google

RECORD OF THE 2ND BATTALION FOR 1905.

7th January.—A party of 42 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt, and were posted to G and F Companies.

4th February.—Intimation received that Captain H. R. M. Brooke-Popham is posted to the *2nd Battalion* on promotion. A. G., 8/112/43/686.

7th February.—Major Davy ordered to proceed to the Regimental Depôt, in relief of Captain Childers. A. G. 8/112/43/684.

9th February.—2nd Lieut. Bourke is posted to the *2nd Battalion.* A. G., 8/112/43/684.

18th February.—A draft, strength 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 68 Privates, 2 women, 5 children (under the command of Captain Barnardiston, D.S.O., the Suffolk Regiment), left for Southampton to embark in H.T. *Sicilia* to join the *1st Battalion* at Lucknow.

21st February.—A draft of 51 men arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

2nd March.—Major Childers is posted to the *2nd Battalion* on promotion. A. G., 8/112/43/689.

7th March.—A draft of 23 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

11th March.—Intimation received that Lieut. Harden will revert from the Army Service Corps to Regimental duty, and will be posted to the *2nd Battalion* for duty, pending absorption (98291-4 (A. G., 8).

31st March.—Lieut. Shaw and 33 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Longmoor for a Mounted Infantry Course.

Lieut. Dillon and 35 N.C.O.'s and men returned from a Mounted Infantry Course at Longmoor.

7th April.—A draft of 15 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

Digitized by Google

8*th April*.—Intimation received that Lieut. Dillon is posted to the West African Frontier Force.

Lieutenants Weatherby and Mitchell reported to have passed an examination in subject (*c*) for promotion to rank of Captain. E.C.O. 4, dated 5th April, 1905.

14*th April*.—Captain Pearson appointed Acting Adjutant of the 4th V. B. West Kent Regiment.

29*th April*.—C, D, F, G Companies, the Band and Signallers, strength 10 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 258 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Gravesend for the Annual Course of Musketry, Lieut.-Colonel Fanshawe, D.S.O. in command.

8*th May*.—Intimation received that Captain H. C. Nisbet is posted to the 2*nd Battalion* on promotion, and that Lieut. A. H. Harden is posted to the 1*st Battalion* on absorption.

16*th May*.—C, D, F, G Companies, the Band and Signallers return from Gravesend.

17*th May*.—Annual Inspection (as regards administration and interior economy) by Major-General Sir R. Hart, V.C., K.C.B., Commanding the Thames and Medway Defences.

Present on parade 16 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 32 Staff-Sergeants and Sergeants, 12 Buglers, 305 Rank and File, 14 Boys.

20*th May*.—A draft of 17 men arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

7*th June*.—The Regiment proceeded to London, to line the streets, on the occasion of the visit of H.M. the King of Spain to the Guildhall.

Strength, 8 Officers, 303 W.O., N.C.O.'s and men.

25*th June*.—Captain H. L. Wood joined for duty from the Regimental Depôt, on promotion, and took over F Company.

30*th June*.—A party of 38 N.C.O.'s and men, under

Digitized by Google

the command of Lieut. Brooke, and the Quartermaster proceeded to Sullington Camp, Sussex.

28*th June.*—2nd Lieut. Portal, Berks Imperial Yeomanry, arrived to be attached for four months.

1*st July.*—A new Service-dress cap was taken into wear by N.C.O,'s and men.

3*rd July.*—The Regiment, formed in 7 Companies, proceeded to Sullington Camp, Sussex, for Brigade Training (Strength, 17 Officers, 385 N.C.O.'s and men), there to join the remainder of the 9th Brigade.

Letter "A" Company, under Captain Dodington, remained in Barracks at Chatham.

Lieut. Weatherby and 33 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Longmoor for a Course of Mounted Infantry Training.

4*th July.*—Lieut. Shaw and 33 men returned from the Mounted Infantry School, Longmoor.

5*th July.*—2nd Lieut, Boyle, 3*rd Battalion*, arrived to be attached for a period of four months.

6*th July.*—2nd Lieut. Keating, 3*rd Battalion*, arrived to be attached to the Regiment.

7*th July.*—A draft of 10 recruits arrived at Chatham from the Regimental Depôt.

20*th July.*—2nd Lieut. Keating ceased to be attached to the Regiment.

22*nd July.*—Lieut. Mitchell took over command of the Details at Chatham.

28*th July.*—The Regiment moved from Sullington to Broadwater Camp, Worthing.

Intimation received that the following Officers have passed for promotion, subjects (*d*) to (*i*), for rank of Captain, at an Examination held in May, 1905:—Captain H. C. Nisbet, Lieut. J. T. Weatherby, Lieut. C. J. Mitchell. Authority W.O. Gen. No. 1,736, July, 1905.

Digitized by Google

12*th August.*—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. T. C. C. Warner, 4*th Battalion*, arrived, to be attached to the Regiment for one month.

21*st August.*—A party of 9 recruits arrived at Chatham from the Regimental Depôt.

28*th August.*—Intimation received that 2nd Lieut. F. V. Holt has been posted to the Regiment.

30*th August.*—The following Order was published in 5th Division Orders:—

The General Officer Commanding wishes to express his satisfaction at the manner in which all ranks of the 5th Division have contributed to promote good feeling between themselves and the civilians living in or near the manœuvre area by their careful avoidance of damage to crops, fences, etc., and their general demeanour.

2*nd September.*—The Regiment, strength 15 Officers, 448 other ranks, returned to Chatham from Worthing on the conclusion of Brigade Training.

4*th September.*—Letters A, B, E, H Companies, under the Command of Major Childers, proceeded to Gravesend, for the Annual Course of Musketry. Strength, 10 Officers, 193 other ranks.

21*st September.*—Letters A, B, E, H Companies returned to Chatham from Gravesend.

A party of 17 recruits arrived from the Depôt, and were posted to G Company.

23*rd September.*—2nd Lieut. F. V. Holt joined the Regiment on first appointment.

2*nd October.*—Lieut. Mitchell and 8 N.C.O's. proceeded to Longmoor, to go through training as a Pom-pom Section.

Lieut. Brooke, with a party of casuals and recruits, proceeded to Gravesend for Musketry.

3*rd October.*—Lieut. Weatherby and 31 men returned from Longmoor on the completion of a Course of Mounted Infantry Training.

Digitized by Google

5*th October.*—A draft of 1 Sergeant and 80 Privates (under command of Captain Hull, 13th Hussars, and 2nd Lieut. Hon. C. Annesley) left for India.

12*th October.*—Intimation received that Captain Dodington has been successful at the examination for admission to the Staff College.

21*st October.*—A party of 14 recruits arrived from the Depôt.

27*th October.*—Recruits and casuals returned from Gravesend (under command of Lieut. Weatherby) on completion of Musketry.

15*th November.*—The Regiment (strength, 12 Officers, 309 N.C.O's. and men) proceeded to London to line the streets on the occasion of the visit of H.M. the King of Greece to the City.

21*st November.*—A party of 12 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

28*th November.*—Intimation received that sanction has been given for the Gorget button to be worn on Officers' Service-Dress Coats.

4*th December.*—Lieut. R. R. M. Brooke proceeded to the Regimental Depôt for duty.

8*th December.*—A draft of 1 Corporal and 42 Privates left for Southampton, to embark for India, to join the 1*st Battalion.*

19*th December.*—A draft of 19 recruits arrived from the Depôt.

Digitized by Google

THE DEPÔT, 1st JANUARY, 1905.

Roll of Officers.

Colonel (*Commanding 43rd Regimental District*).

J. A. Strachan.

Major.

None.

Captain.

E. M. Childers.

Lieutenant.

R. D. Keyworth.

Adjutant.

Captain C. Parr.

Quartermaster.

Lieut. T. King.

Warrant-Officers and Staff-Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major Wallace Brazier.
Quartermaster-Sergeant John Williams.
Quartermaster-Sergeant (O.R.S.) George Henderson.

Digitized by Google

DEPÔT STATE, 1st January, 1905.

Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Staff.	Warrant Officer.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.
1	–	1	1	2	1	11	2	10	196

Increase and Decrease (1st October, 1904, to 30th September, 1905).

Increase.

Joined as Recruits - - - -	297
Joined from Desertion - - -	7
From 1st Battalion abroad - -	80
From 2nd Battalion at home - -	45
Total - -	429

Decrease.

To Home Battalion - - -	361
Discharged - - - - -	55
Deserted - - - - -	9
Transfers to other Corps - -	4
Transfers to Army Reserve - -	20
Transfers to Militia and Volunteers	5
Total - -	454

Digitized by Google

STRENGTH OF THE 1ST CLASS ARMY RESERVE, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Staff-Sergeants.	Col.-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bugler.	Privates.	Total.	Remarks.
—	—	8	25	1	645	679	Section A, 27; Section B, 517; Section D, 135.

ARMY PENSIONERS, 43RD REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Sergeant-Majors.	Bandmasters.	Quartermaster-Sergeants.	Sergeant-Instructors Musketry.	Sergeant-Instructors Gymnastics.	Sergeant-Master-Tailor.	Bugle-Majors.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bandsmen.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.
11	2	9	4	2	1	8	65	80	34	2	14	401	633

Amount of Pensions paid from 1st October, 1904, to 30th September, 1905 :—£14,641 0*s.* 6*d.*

Amount of Pensions paid to Soldiers' Widows from 1st October, 1904, to 30th September, 1905 :—£449 18*s.* 10*d.*

Digitized by Google

THE NEW REGIMENTAL DISTRICT SYSTEM.

On the 6th January, 1905, there was issued a Special Army Order, relating to the Re-organization of Military Commands and Staff in the United Kingdom. Such portions of this Order as refer to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The counties of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire to form part of the Southern Command Headquarters, Tidworth; (Headquarters of G. O. in charge of Administration, Salisbury).

(2) The following existing Regimental Districts to be grouped, under the title of South Midland, with Headquarters at Warwick:—6th, 28th, 29th, 43rd, and 49th.

(3) Each group of Regimental Districts to be commanded by a Brigadier-General, having under his orders a Colonel in charge of Records.

(4) The Depôt of each Regiment (hitherto known as the Regimental District) to be commanded by a Major of one of the Line Battalions under the orders of the Grouped Regimental District Commander.

(5) *Duties of the Brigadier-General commanding a group of Regimental Districts:—*

He will be in command of the Depôts within this group. He will be relieved of correspondence and routine by the Officer in charge of recruiting and records, and will thus be free to devote his attention to the duty of command, and to the training of the Militia and Volunteer Infantry, for which he will, except when they are formed in Brigades or Divisions for training purposes, be responsible.

When Militia and Volunteer Infantry units of his command are sent for training outside the area of the grouped regimental districts, their inspection will be arranged for in the command to which they are sent.

He will be responsible that the clothing, arms, and equipment, held at Depôts for mobilization purposes are complete, and that the mobilization orders of Depôts under his command are kept up to date.

Digitized by Google

(6) *Duties of the Officer in charge of Records :—*

To take charge of the records of the Territorial Regiments whose Regimental Depôts form part of the group. To be responsible for all recruiting in the area of the grouped regimental districts, as well as the work performed by Recruiting Staff Officers. On subjects connected with records, recruiting, drafts, etc., to correspond directly with Officers commanding units or Depôts, with the Staff of the Command, or with the War Office, as occasion demands. Under instructions from the War Office, he will make all necessary arrangements for furnishing drafts to units abroad.

He will command the reservists whose records are in his charge.

He will be the Commanding Officer of all Regimental Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men at home belonging to units abroad, provided that they are not attached to a unit, or to a Depôt in the United Kingdom. An Officer of these units who returns from service abroad will report to him in writing.

He will forward to the Chief Ordnance Officer at Woolwich rolls for War Medals, and will issue the medals to Officers commanding units, to men who have left the Colours, and (under existing regulations) to the next of kin.

(7) *Duties of the Officer commanding the Depôt :—*

The Major commanding the Regimental Depôt will, under the Commander of the grouped regimental districts, be responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the Depôt, and for the training of recruits.

He will be responsible to the Officer in charge of recruiting and infantry records, for recruiting arrangements within the recruiting area allotted to him, *i.e.*, the area of the existing regimental districts.

He will be responsible to the Commander of the grouped regimental district for the clothing, equipment, reception, and accommodation of reservists as prescribed in the Mobilization Regulations.

He will keep, for men serving at the Depôt, documents similar to those in possession of an Officer commanding a unit.

In pursuance of the above Special Army Order, the following instructions were conveyed to the Officer Commanding the Regimental Depôt, in a War Office letter of May, 1905 :—

On the removal of the records now kept at Infantry Depôts to the new Record Offices, the organization of Infantry Depôts will, as a tentative measure, be (as shown in the table of establishments) as follows :—

1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,

Digitized by Google

1 Orderly-room Clerk (Sergeant or Corporal according to service), 2 Colour-Sergeants, 4 Sergeants, 2 Buglers, 10 Corporals, 40 Privates, thus reducing the present establishment at the Regimental Depôt by the Sergeant-Major, the Orderly-Room Sergeant, and 2 Colour-Sergeants.

The Army Council consider that one Depôt Company should suffice for each service battalion.

The new establishment will take effect from the 1st July next, by which date Infantry records, *i.e.* original attestations, etc., and the books and documents of the Territorial Regiments now kept at Depôts should be assembled at the new Record Offices.

With a view to providing the offices of the Brigadier commanding grouped regimental districts, and the Record Offices with an adequate staff of clerks, the services of the Orderly-room Sergeants on the existing establishment of depôts will be temporarily utilized.

Should it be found necessary to supplement the clerical staff, which under the proposals in the previous paragraph will be available at the Headquarters of grouped regimental districts, it is suggested that the extra staff should, as a temporary measure, be detailed from the Colour-Sergeants now on the establishment of Depôts, who will become supernumerary under the proposed organization. They will, while so employed, draw extra-duty pay under Article 851 (*a*) of the Royal Warrant, instead of under Article 849. During the experimental period, the contingent allowance at a Depôt will remain as at present; extra-duty pay for keeping accounts must not, however, be drawn for more than the number of Colour-Sergeants allowed on the new establishment.

In accordance with the above instructions, the number of companies at the Regimental Depôt was reduced by two. C and D Companies were broken up, the N.C.O.'s and men being transferred respectively to A and B Companies.

On the 4th July, 1905, the Orderly-Room Sergeant (Quartermaster-Sergeant George Henderson, who had been 13 years at the Depôt at Oxford) proceeded to Warwick, for duty in the Record Office, taking with him all the original attestations, as well as other books and records belonging to the Territorial Regiment.

Later in the year, the two Supernumerary Colour-Sergeants, viz., Colour-Sergeants Munn and Hills, were transferred temporarily to Warwick.

Digitized by Google

EXTRACTS FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE," 1905.

13*th January*.—Captain E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., to be Major, *vice* R. G. H. Hughes promoted. Dated 2nd September. 1904.

20*th January*.—Lieut. A. G. Bayley, to be Captain, *vice* E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., promoted. Dated 3rd October, 1904.

24*th January*.—Colonel J. A. Strachan, 43rd Regimental District (Oxfordshire Light Infantry), retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd January, 1905.

Lieut. H. R. M. Brooke-Popham, to be Captain, *vice* L. J. Carter, appointed an Adjutant of Militia. Dated 9th November, 1905.

27*th January*.—Gent.-Cadet Guy Blewitt, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. R. M. Brooke-Popham, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1905.

7*th February*.—Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., is seconded whilst a student at the Staff College. Dated 23rd January, 1905.

The undermentioned 2nd Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

R. O. Logan, *vice* A. G. Bayley, promoted. Dated 3rd October, 1904.

C. L. Scott, *vice* H. R. M. Brooke-Popham, promoted. Dated 9th November, 1905.

21*st February*.—Major R. C. Luard retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd February, 1905.

Digitized by Google

Captain E. M. Childers, to be Major, *vice* R. C. Luard, retired. Dated 22nd February, 1905.

14*th March.*—*Lancashire Fusiliers*—Lance-Sergeant Llewellyn James Jones, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be 2nd Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 15th March, 1905.

21*st March.*—Captain O. R. L. Hampden, to be Adjutant, *vice* F. H. Stapleton, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 22nd March, 1905.

4*th April.*—Lieut. C. H. Richards, from Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Department, with the substantive rank of Captain in the Army. Dated 30th April, 1900.

Captain and Bt. Major P. B. Osborn, D.S.O., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is granted the temporary rank of Lieut.-Colonel whilst commanding the 2nd King's African Rifles. Dated 1st April, 1905.

Captain L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst employed as second in command of the 3rd King's African Rifles. Dated 1st April, 1905.

18*th April.*—Lieut.-Colonel and Bt. Colonel F. J. Evelegh, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion (Royal Garrison Regiment), retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd April, 1905.

28*th April.*—Lieut. H. C. Nisbet, to be Captain, *vice* K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., seconded. Dated 23rd January, 1905.

Supernum.-Lieut. A. H. Harden, to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. C. Nisbet, seconded. Dated 1st April, 1905.

16*th May.*—Lieut. H. M. Dillon is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 29th April, 1905.

19*th May.*—*West India Regiment*—2nd Lieut. L. J. Jones, from the *Lancashire Fusiliers*, to be 2nd Lieutenant. Dated 20th May, 1905.

Digitized by Google

2*nd June*.—Captain C. C. Pearson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 14th April, 1905.

Lieut. H. L. Wood, to be Captain, *vice* C. C. Pearson, seconded. Dated 14th April, 1905.

2nd Lieut. C. Fitzgerald, to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. L. Wood, promoted. Dated 14th April, 1905.

13*th June*.—2nd Lieut. R. E. U. Hermon-Hodge, to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. M. Dillon, seconded. Dated 29th April, 1905.

15*th August*. — The undermentioned Gent.-Cadets from the Royal Military College to be 2nd Lieutenants. Dated 16th August, 1905 :—

Felton Vesey Holt, in succession to Lieut. H. M. Dillon, seconded.

Aymor Eden Sanderson, in succession to Lieut. H. L. Wood, promoted.

29*th August*.—Lieut. J. F. C. Fuller, to be Captain, in succession to Major G. F. Mockler, who holds an extra-regimental appointment. Dated 21st June, 1905.

1*st September*.—Lieut. B. H. Shaw is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 11th August, 1905.

5*th September*.—Lieut. R. E. U. Hermon-Hodge resigns his Commission. Dated 6th September, 1905.

8*th September*.—2nd Lieut. F. F. Tarver to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. F. C. Fuller, promoted. Dated 21st June, 1905.

12*th September*.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—

W. E. T. Morland, *vice* B. H. Shaw, seconded. Dated 11th August, 1905.

G. Farmer, *vice* R. E. U. Hermon-Hodge, resigned. Dated 6th September, 1905.

Hon. C. A. J. Annesley, *vice* G. Farmer, seconded for

Digitized by Google

service under the Colonial Office. Dated 6th September 1905.

27*th October*.—Lieut. R. D. Keyworth, to be Captain, *vice* Hon. G. W. F. S. Foljambe, appointed an Adjutant of Militia. Dated 9th October, 1905.

3*rd November*. - Lieut. A. H. Nicklin is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health. Dated 29th October, 1905.

7*th November*. 2nd Lieut. B. C. Parr, to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. D. Keyworth, promoted. Dated 9th October, 1905.

14*th November*.—2nd Lieut. R. Stephens, to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. H. Nicklin, placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health. Dated 29th October, 1905.

28*th November*.—To be 2nd Lieutenants (Dated 29th November, 1905):—2nd Lieut. Charles Francis Kirkpatrick Carfrae, from 7th Batt. K.R. Rifle Corps, in succession to Lieut. J. F. C. Fuller, promoted. 2nd Lieut. Edmund Henry Lenthall, from 4th Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, in succession to Lieut. B. H. Shaw, seconded.

Digitized by Google

MEDAL FOR "MERITORIOUS SERVICE."

Appendix to Army Order 5 *of* 1905.

Sergeant-Major C. Sims, late 43rd Light Infantry.

MEDALS FOR "LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT."

Appendix to Army Order 68 *of* 1905.

WITH GRATUITY.

No. 2563 Sergeant H. S. Broome.
,, 2599 Colour-Sergeant W. Hone.

Appendix to Army Order 189 *of* 1905.

WITH GRATUITY.

No. 2674 Quartermaster-Sergeant S. Grove.
,, 2536 Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Williams.
,, 2677 Colour-Sergeant H. Hughes.
,, 2765 Colour-Sergeant J. Guise.
,, 2641 Colour-Sergeant J. Martin.
,, 398 Sergeant G. Sheppard.
,, 2078 Sergeant G. Ruff.
,, 2644 Sergeant P. Parker.
,, 2701 Sergeant-Bugler G. W. Donnelly.

Digitized by Google

MUSKETRY, 1905.

1st Battalion.

The Annual Regimental Rifle Meeting was held at Lucknow between the 3rd and 8th April, 1905.

Committee.

Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark, Major F. G. L. Lamotte, Brevet-Major A. J. F. Eden, Captain C. F. Henley, Lieut. J. A. Pollock.

Sub-Committee.

Sergeant-Major T. Pears, Sergeant-Bugler Donnelly, Colour-Sergeant King, Sergeant Stephens, Lance-Corporal Buckingham.

The competitors were divided into two classes, viz. :—*Class A*, for Marksmen and 1st Class Shots; *Class B*, for 2nd Class Shots and 3rd Class Shots.

Matches and Results.

Match I.—200 yards; magazine, independent; 7 rounds, any military position; 1 minute. Sighting-shots, one optional.

Class A.—1st, Lance-Corporal Buckingham, 31 points; 2nd, Private Jeacock, 30; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Collins, 30.

Class B.—1st, Lance-Sergeant Woodage, 28; 2nd, Private Lee, 26; 3rd, Private Ellis, 26.

Match II.—400 yards; Falling plates; any position; 45 seconds; magazine, independent; 7 rounds. One sighting-shot optional at ordinary target. Hits to count 3 points. Ties for 1st prize will be shot off. In the case of other ties the money will be divided.

Class A.—1st, Private Baker; 2nd, Sergeant Smith, Lance-Corporal Pickett, Privates Carpenter and Birch, tied, with 9 points.

Digitized by Google

Class B.—Colour-Sergeant Burbidge, Privates Combley, Ashman, Boughton, Day, Barber, Ambrose, Pantry, Ball, Boult, and Selwood, all tied, with 6 points.

MATCH III.—300 yards; kneeling behind cover—rest may be used; rapid, independent; 45 seconds; loading from anywhere. One sighting-shot optional.

Class A.—1st, Private Mundy, 29 points; 2nd, Sergeant Parker, 29; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Waters, 27.

Class B.—1st, Private Ebborn, 22; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Hambleton, 22; 3rd, Lance-Sergeant Holmes, 22.

MATCH IV.—500 yards; independent; any position; 7 rounds. Two sighting-shots compulsory.

Class A.—1st, Sergeant-Bugler Donnelly, 34; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Lines, 34; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Stone, 33.

Class B.—1st, Private Bowerman, 32; 2nd, Private Wakeling, 29; 3rd, Corporal Bryant, 28.

MATCH V.—600 yards; conditions as for IV.

Class A.—1st, Private Jeacock, 30; 2nd, Private Wake, 29; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Shilcock, 29.

Class B.—1st, Private Creighton, 28; 2nd, Private Maskell, 28; 3rd, Private Brennan, 28.

MATCH VI.—800 yards; conditions as for IV. and V.

Class A.—1st, Sergeant-Bugler Donnelly, 26; 2nd, Private Davis, 26; 3rd, Private Jeacock, 25.

Class B.—1st, Private Pearce, 22; 2nd, Private Stagg, 21; 3rd, Private Mayne, 20.

MATCH VII.—Championship. Aggregate of Matches I. to VI.

Class A.—1st, Private Jeacock, 137 points; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Pickett, 133; 3rd, Sergeant-Bugler Donnelly, 129; 4th, Sergeant Parker, 129.

Class B.—1st, Private Brennen, 111; 2nd, Private Davis, 101; 3rd, Private Creighton, 95; 4th, Private Hurst, 93.

Digitized by Google

MATCH VIII.—Bugle Stakes, 150 yards. Each competitor to be at the "ready," and to fire one shot on the word "Commence," then run round a flag placed 12 yards from firing point and fire another shot, and so continue until the "Cease Fire" is ordered. Two minutes allowed from "Commence" to "Cease Fire." One sighting-shot allowed.

1st, Sergeant-Bugler Donnelly, 41 points; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Buckingham, 39; 3rd, Sergeant Stephens, 38.

PRIVATE A. JEACOCK,
Champion Shot.

Inter-Company—Team Shooting.

Regimental Challenge Shield.—Twelve per Company, any rank, and one Commander. Officers can command. Teams will form up at 800 yards and on target appearing will fire. On target disappearing team will advance, and when target appears will halt and fire. The target will remain visible for 30 seconds and will disappear for 15 seconds. After the 5th advance, the target will be checked. *Dress.*—Drill Order. Points will be deducted for bad fire discipline. Any description

Digitized by Google

of fire may be used, but Section Commanders must name description of fire to be used, and distance. *Targets.*—Head and shoulders painted on lower part of 1st Class Target. Hits, but not ricochets, on lower two feet of target to count 3 points.

1st, D, or Captain C. E. Forrest's (D.S.O.) Company, 53 points (1 for discipline); 2nd, A, or Major A. J. F. Eden's Company, 50 points (2 for discipline).

Attack Practice.—Commanding Officer's Prize. Half Company Teams.

Attack Practice, falling plates; 1st, Left-half B, or Captain C. F. Henley's Company; 2nd, Right-half C, or Captain A. G. Bayley's Company.

Officers' Handicap.—Entrance compulsory.—Rounds 10; distance, 500 yards; independent. Any military position; 10 rounds; two sighting-shots.

1st prize, two-thirds of entrance fees, which will be expended in a "Presentation" to the Officers' Mess. One-third of entrance fees to go to 2nd and 3rd Prizes.

1st, Lieut. J. A. Pollock, 26; 2nd, Major F. G. L. Lamotte, 26; 3rd, 2nd Lieut, A. D. R. Aldred, 26.

PRIVATE W. WRIGHT,
Best shot of Corporals and Privates,
1st Battalion, 1904–1905.

Digitized by Google

2ND BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY, 1905.

Number classified in Table "B," 502.
Marksmen, 48.
1st Class Shots, 129.
2nd Class Shots, 275.
3rd Class Shots, 50.
Battalion average, 163.
Best Shot of Sergeants, Colour-Sergeant C. Hyde.
Best Shot of Rank-and-File, No. 4,030, Lance-Corporal Jones.
Number of Recruits qualified, 242.
Best shooting Company, B, or Captain Darell-Brown's.

FIGURES OF MERIT.

Company.	Average.	Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total Classified.
A	161	3	19	31	6	59
B	179	10	24	27	0	61
C	160	4	20	32	13	69
D	159	5	11	36	7	59
E	165	6	11	30	4	51
F	161	9	12	43	5	69
G	165	8	16	38	7	70
H	156	3	16	37	8	64

At the THAMES AND MEDWAY DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING, held at Gravesend in October, 1905, the following prizes were won by N.C.O.'s and men of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry:—

I. Competitions open to all soldiers and sailors of the District.

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHALLENGE CUP (and £6).—Won by Bugler Sadd. Score, 133 points.
SCOUT'S COMPETITION.—D Company, 3rd.
WARDE CHALLENGE SHIELD.—F Company, 3rd.

Digitized by Google

II. Competitions open to the 9th Brigade.

MATCH 5.—Lance-Corporal Gulliver, 1st.
MATCH 7.—Private Cartwright, 1st.
MATCH 15.—Bugler Sadd, 1st.
MATCH 17.—Private Cartwright, 1st.
MATCH 21.—Bugler Sadd, 1st.

Prizes were also won by Colour-Sergeant Hyde, Lance-Sergeant Brannigan, Colour-Sergeant Aries, Ser-

BUGLER SADD

geant Brennell, Corporal Gregory, Lance-Corporal Ward, Lance-Corporal Tipping, and Sergeant Ferris.

III. Young Soldiers' Competitions.

MATCH 7.—In this 13 prizes (out of 14) were won by men of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
MATCH 17.—9 prizes (out of 12) were won by the Battalion.

Digitized by Google

The Depôt.

Annual Course of Musketry (fired at Churn).

Rifle: Magazine, Lee-Metford 1*, and Lee-Enfield, Mark 1.

Number exercised: Officers, 2; Warrant-Officers and Sergeants, 8; Rank and File, 50.

Best Shooting Company: B, or Lieutenant R. D. Keyworth's Company.

Best Shot of Depôt: No. 4186, Sergeant A. E. Weatherhead (score, 264 points).

FIGURES OF MERIT.

Company.	Table B, Part I.	Table B, Part II.
A, or Captain S. F. Hammick's Company -	—	18·3
B, or Lieut. R. D. Keyworth's ,, -	—	20·8

CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGES.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
22 36	24 40	13 21	1 1

Digitized by Google

ATHLETICS, 1905.

1st Battalion.

The Annual Regimental Athletic Meeting was held at Lucknow on the 16th, 17th and 18th March, 1905. It proved a great success, and Mrs. P. T. Clark kindly gave away the prizes and shields.

Committee :—Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark, Major F. G. L. Lamotte, Captain O. R. L. Hampden, 2nd Lieut. R. E. U. Hermon-Hodge.

Sub-Committee :—Sergeant-Major T. Pears, Colour-Sergeant W. Smith, Sergeant T. Arlett.

Starter and Handicapper Lieut. R. V. Simpson.

Events and Results.

Regimental Championship Events.

I. 100 *Yards* (*Holder*—Corporal Rawlings) :—1st, Private E. Madeley; 2nd, Corporal C. Rawlings; 3rd, Private C. Brown.

II. 440 *Yards* (*Holder*—Corporal Rawlings) Challenge Belt and Rs. 20 :—1st, Corporal C. Rawlings; 2nd, Private Madeley; 3rd, Private C. Brown.

III. *Half Mile* (*Holder*—Corporal Dancey) :—1st, Private Ambrose; 2nd, Corporal Dancey; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Turner.

IV. 1 *Mile* (Holder—Corporal Dancey) Challenge Belt and Rs. 25 : - 1st, Corporal Dancey; 2nd, Private Ambrose; 3rd, Private Lunnon.

Other Events.

V. *High Jump :*—1st, Private Whitehead (4ft. 11 in.); 2nd, Lance-Corporal Arlett; 3rd, Private Brennen.

VI. *Long Jump :*—1st, Private Madeley (17 ft. 11 in.); 2nd, Private Parker; 3rd, Private Whitehead.

Digitized by Google

VII. *Band Boys' Race.* (100 Yards) :—1st, Boy Taylor; 2nd, Boy Dane; 3rd, Boy Warren.

VIII. *Sack Race.* (30 Yards round a post and back to the starting-point) :—1st, Lance-Corporal Dyke; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Parkinson; 3rd, Private Derry,

IX. *Potato Race.* (Each row to have eight potatoes at intervals of 2 yards. Only one potato at a time can be put into the buckets placed at the end of each row) :—1st, Private Whitehead; 2nd, Private Dewis; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Smith.

Handicaps.

X. 1,000 *Yards Handicap.* (Two yards for every year's or part of a year's service over five and up to eight years; 5 yards for every year's or part of a year's service over eight years and up to eleven years; and 10 yards for every year's or part of a year's service over eleven. Winners of Championship events penalized 20 yards for 1st, 10 yards for 2nd, and 5 yards for 3rd) :—1st, Private Fleckner; 2nd, Corporal Dancey.

XI. *Sergeants' Race.* (For Warrant Officers, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants of the Regiment. 220 yards. One yard for every year's service over eight and up to ten years; 2 yards for over ten and up to twelve years; 5 yards over twelve and up to fifteen; and 7 yards over fifteen. Prize Winners last year penalized 8 yards for 1st, 5 yards for 2nd, 2 yards for 3rd) :—1st, Colour-Sergeant Smith; 2nd, Sergeant-Major Pears; 3rd, Sergeant Jones.

XII. *Old Soldiers' Race.* (For N.C.O.'s and men of the Regiment with ten years' service and over: 220 yards, 2 yards for every year's service over ten and up to twelve years; 5 yards for over twelve and up to fifteen years; 10 yards for over fifteen and up to twenty years; and

Digitized by Google

20 yards for over twenty) :—1st, Private Fleckner; 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Saker; 3rd, Sergeant Black.

XIII. *Children's Race*, 100 *Yards*. (For Children of Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Regiment. Handicap framed on the ground. Post Entries) :—1st, R. Anderson; 2nd, Muriel King; 3rd, Gladys King.

INTER-COMPANY EVENTS.

XIV. *Tug-of-War*. Catch Weights. Teams of eight per Company. A Team must pull its opponents completely over the centre line to win.

1*st Round*.—F Company, a bye; B beat C; D beat H; G Company, a bye.

2*nd Round*.—B beat F; D beat G.

Final.—B beat D. Time, 4 minutes, 56 secs.

XV. *Tug-of-War*. Light Weights. Average Weight 10 st. 8 lbs., same as in No. XIV. No man will be allowed to pull in both Nos. XIV. and XV.

1*st Round*.—A Company beat E; D beat F; B beat C; H beat G.

2*nd Round*.—D beat A; B beat C.

Final.—D beat B. Time, 3 minutes, 43 secs.

XVI. *Sack Tournament*. Teams of eight per Company. Two opposing Teams are placed in a Circle 16 in. diameter, each man being fastened in a Sack. The teams will line the edges of the Circle facing one another, and on the word being given to advance will endeavour to knock over his opponents. A man knocked over will be immediately pulled out of the Circle, while any man going out of the Circle will be disqualified and count as being knocked over.

1*st Round*.—A Company, a bye; C Company, a bye; H beat G; D beat F.

2*nd Round*.—A beat C; H beat D.

Final.—H beat A.

Digitized by Google

XVII. *Bayonet Fighting for the Commanding Officer's Prize and Company Shield.* Teams of eight per Company. Ties will be fought off between Colour-Sergeants or Gymnastic Instructors.

1*st Round.*—F Company beat H Company (5 to 4); C beat E (5 to 3); A beat B (5 to 4); D beat G (5 to 4).

2*nd Round.*—C beat F (5 to 4); A beat D (5 to 4).

Final.—A beat C (5 to 3).

This Shield had not been fought for since 1899, when D Company won. The bayonet fighting in the 1st Round was good, but it fell off as teams got nearer the Final, probably due to anxiety.

Open Events.

XVIII. 120 *Yards.* Open to any N.C.O. or man stationed in Lucknow:—1st, Corporal Edwards, Royal Dragoons; 2nd, Private Madeley; 3rd, Corporal Rawlings.

XIX. *Half Mile.* Open to any N.C.O. or man stationed in Lucknow:—1st, Corporal Ringwood, East Surrey; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Whelan, East Surrey; 3rd, Corporal Dancey.

Water Gymkhana at Lucknow.

From the *Pioneer*, May 18th, 1905:—

The events at the Chatter Munzil swimming-bath on the 29th ultimo consisted in diving over a rope, diving for plates, a *mussak* race, and swimming two lengths of the bath. There were also a couple of games of water polo, the Officers of the Oxford Light Infantry beating those of the Durham Light Infantry by three goals to *nil*, and the attached youngsters of the Oxfords, beating a scratch team by two goals to *nil*. The winners of these two games met the following Saturday, the 6th instant, when the Oxfords' team beat their opponents by three goals to *nil*. The final of the *mussak* race, which had been left over from the 29th, was swam off, and was won by Mr. Sellon. Besides these, there were three other events—swimming under water, diving

Digitized by Google

through a hoop, and the Humane Society race, won respectively by Messrs. Logan, Pollock and Stephens (all of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry).

Regimental Gymkhana, held at Lucknow, on the 26th June, 1905.[1]

On Monday evening, by permission of Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark, the Oxford Light Infantry held a Gymkhana on the Regimental Parade Ground. The Regimental Band played a choice selection of music during the evening. The programme of events was as under :—

I. Pillow Fighting over Water.
II. Costume Race.
III. Soot and Flour Competition.
IV. Band Race.
V. Lemonade and Bun Race.
VI. Children's Race.

Great amusement was caused by the first event. The competitors were seated on a greasy pole, over a large hole dug in the ground, and filled with water; and armed with straw pillows, each endeavoured to knock the other into the water. It caused no end of excitement to see first one and then another fall splash into the muddy water, which was about 3 ft. deep. The second event, which was open to the whole garrison, brought forward some rather amusing costumes, including among others two ladies' costumes, a jockey, mounted, an Eton schoolboy, and a well-imitated sweeper and *bhisti* who, with their hubble-bubbles, caused no end of laughter; besides various gentlemen of high and low degree, in their respective garbs. The prizes were given for the most amusing costume, after which the competitors walked a quarter of a mile, prizes being given for the first three.

Another very amusing feature was the Soot and Flour Fighting, the men being armed with wet mops, one dipped in soot, the other in flour; and, sitting upon another man's shoulders, they endeavoured by charges and rushes to dislodge one another.

The Band Race was also amusing, the men having to walk a quarter of a mile, blowing their instruments. Several started in the race, and the noise they made was very discordant, all blowing different tunes and notes.

The Lemonade and Bun Race was the last race for the men, and saw more competitors than any other. Each had to run 100 yards, drink a bottle of lemonade, eat a bun, and smoke a cigarette. Those who were unable to win a prize were fully compensated with the lemonade and bun.

The Children's Race was largely competed for by the children of the

[1] From the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, 28th June, 1905.

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Regiment. The Gymkhana finished up well with the band playing the National Anthem.

The prizes were handsome and numerous, and all who witnessed and took part in the programme were highly pleased with this unique way of celebrating the Birthday of the King-Emperor.

Regimental Gymkhana, held at Lucknow, 9th September 1905.[1]

In their second attempt to hold their Gymkhana the Officers of the 43rd Light Infantry were more lucky with regard to weather than on the previous Thursday, when pouring rain necessitated a postponement at the eleventh hour. However, on this occasion a cloudy sky and a cool breeze added considerably to the enjoyment of the evening.

The Relay Race, which was open to the 68th and 43rd, formed the first item of the programme, and was won by Privates Cassidy and Huntley, of the 68th Light Infantry, in the excellent time of 1 minute and 54 seconds, thus easily beating Privates King and Halford, of the 43rd, who ran second with 2 minutes.

Two heats of the Bicycle Race next took place, which were won respectively by Lance-Corporal Smith and Lance-Corporal Parkinson. Sergeant Wright, who rode a very clever race, laid low in his first heat, and was thus far fresher than Smith and Parkinson, whom he beat after a very close and exciting finish. Private Ambrose (43rd) won the open half-mile, which looked like a gift for Private Dewis, who, for some reason, stopped about 100 yards from the winning-post, and then joined in again after Privates Ambrose and Pearce had passed him.

Immediately after this, the hockey match took place between H Company and A Company, this being the final of the Regimental Inter-Company Tournament. A Company, shortly after the bully off, made an abortive rush, which was checked just outside the circle, and the ball was returned to mid-field, but they were not to be easily put off, and again made a rush, which looked very like scoring. However, they were ably stopped in the ring by Private Sear of H Company, who cleared well. H Company now began to look dangerous, and soon hustled the ball up to their opponents' goal, where the play remained for practically the remainder of the half. Time after time the A Company backs tried to clear, but to no purpose, the H Company halves and backs pressing forward and forcing the ball back into their opponents' circle. If it had not been for the extraordinary weakness of the H Company forwards when in front of goal, they should have

[1] From the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, 11th September, 1905

Digitized by Google

scored time after time in this, the first half, despite the fact that the A Company goal-keeper was in very good form and saved some hard shots. Towards the close of the first half A Company managed to again visit the opposing goal, but to no purpose, though it seemed the H Company backs had to play all they knew to keep them out.

On the resumption of play, after the exchange of ends at half time, the play took over a far different aspect, A Company pressing their adversaries considerably, so that the game was much more even. Nothing of note occurred until within about ten minutes of time, when Private Molyneux, with a clever back-hander, centred from the line to Private Simmonds, who shot and scored, but the referee ruled that the ball had gone out before it was centred, and so play was resumed from the 25 yards line. H Company continued to press, but time was drawing near and still there was no score until, within two minutes of time, out of a scrimmage inside the circle Private Clayton sent in a good hard shot, which scored. After the "bully" Private Kearley, of H Company, made a good effort to score again, but just failed; after that A Company made several vain endeavours to penetrate H Company's circle, but to no purpose. A few seconds afterwards the whistle blew and H Company found themselves victors by the narrow margin of one to *nil*.

There is no doubt the best side won, and the game was a good deal more one-sided than would appear from the score. The H Company defence was excellent, and the forwards were very good until they got into the circle, when they went to pieces. Their outside right (Private Binks) gave several good chances away by persisting in endeavouring to hit the ball "on the wing" instead of the more certain method of stopping it with hand or foot. A Company played a stubborn game, but on the whole they were quite outplayed; they had not perhaps, enough combination, their weakest point being their wing halves.

H Company is the first Company to win the Shield, which was presented to the Regiment, as a challenge trophy, by Lieut.-Colonel Clark, this year.

The teams were as follows:—

H Company: Goal, Private Ient; backs, Lieut. Sullivan and Private Sear; halves, Lance-Corporal Taylor, Corporal Lowry and Private Gibbs; forwards, Private Binks, Private Kearley, Private Molyneux, Private Simmonds and Private Clayton.

A Company: Goal, Private Hill; backs, 2nd Lieut. Parr and Private Todd; halves, Sergeant Rathbone, Corporal Mitchell and Private Kenyon; forwards, Private Turner, Lance-Corporal Wooding, Sergeant Barnes, Private Gill and Private Cross.

Digitized by Google

During the hockey match, a combined race, in which the competitors had to walk 200 yards, hop 50 yards, and run 200 yards, was run, in which Private Izzard came home a winner, followed closely by Private Watkins.

A Childrens' Race also took place, which was carried off by Boy Austin.

Lieut.-Colonel Clark and the Officers of the 43rd were "at home," and the band of the Regiment played at intervals during the evening.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. Clark immediately after the close of the hockey match.

Inter-Regimental Games Tournament.

The Sergeants of the 1st Battalion met the Sergeants of the Royal Dragoons in a Games Tournament at Lucknow on the 25th October. The games consisted of billiards, euchre, whist, cribbage, draughts and chess. In the billiards the Royals won, with a total of 566 points against 473; while in the other games victory fell to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who scored 36 points to the Royals' 32.

In the Regimental Boxing Competition, held at Lucknow, the following were the winners :—

Light Weights, Novices.—Private Mitchell.
Open Feather Weights.—Private Hunt.
Six Rounds, Middle Weights.—Private Keefe.
Open Light Weights.—Private Lockyer.
Three Rounds, Heavy Weights.—Private Egan.

Digitized by Google

2ND BATTALION.

The Annual Waterloo Sports were held on the Chatham Football Ground on the 19th June, 1905. The following Officers comprised the Committee :— Lieut.-Colonel R. G. H. Hughes, Lieut.-Colonel R. Fanshawe, Captain C. H. Frith, Lieut. L. Tunnard, and Lieut. J. T. Weatherby, assisted by a sub-committee, consisting of Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Bridgewater, Colour-Sergeants Lindop and Warnock, Lance-Sergeant Basely, Bugler Sadd, and Privates Holmes, Harding, Southern, and Mayes.

Some capital sport was witnessed ;[1] A Company securing the most points in the aggregate, and thus claiming the handsome clock. The Quarter-mile event, open to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry and Rifle Brigade, was won in splendid style by Rifleman Brake, Corporal Hewitt, of the 52nd, being some six yards behind. A good entry was made for the 100 Yards Handicap, which was contested in heats, the final results being :—1st, Private Boatwright ; 2nd, Corporal Hewitt ; 3rd, Private Beasley ; 4th, Private Bowers.

In the Bayonet Fighting Competition G Company (captained by Colour-Sergeant Mason) defeated B Company's team ; and the Tug of-War final, between C Company and E Company, fell to C Company, whose team was composed of Colour-Sergeant Warnock, Sergeants Ferris, Elsworthy and Townsend, Lance-Corporal Clark, Privates Walters, Goldsmith, Simpole, Homer, and King. Other events included High Jump (won by Private Frankin) ; Enlisted Boys' Race (won by Boy Martin) ; Pillow-fighting (Private Simmonds, champion) ; Young Soldiers' Race (won by Private Millard) ; Half-mile Race (won by Private Boatwright) ; and Sack-fighting, in which H Company finally defeated F Company.

The band of the Battalion (conducted by Bandmaster Bradley), played during the Meeting.

---

[1] From the *Military Mail*, June 23rd, 1905.

Digitized by Google

CRICKET, 1905.

1ST BATTALION.

1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry v. *Lucknow Garrison.*

Played at the Mohamed Bagh Club Ground, Lucknow, on Thursday, 9th November, 1905.

LUCKNOW GARRISON.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Capt. Matthews, st. Parr, b. Burns	33	st. Parr, b. Waters	18
Rev. R. M. Kirwan, b. Waters	6	l.b.w., b. Stapleton	2
Mr. A. H. M. Bowers, b. Dyke	56	not out	1
Pte. Eldridge, b. Dyke	11	l.b.w., b. Waters	2
Mr. L. E. McConaghy, c. Parr, b. Burns	6	b. Stapleton	0
Mr. C. F. M. Pike, c. Stephens, b. Waters	26	Did not bat.	
Mr. H. A. Tomkinson, b. Burns	6	Did not bat.	
Mr. G. P. C. Cosens, b. Burns	0	Did not bat.	
Mr. C. R. Shireff, c. Lethbridge, b. Waters	12	not out	46
Mr. W. R. M. Hartcup, c. Leslie-Smith b. Waters	0	b. Dyke	6
Mr. A. C. A. Flint, not out	2	Did not bat.	
Extras	30	Extras	14
Total	189	Total for 5 wickets	89

1ST OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Runs.
Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., st. Hartcup, b. Bowers	28
Lieut. W. E. T. Morland, b. Bowers	20
2nd Lieut. B. C. Parr, b. Bowers	1
Lance-Corporal Burns, b. Bowers	7
Pte. Thompson, b. Tomkinson	0
Capt. F. H. Stapleton, run out	2
Pte Waters, c. Shireff, b. Bowers	21
2nd Lieut. G. Leslie-Smith, c. Kirwan, b. Bowers	0
2nd Lieut. R. Stephens, b. Bowers	2
Lieut. R. V. Simpson, b. Bowers	10
Corpl. Dyke, not out	0
Extras	17
Total	108

THE DEPÔT.

Matches played, 16; won, 10; lost, 5; drawn, 1.

Team.—Major J. D. W. Davy, Captain H. L. Wood, Colour-Sergeant Hills, Sergeant Wood, Sergeant Dwight, Corporal Harland, Lance-Corporal Snudden, Bugler Mills, Private Walker, Lance-Corporal Smith, Private Stockwell.

Digitized by Google

FOOTBALL, 1905.

1st Battalion.

Punjab-Bengal Football Tournament.[1]

Second Round.

The four matches in the second round of the above Tournament were played off on Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st February. On the first day the Oxfordshire Light Infantry lined up against the Wiltshire Regiment at 3 p.m. The game opened briskly, the Wilts inside left scoring within the first three minutes after some good passing; the Oxfords getting the ball, their outside right, Lieutenant Simpson, put in a fast shot which, however, just missed the goal. The Wilts outside right, who throughout played an excellent game, now made a good run down the wing, resulting in a corner. A penalty kick against the Oxfords was cleared, but the ball soon returned, and the Wilts scored their second goal off one of the backs, a third goal being shortly after added.

The Oxford inside right put in a run at the end of the first-half, but failed to score, and the whistle sounded with the scores: Wiltshire Regiment, 3; Oxfords, 0.

The Oxfords broke away on resuming, but were soon stopped, and a tricky run by the Wilts inside left resulted in some play round the Oxford goal, but the ball was cleared. Shortly afterwards the Wilts nearly scored from a corner. A good run by the Wilts was stopped by a penalty (hands). After some long kicking there was some close play in the Oxford half, followed by a hot shot well stopped. Some mid-field play followed,

[1] From the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, 25th February, 1905.

Digitized by Google

and the ball was returned to the Oxford end, but the shot went wide. Lieutenant Simpson (Oxford), getting possession, ran down the wing and centred well, but the Oxford centre-forward muddled the ball, and the Wilts goal-keeper running out cleared in fine style. A shot by the Oxford outside left went wide. The Wilts now ran down the field, but the ball went behind. The Oxfords nearly scored from a centre by Lieutenant Simpson, the goal-keeper, who ran out, slipping, but the ball went out, and the whistle sounded for time. Score: Wiltshire Regiment, 3; Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 0.

The Depôt.

Matches played, 17; won, 8; lost, 7; drawn, 2; goals for, 57; goals against, 42.

Team :—Sergeant-Bugler Muddle (*goal*); Bugler Miles and Private Brewerton (*backs*); Sergeant Jones, Privates Partridge and Weston (*half-backs*); Corporal Haddon, Privates Freeman, Norman, Murphy, and Price (*forwards*).

Digitized by Google

POLO, 1905.

1st Battalion.

Lucknow Handicap Tournament.[1]

(N.B. The figures against each player's name indicate his handicap in minus goals.)

The Durham Light Infantry "B" Team v. *The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.*

Team.	Goals.	Team.	Goals.
1. Mr. Lovering -	3	1. Mr. Blewitt - -	2
2. Mr. Sherriff - -	5	2. Capt. Bayley -	6
3. Mr. Richardson -	3	3. Capt. Stapleton -	4
4. Capt. Jeffreys -	6	4. Lieut.-Col. Clark -	4
Total	17	Total	16

First Chakkar.—The Oxfords made two goals and the Durhams one goal.

Second Chakkar.—A maiden *chakkar.* Both sides playing level.

Third Chakkar.—Another maiden *chakkar.* No change in the class of play.

Fourth Chakkar—Another maiden *chakkar.* Very sticky play all through.

Fifth Chakkar.—No score. Play the same.

Sixth Chakkar. — Pace improved. The Durhams pressed for a time and finally hit a goal. On changing ends they ran the ball to the Oxfords' flags, and hit a goal. Score, three all.

The game continued for five minutes, and just on the close of this extra time the Durhams got a goal, and won by this single margin.

[1] From the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, October 18th, 1905.

Digitized by Google

POLO PONY RACE.

AT THE LUCKNOW MEETING, 8TH APRIL, 1905.

The 43rd Light Infantry Polo Cup.—A race for all *bonâ fide* polo ponies, the property of, and to be ridden by, Officers of the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, ponies to have been their property for at least one month before the race. Catch weights, 11 st. Distance, 3 furlongs.

Major Lamotte's "Jane," Owner - -	1
Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Clark's "Aden," Captain Bayley - - - - -	2
Mr. Higgins' "Bubbles," Owner - -	3

Won by half a length; the same between the second and third. Time 41 secs. Also ran:—Mr. Morland's "Blizzard," Mr. Morland's "Woodcock," Mr. Hermon-Hodge's "Billy," Mr. Stephens' "Tippoo," Captain Forrest's "Rupee," Captain Stapleton's "Mr. Joseph," Captain Henley's "Tommy."

Digitized by Google

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner took place at the Hotel Cecil, on the 23rd June, the following being present:—Lieut.-General F. Green-Wilkinson, C.B., Colonel of the Regiment, in the Chair; Major H. A. Adair; Major-General T. M. Bailie; Lieut. A. J. N. Bartlett; Lieut.-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart.; Lieut. U. J. D. Bourke; Captain H. R. M. Brooke-Popham; Colonel M. S. Brownrigg; Colonel J. C. Carter; Captain C. O. Chichester; Major E. M. Childers, Captain E. R. Clayton; Major C. H. Cobb; Lieut.-General F. M. Colvile, C.B.; Captain G. N. Colvile, D.S.O.; Captain A. T. Crosse; Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Crosse; Colonel the Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B.; Major H. R. Davies; Major J. D. W. Davy; Colonel R. Eccles; Captain H. G. Fane; Lieut.-Colonel R. Fanshawe; Captain R. M. Feilden; Lieut. C. Fitzgerald; Captain C. H. Frith; Captain K. R. Hamilton; D.S.O.; Colonel Sir St. V. A. Hammick, Bart.; Captain S. F. Hammick; Lieut. A. H. Harden; Lieut.-Colonel R. G. H. Hughes; Lieut.-Colonel J. Johnstone; Lieut. R. D. Keyworth; Colonel E. M. Lawford; Mr. R. M. Logan; Major R. C. Luard; Captain W. Marriott-Dodington; Lieut. C. J. Mitchell; Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Money; Lieut. A. W. N. Ponsonsby; Lieut. C. L. Scott; Lieut. B. H. Shaw; Captain E. L. Somers-Cocks; Captain P. S. Stanhope; Captain W. J. Stopford, C.B.; Colonel J. A. Strachan; Major F. A. B. Talbot; Colonel E. Villiers, A.D.C.; Captain R. E. Watt; Lieut. J. T. Weatherby; Major E. D. White; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. G. H. Windsor-Clive; Mr. Gerald Young.

Digitized by Google

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY COTTAGE HOMES.

COWLEY, OXFORD.

At the half-yearly meetings of the Executive Committee, held, during 1905, at Cowley Barracks, it was announced that the following donations have been made to the fund:—

Mrs. Papillon, £31 0*s.* 9*d.*; Bequest by the late Colonel W. Livesay, £200; Canteen, 1st Battalion, £5; Canteen, 2nd Battalion, £5; Canteen, Cowley Depôt, £2 2*s.* It was agreed that the first two sums should be invested as an addition to the Endowment Fund.

The following accounts were audited and passed:—

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1905.

PAYMENTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*	RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. G. Moore	0	18	0	Cr. at the Bank, 31/12/04	20	8	8
Water-rate	0	7	8	Cape 3½ p.c. dividend	5	7	8
Bryan (printing)	0	12	0	Rebate Income Tax	0	5	8
Eaglestone (drains)	1	0	0				
Cheque Book	0	2	6				
Water Rate	0	7	8				
Cowley Rates	3	4	0				
Balance at the Bank	19	10	2				
Total	£26	2	0	Total	£26	2	0

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

PAYMENTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*	RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Purchase of £31 14*s.* Cape 3½ p.c.	31	0	9	Cr. at the Bank, 30/6/05	19	10	2
Water Rate	0	15	4	Cape 3½ p.c. dividend	5	7	8
Furniture Insurance	0	2	6	Mrs. Papillon (S.S.H.S.)	31	0	9
House „	0	10	6	Canteen, 1st Battalion	5	0	0
Cowley Rates	3	4	0	„ 2nd Battalion	5	0	0
Balance at the Bank	32	13	2	„ Cowley Depôt	2	2	0
				Rebate Income Tax	0	5	8
Total	£68	6	3	Total	£68	6	3

The estate of the late Colonel W. Livesay has not yet been administered.

Digitized by Google

DALZELL TRUST AND PENSION FUND.

Receipts and Expenditure, 1905.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
1905.	£	s.	d.	1905.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st. Balance with Messrs. Cox & Co.	56	14	5	Jan. 4th. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 31st December, 1904	18	0	0
Jan. 2nd. Div. Victoria 3½ p.c.	8	11	0	April 3rd. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 31st March, 1905	18	0	0
Feb. 21st. Div. L. & S.W. Railway	7	16	3	May 10th. Messrs. Cox & Co., postage	0	2	7
Feb. 27th. Div. Midland Railway	7	16	6	July 3rd. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 30th June, 1905	18	0	0
May 1st. Div. New Zealand 4 p.c.	8	13	11	Oct. 3rd. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 30th Sept. 1905	18	0	0
July 1st. Div. Victoria 3½ p.c.	8	11	0	Dec. 31st. Balance in hands of Messrs. Cox & Co.	50	7	2
Aug. 18th. Div. L. & S.W. Railway	7	16	3				
Aug. 29th. Div. Midland Railway	7	16	6				
Nov. 1st. Div. New Zealand 4 p.c.	8	13	11				
	£122	9	9		£122	9	9

The Trustees have elected (for 1906) the Six Pensioners, Thomas Payne, Charles Henry Cooke, Walter Sharman, G. Gilder, Harry Nelms, Frederick Gardner.

Digitized by Google

CHANGES IN CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT, 1905.

2ND BATTALION.

Official sanction was obtained for the Gorget button, to be worn by Officers in Service Dress, in place of the bronze bugle, which was the badge ordered to be worn, on the collar of Officer's jackets, by Dress Regulations.

N.C.O.'s and men.—Putties were introduced instead of leggings. A new pattern khaki service-dress cap with a peak, and in most cases with a stiff band, was issued to the Regiment in June, the ordinary white-metal cap badge being worn on this cap.

One ammunition pouch, of the 1888 pattern equipment was withdrawn, and was (in February) replaced by a web bandolier.

The 1888 pattern valise was abolished and converted into a bag for carrying spare field kit.

Digitized by Google

KASAULI DEPÔT, 1905.

THIS year the Regiment sent two Companies from Lucknow to spend the hot weather in the hills, D Company going to Ranikhet, and E Company to Kasauli. It is with the latter that this account is concerned.

The depôt consisted of six Sections, as follows:—Cavalry and R.H.A. from Lucknow and Umballa; R.F.A. from different Punjab stations; 43rd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry) from Lucknow; 85th (Shropshire Light Infantry) from Fyzabad; 68th (Durham Light Infantry) from Lucknow; and the Attached Section, composed chiefly of the N.C.O.'s of the Signalling Class, and men on furlough, etc.

Kasauli is not particularly well off in the matter of open, flat spaces for games, being situated on a narrow ridge; still there is a piece of ground which does double duty for parades and for recreations; and on it it is possible to play football, hockey, and cricket, although the boundaries for the latter game are decidedly easy, and the rough nature of the ground makes good fielding impossible. We played these games assiduously, and, in addition, held fortnightly gymkhanas for the benefit of the officers and the ladies in the garrison.

In order to provide recreation for the men, three inter-section league tournaments of football, hockey, and cricket were started in May, to be completed by the end of June, at which time most of the men would be due to be returned to their corps, and other men sent up to Kasauli to replace them. The prizes were good, Rs. 50 being given to the winners of each competition, and Rs. 25 to the second. Naturally, the money was a considerable inducement to keenness, which was increased

Digitized by Google

by the *esprit de corps* of the many different Regiments represented, and the competitors played their games with tremendous dash in order to win.

In the cricket competition, although there were some well-contested games, the Cavalry Section had matters all their own way, and won every match. For a wonder, we ourselves ran them pretty close, only losing the game by two runs. This was the nearest we ever went to winning a match, our batting being generally weak, though Corporal Dyke performed some capital bowling feats, and had quite a good average. In the football we had by no means a bad team, and the men played very well together, but we only finished second, being beaten by the 85th (Shropshire Light Infantry), who won all their matches, and beat us in the total by nine points to our eight. At hockey, however, matters were reversed, and we came through without losing a match, the 85th being second. The men were very keen on the game, and improved every match they played, but the roughness of the ground was a great handicap to anything like accurate passing.

Towards the end of June, Major-General Clements offered a prize of Rs. 50 for a Khud Race, while Major Murray (Black Watch), our Commandant, kindly gave a second prize of Rs. 25. The conditions for the race were Section teams of five men; the first man in to be debited with one point, the second man with two points, and so on; the team with the least number of points to win. The course was a stiff one, over nearly 2½ miles, and took the following line:—From Barracks up the Upper Mall for 1,000 yards, with a rise of about 150 feet; then a steep drop down to the Waterworks, of about 500 feet, and lastly, a steady climb of quite 550 feet, to the finishing point. The 68th and the 85th each entered two teams, while we were represented by

Digitized by Google

one team. Great interest was taken in the event both by the officers and the men, while several ladies watched the race from the finishing point, which overlooked the greater part of the course. The 85th won rather easily, the first man completing the run in 52½ minutes; the 68th team was second; and the 43rd third. The 85th team took 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, and 7th places, thus proving themselves a fairly level lot.

Soon after the second draft of men came up to Kasauli, Major-General Clements again offered Rs. 50 for another Khud Race, adding Rs. 10 for the first man in, while Major Murray repeated his prize of Rs. 25 for the second team. The race came off towards the end of July, under the same conditions as before, but, for some reason, was not so well patronized, there being only three entries, viz.: one team each from the 43rd, 68th, and 85th. The rivalry was, however, keener than ever, and the teams trained over the course, and spent much time in satisfying themselves as to the best and shortest route. Our team consisted of Private Moss, Private Norris, Lance-Corporal Brown, Private Johnson, and Private Fulker, and they certainly did credit to themselves and to the Regiment, as not only did they prove the winners, but they also occupied the first five places, coming in in the order of their names as above. The last man of the five was only five minutes behind Private Moss, who himself covered the course in 45½ minutes, the sixth man being ten minutes behind him. They had mapped out a very good route, which, although slightly longer than the direct climb from the Waterworks to the finishing point (as followed by the other teams), had the advantage of an easier ascent, thus enabling a good pace to be kept throughout.

League tournaments were once more started, the prizes being the same as before, and the advent of the

Digitized by Google

rains greatly improved the surface of the ground. The results were very similar to those of the former league. The Cavalry Section this time won the football rather luckily, ourselves being second. The cricket also fell to the Cavalry, the 85th running them a very close second. In the hockey we again proved the winners, still being undefeated: in fact, during the whole of our stay at Kasauli, we did not lose a single match—a grand record. The latter tournament was finished by 1st October, and soon afterwards parties began to return to their corps, the depôt being finally closed on 1st November.

We rejoined at Lucknow on 26th October, after a very pleasant time, during which the men kept remarkably free from sickness and clear of hospital.

R. V. S.

Digitized by Google

INDIAN SHOOTING TRIPS, 1905.

I.—TWO MONTHS TO BALTISTAN.

By Lieut. W. E. T. Morland.

From Srinagar, or rather from Bandipur (whither I had fled, in a *dunga*, from the mosquitoes of the city), I started by double marches, along the Gilgit Road, to Burzil, whence I crossed the Deosai Plateau (13,500 ft.) to Skardu. The Deosai is a most dreary spot, inhabited only by marmots, which I amused myself by shooting with a rook rifle, though in August their skins are hardly worth having. Two days later I negotiated the Burji Pass (15,700 ft.)—exceedingly steep on both sides—and arrived in Skardu on the fourteenth day after leaving Lucknow.

At Skardu I halted for a day, to have a general clean up, and was fortunate enough to witness a game of polo, played by the Baltis. Their ground is a bit of rough turf, some two hundred yards long, and about seventy yards broad, surrounded by a stone wall. They play about eight a side, or more if they turn up; and there are no *chukkers*, but the game goes on in full swing until one side has obtained eight goals. I never saw any riding-off, though there appear to be no rules against crossing, and I saw one toss from this cause, but the back of a 12-hand *tat* is not far from the ground, and the man was soon up and playing again. There is no such thing as "passing," and the hitting is hard and straight. The sticks are made of shisham wood, and are much the shape of a bulgy hockey stick, and about as stiff. The balls, I believe, are also of shisham wood; and the striker (if he hits true) sends the ball high into

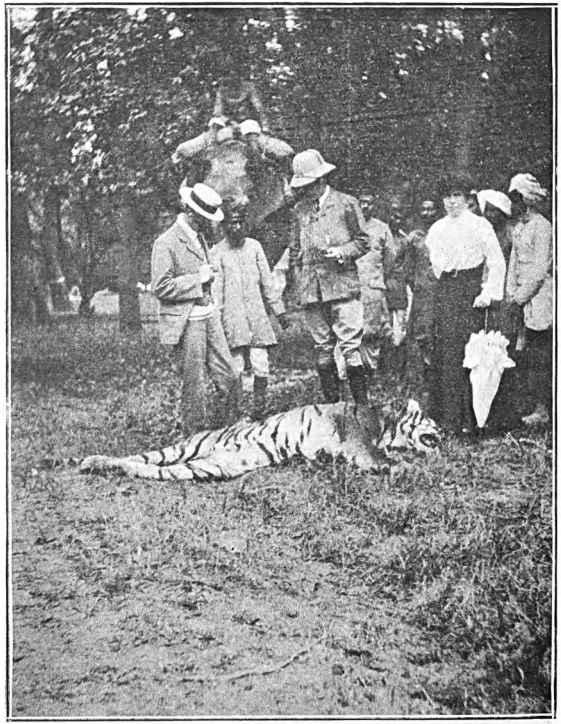
Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R L

Digitized by Google



TIGER SHOOTING, CHRISTMAS, 1905.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAJOR G. F. MOCKLER.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

the air. Some of the rules of the Balti game would puzzle an English player considerably; for instance, when a man hits a goal, he has to "touch down" the ball. After that, he rides full split up the side of the ground, with the ball in his hand, until, on reaching the centre-post, he throws the ball aloft, and hits it in the air as it drops. I never saw a miss at this, though I fancy there are few players in Lucknow who would be much good at it.

From this place I went three marches up the Shigar Valley, to a *nala* on the right bank of the river, and spent five days in it altogether. I bagged three ibex the very first day I tried for them. My shikari sighted them a long way off, in a place the approach to which by daylight was quite out of the question; so we watched them from 5 p.m. till dark, and made careful observations of the surroundings of the spot where they were feeding. At 2 a.m. we started off by the light of a full moon, and after nearly breaking our necks, reached the point that we had selected just before daybreak. So good was the luck, and so excellent the shikari's *bandobast*, that half an hour after daybreak I found that the herd was well within one hundred yards of me. It was not difficult to bring down two, and wound a third, which the coolies brought in two days later—though, of course, without its head-skin! The horns measured 45 in., 39 in., and 34 in. respectively, but the last had lost at least three inches, owing to the beast having fallen down fifty feet of *khud* and broken the tips off both horns.

One more ibex from the next *nala* completed the four allowed by the licence, and I turned back to Skardu, to try for sharpu in Shillah. But here my luck rather gave out, as after I had shot one small sharpu and a wolf, I was snowed up at a height of 11,000 ft.,

Digitized by Google

and could do no more shooting. Moreover, I knew now that the Deosai Plateau would be absolutely impassable for at least ten days, if not longer; so I was obliged to go back to the Indus Valley, get on to the Leh Road, and enter Kashmir by the Zoji La and the Sind Valley.

The Baltis I found, on the whole, a most obliging lot, in spite of the verdict of the Kashmir schoolmaster at Shigar that "these men are very liars"—one of his only English sentences. As a matter of fact, I do not think that as liars they are in the running with the Kashmiris themselves. Besides my shikari, I had three Kashmiris, who called themselves permanent coolies, but what work they professed to do I never discovered; for whenever I halted for a day or two, I had to engage Baltis to fetch wood and water, and do other odd jobs. I was even with the coolies, however, when I squared up accounts at the end, as they received their bare pay, and none of the expected *backsheesh*.

The Rajah of Shigar, surrounded by his court, paid me a visit on my arrival at his place, and expressed a wish to see my guns. He was not a little disappointed at my not having a Mauser, as he has one himself, and I think he was bent on begging cartridges. However, he was very polite, and he promised me a game of polo on my way back, which unfortunately did not come off, as I found on my return that he had gone away to visit some neighbouring small rajah.

Baltistan is beginning to be shot out, and I do not think that I should ever take the trouble to go there again for shooting, though some very good heads were got there this year. It certainly has the great advantage of being easily reached, provided that the Deosai Plateau route is open, but this can only be counted on for a short time in the late summer. Failing this route, one is forced to go round by Kharbu (on the Leh Road), which makes

Digitized by Google

the journey from Srinagar 240 miles instead of 160 miles. As to stores, the country being Mohammedan, there is very little bother, and most things necessary for one's servants can be obtained; while at Skardu there is a small so-called European shop, though it is best to bring what one requires from Srinagar, and not depend on the Skardu supply.

Skardu is the centre of civilization, and boasts a post and telegraph office, a rest-house (dirty), a surgeon, and a fort garrisoned by the troops of the Maharajah of Kashmir—with bugle-calls and a 12 o'clock gun, all complete!

II.—IN CHAMBA STATE.

By Lieut. R. Stephens.

Acting on the advice of Major Lethbridge, Parr and I decided to try our luck this year in Chamba. At first I had intended to ask for three months' leave, and work through Chamba to Lahoul and Ladakh, but when the 15th April came, I found that owing to the lateness of the winter, the snow on the passes was still very heavy. Consequently, I gave up the idea of going to Ladakh, and settled to start off, with Parr, on two months' leave to Chamba.

We left Lucknow on the 15th May, and reached Chamba town on the 19th. On the 21st we moved off again, and marched due east for about fifty miles along the Ravee river, to Barmaor. Here we halted for a day, picked up coolies, made sundry arrangements, and then separated, Parr going to the country south of Barmaor, whilst I went to Hasser, Bilum, and Chobia.

I had with me a ·303 and a ·500 express, but never had occasion to take the latter out of its case.

Bilum is an excellent place for thar, and the ground

Digitized by Google
414145 A

not so difficult as most thar country. I came across some big ones soon after my arrival, but I only once managed a successful stalk here, and then the herd was on the move before I got within shot. I succeeded in knocking over one with 12-inch horns, but he fell down the *khud* and was smashed to pieces, and it was only after two days' search that we recovered one of his horns. With gooral I had better sport, as they were plentiful. My best head had horns of about seven inches. Eventually, I bagged three thar and five gooral, and could have shot many more if I had not devoted nearly all my time to looking for bears.

These latter were most disappointing, and though I hunted far and wide, I only saw three (one red bear and two black ones) the whole five weeks that I was shooting. The red bear I managed to approach within fifty yards without being seen, and bagged him. The black bears kept a good 500 yards away, and I could do nothing with them. I was separated from one of them by an unfordable river, and I had four shots at him before he disappeared. I do not think I hit him, though the shikari and coolies maintained that I had, and that the beast had fallen into the river.

I saw no ibex, and I think there are not many in these parts—certainly few with good heads.

The recent earthquake had played havoc with the roads and villages, and must also have destroyed numbers of wild animals. Doubtless, many bears, then hibernating, were crushed beneath the rocks. I myself found the remains of two red bears and two thar which had evidently been killed by falling rocks.

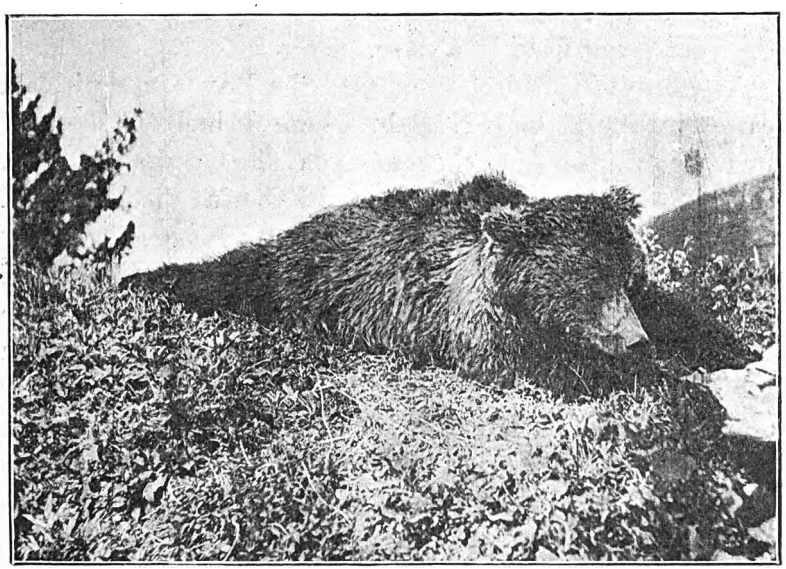
I do not advise anyone to go to the Barmaor district, as the best nullahs are closed, and the remainder shot out; but, of course, there is plenty of good shooting elsewhere in Chamba State.

Digitized by Google

III.—IN CHAMBA STATE.

By Lieut. B. C. Parr.

When Stephens and I separated at Barmaor to go off to our respective nullahs, I marched about six miles to the south-west, but in my first nullah I saw little game, and had to content myself with one gooral. I then changed my ground to a nullah some twelve miles to



Lieut. Stephen's First Bear.

the south, and camped on the opposite bank of the Ravee, where I secured a thar.

Here also I had the satisfaction of killing my first black bear, a fine male, which we saw making for the water. After two unsuccessful attempts to swim to our side of the stream, he paused on the bank, and I gave him a shot with my ·500, hitting him on the leg. Somewhat disabled, he began to climb the steep bank on the further side, whereupon I opened fire on him with my

Digitized by Google

Mannlicher, hit him twice, and brought him rolling down to the water's edge. He was soon up, however, and shambled off along the bank down-stream. In the nick of time, I was lucky enough to get a fourth bullet into him—just as he was turning a corner. It was now almost dark, and the river was unfordable; we could see nothing of the beast from our side of the river; so, reluctantly I was compelled to abandon the search till the morrow. Early next morning we crossed over, and soon coming on the blood trail, followed it till we found the bear lying dead in a cave.

The day after this I re-crossed the Ravee, and pitched camp in the Kalauh Nullah, where I had the best of luck, scoring on four successive days. On the first day, the shikari spotted a red bear in the far distance, and after an up-and-down climb of over an hour, I got my shot at less than thirty yards. The second day I devoted to thar, and obtained a fine head (12½-inch horns). The third day yielded another red bear; and on the fourth I had a long shot at a black bear, sending him spinning down the hillside. Unfortunately, I did not succeed in recovering him, as he fell into the nullah, hereabouts filled with drifted snow—the result of the recent great earthquake, which destroyed Dharmsala and most of the villages in that part of Chamba.

I obtained one more gooral before the time came to pick up Stephens and return to Lucknow.

Digitized by Google

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

FROM the *China Dragon* (2nd North Staffordshire Regiment), February, 1905:—

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry left for Lucknow by train on Monday, February 6th, and we read that they reached their destination in safety, being played in by the bands of the Gloucester Regiment and the Durham Light Infantry. The Oxfords have been quartered with this Battalion on several occasions, and there has always been a very friendly feeling between the two Battalions, so that it is with feelings of regret that we bid them farewell, as under the new system of stationing regiments in India, we are not likely to be again quartered together. We wish them a very pleasant time in Lucknow, which we hear is a very pleasant station, though somewhat warm in summer, and congratulate them on coming out top in the local brigade camp (Lord Kitchener's Cup). We hope that they will not forget the North Staffordshire Regiment, and that their remembrances of us may be pleasant ones. The 43rd were most hospitable to us on our arrival at Ambala in 1903, and their Officers and Sergeants entertained ours during the time that we were settling down. Before the 43rd left, the band and various Companies in this Regiment entertained their comrades of the Oxfords to smoking concerts.

FROM the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, 5th March, 1905:—

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry left Umballa for Lucknow in two trains on Monday, February 6th; they will be much missed in Umballa. The Battalion came out top of the Umballa Infantry Brigade in the competition for Lord Kitchener's Cup at the recent Chandigarh Camp.

Major G. F. Mockler was, in March, appointed Paymaster, Deolali, Depôt, *vice* Captain Somerville, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

The troops at the Depôt have this year been attending Divine Service at Headington Quarry Church, instead of at Cowley Church.

Digitized by Google

FROM the *Taranaki* (*N.Z.*) *Daily News*, of 7th September, 1905:—

An interesting relic of the Maori War was brought to light at a Westown sale a few days ago in the shape of an old military revolver, which bears the inscription:—"Presented to Hermi Tewaka by the Officers of the 43rd Light Infantry for gallant conduct on all occasions when acting as guide to the Regiment in Taranaki, December, 1865." The recipient was a Maori warrior from the Waikato, who at first fought the British, but was afterwards a valuable ally. The revolver, which had been successively in the hands of the late Major Parris and Messrs. Newton-King and Thomas, revives some interesting memories of the old 43rd, which came from India to New Zealand, and did splendid service. Mr. J. Mynott, who served in the Regiment, secured the revolver as a memento of the fighting days, and its acquisition has given pleasure to the other veterans of the Regiment in the district, namely Colonel Ellis, and Messrs. C. Tunbridge, Adlam, W. Wales, Lambert, and J. D. Quigley. It is pleasing to bring to mind that General Colvile, now retired in England, was Major of the Regiment. He takes a great interest in the veterans who settled in Taranaki, and in recollections of the old days. The Officers here, we understand, maintain a correspondence with him, and a group photograph of the veterans, together with one of the scene where he was wounded in an engagement, were, some time ago, forwarded to him, and cordially acknowledged. As mementoes are greatly valued in the Army, a proposal has been made to forward the revolver as a gift to the Officers of the Regiment, which is stated to be now in India, but a better course would be to put such relics in some museum.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Andrew Albert Bridgewater has been appointed Quartermaster of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Regiment (with the honorary rank of Lieut.). He was attested 2nd October, 1882, and passed all his service in the *2nd Battalion*. Promoted Corporal, 21st February, 1884; Sergeant, 5th November, 1884; Colour-Sergeant, 28th May, 1902; Quartermaster-Sergeant, 5th August, 1902. Discharged to Pension, 5th December, 1905. He was acting Colour-Sergeant of H Company, in Egypt, in 1885–86; Officers' Mess Sergeant, 1886-1902; and Acting Sergeant-Major, in Bombay, in 1902.

Digitized by Google

Captain W. Marriott-Dodington has passed the Examination for entrance to the Staff College.

Lance-Sergeant L. J. Jones, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who was, in March 1905, promoted 2nd Lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers, enlisted 20th March, 1900. He served at the Depôt, and with the Details until 3rd August, 1901, when he joined the 1*st Battalion* in South Africa. Medal and clasps. He returned home with the Battalion in October, 1902, and proceeded to India with it in September, 1903.

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT BRIDGEWATER.

Digitized by Google

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENINSULAR WAR, 1811—1812.

A Diary kept by Captain J. F. Ewart, 52nd (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry [1]

23rd January, 1811.—Marched from Lewes to Steyning Barracks, 16 miles.

24th January.—Right Wing to Petworth Barracks, 15 miles. Left Wing to Arundel, 10 miles.

25th January.—From Petworth to Chichester, 12 miles.

26th January.—Arrived at noon at Southsea Common (17 miles) and embarked 4 Left Companies on board H.M.S. *Argo*, 44; 6 Right Companies on board H.M.S. *Pompie*, 74, at Spithead. Total distance of march from Lewes, 70 miles.

27th January.—Sir Joseph York's fleet dropped down to St. Helen's as fast as they could get their troops on board, consisting of the following :—

Vengeance (Flagship)	74	51st Regiment,	2	Companies.
Denmark	74	51st „	2	„
Revenge	74	51st „	5	„
Formidable	98	2nd Queen's Regiment.		
Victory	98	36th Regiment.		
Ganges	74	85th „	3	Companies.
Orion	74	85th „	3	„
Pompie (Captain Sir J. A. Wood)	74	52nd „	6	„
Argo (Captain Warren)	44	52nd „	3	„
Primrose, Sloop of War.				

28th and 29th January.—Remained at St. Helen's at anchor.

3rd March.—At sea, beating about the English coast and the Bay of Biscay, since 30th January. To-day passed Vigo at 6 knots, steering along the coast of Portugal; got up a new foretop mast, having sprung

[1] This hitherto-unpublished diary has been kindly placed at our disposal by Captain Ewart's grandson, Colonel J. S. Ewart, C.B. (*see* Editor's Note at the end, page 168).

Digitized by Google

the old one. Spoke the *Peacock* (sloop of war), two weeks from Lisbon with money for Oporto; no news, wrote to England by her.

4th March.—Off Mondego at 8 a.m. Wind S.E., sailing 5 knots the hour.

5th March.—At daylight off the Burlings, went along the coast at 7 and 8 knots; passed the rock of Lisbon, distant two leagues, at 2 p.m., and anchored in the Tagus, off Belem Castle, at 6 p.m. Found the whole fleet there, except the *Argo;* the *Denmark*, who parted company on the 2nd February, had been in the Tagus a fortnight.

6th March. Ordered to disembark at 4 a.m., and landed near the Praça do Commercio in Lisbon at 10 a.m. 51st and six Companies 52nd quartered in the Convent of St. Dominique, near the Praça do Roscio.

7th March.– At Lisbon, where we found provisions of every kind plentiful. I got a very fair billet at a post-house in the Rua do Salitre, and a good dinner at the Casa de Pasto de Zedra for a dollar and a half.

8th March.—At Lisbon, preparing to march after Lord Wellington's Army, who we heard were pursuing Massena's. Mules and horses very dear now upon England, 100 dollars (£27 17*s.*) to pay for one of the former. Found the weather very mild and pleasant. Went to the Portuguese theatre and the Spanish one, the music good. The pieces, being in Lent, were religious. I thought profane and bad.

9th March.– At Lisbon, four Companies 52nd landed from the *Argo.*

10th March.– At Lisbon, Sir J. York's fleet sailed for England, to which I wrote three letters. 85th Regiment marched for the Army.

11th March.—At Lisbon. 2nd Queen's Regiment and 36th marched for the Army.

12th March.—Embarked at the dockyard, Lisbon, at 8 a.m. with the whole Battalion in men-of-war boats, the 51st Regiment in Flats, and arrived at Villa Franca (six leagues by land from Lisbon) at 2 p.m., passing the Lines,[1] which appeared very fine from the river. Ordered to make up our meat and biscuit to eight days (with liquor for two days), much of which was left in the Quarters, the soldiers not being able to carry it. Most of the inhabitants had deserted Villa Franca, which I found dreadfully altered in two and a half years.

13th March.—Marched at 6 a.m. with the 51st Regiment to Almostar, five leagues by a tolerable good road, found this place, as we did all the others, nearly deserted.

14th March.—Marched to Rio Mayor, two leagues. Near this town a skirmish had happened lately in which General Junot was wounded. Good road, fine weather.

[1] Torres Vedras.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

15*th March.*—Marched to Carvalhos, five leagues, but good roads. The 51st quartered in a large deserted convent, 52nd in a few miserable huts near it, quite deserted.

16*th March.*—Marched to Leyria, three leagues by a good road. Found this lately beautiful and flourishing city perfectly sacked and deserted, not twelve inhabitants to be seen, and these in a state of starvation, only a few grains to be got; a little meat served to our Regiment, who were now very much in want of provisions. Some sick and wounded came in from the Army, who, we heard, had been often engaged (the Light Division most).

17*th March.*—Marched to Pombal, five leagues by a good road. Found several dead bodies by the sides of the road, and in this town, which had been two days before the scene of a severe skirmish, the French and Captain Mein's Company 52nd having been in it for some hours at the same time. Found here several wounded officers and men of the Light Division, among the former my friend Ensign Lifford, but who was then doing well and in excellent spirits.

18*th March.*—Marched to Condeixa, four leagues by a good road. This small town, which I admired much when formerly marching to Coimbra (two leagues off), was now nearly reduced to a heap of ruins, as the enemy had set it on fire in several places when driven through it two days before, after the affair near Redinha on the 15th instant, through which we passed and saw there some wounded, as we did at Condeixa. Here we got one day's biscuit, most acceptable, and the 51st Regiment was quartered in a large house belonging to a Marquis, which had not been burnt, he being in the French interest. Several of the inhabitants were found *murdered* in the miserable remains of houses.

19*th March.*—Marched to near Miranda do Corvo, four leagues, bad road, where we went into huts left by the Army, passing over the ground one league from Condeixa, covered with stone walls and very hilly, where the Light Division had been very sharply engaged on the 17th instant, and the British and Portuguese lost near 200 killed and wounded. Lieutenant Gifford, 52nd, was killed here, and Captains Mein, Jones and Napier, with above 100 men, wounded. Near Miranda do Corvo much ammunition and stores had been buried and destroyed by the French.

20*th March.*—Marched to near Ponte de Murcella, five leagues, bad road, passing by Foz de Arouce, where a sharp skirmish had taken place on the evening of the 18th instant, when the Rear Guard of the French were completely surprised by the Light Division, and, by a bridge blowing up sooner than was intended, above 100 of the French were drowned in attempting to ford the river, and their corpses now lying in a dreadfully swelled and naked state, presented a most distressing sight.

Digitized by Google

The Portuguese peasants were pulling them out in hopes of getting money, watches, etc., and looking for the Eagle of the 39th French Regiment, which was afterwards found here and sent to England. The Artillery on both sides had done much execution here, four men of Captain Douglas's Company 52nd being struck at once ; great part of the road was strewed with dead horses, mules and donkeys, many of which had been hamstrung to prevent them being of any service to us, and left in that terrible state by the French, who had also burnt every village near this ; and the miserable Portuguese peasants, we found, had murdered every straggler they met with.

21*st March.*—Marched to Galizes, six leagues by a fair road, and got for the night into a few poor hovels, with half an allowance of spirits and some beef for rations. Biscuit we only had had twice since the 13th. We this day passed, near Pocas, the 3rd, 5th, 1st and 7th Divisions of our Army. The 51st joined the last and came up with the 6th near Galizes, where I got a good camp dinner with my old friend Frederick Fuller, of the 53rd Regiment.

22*nd March.*—Marched to Pinhanco, four leagues, fair road, hot weather. Passed Headquarters 2 miles from Galizes and came up with the Light Division, bivouacked, dined with the 1st Battalion 52nd, and got two letters from England, found the whole country through which we marched in a most distressing state. Several, both male and female, corpses in every village and only a few miserable people to be seen, apparently in a state of starvation and terror beyond imagination.

23*rd March.*—Marched at 8 a.m. in rear of the Light Division by Vintra to Passo de Basso, three leagues. Heard our Cavalry were only two miles in front and the Rear Guard of the French still on this side of Celorico. Ordered to remain accoutred. A great many French prisoners passed us daily, chiefly stragglers, badly clothed and seemingly worse fed. We now got rations of bread and meat regular.

24*th March.*—Stood to our arms before daylight, but only marched with the Light Division to Navaziensis, one league, a bad village at the foot of a high mountain ; 1st Battalion in a convent.

25*th March.*—The Light Division halted to-day at Navaziensis and two other villages near. I got a very good goat for five dollars and received some letters from England.

26*th March.*—Marched to Celorico, three leagues, good road, fair weather, and though this town was miserably altered in appearance since we were there formerly, the houses were not much damaged and the inhabitants were returning.

27*th March.*—The Light Division with Captain Ross's troop, R.H.A. halted at Celorico. Our Cavalry two leagues in front towards Guarda,

Digitized by Google

where a strong force of the French are reported to have halted to cover the retreat of their main body into Spain by Sabugal. This day our 3rd Division at Linhares and the rest of our Army well up. Head-quarters at Gouvera. Wrote to England.

28*th March.*—Marched at seven o'clock to Bavasal, two leagues. This night some of the 95th, with some Cavalry, had an affair at Freixeda, in which Lieut. and Adjutant Stewart, 95th, was killed.

29*th March.*—Marched two hours before daylight and joined the Light Division at Alberche, from whence we marched about two leagues over the Sierra d'Estrella, covered with snow, towards Guarda, and halted at noon upon a rocky mountain about half a league from it, from whence we saw several strong columns of French in full retreat towards Sabugal. Reported near 20,000 under Massena, having left Guarda in great haste and confusion, upon the 3rd and 6th Divisions who had been moving on our right, showing themselves above Guarda, in which these two Divisions remained for the night and made some prisoners, as did our Cavalry who pursued the enemy some distance over the plain with Captain Bull's troop, R.H.A., the Light Division went to some villages near —two Battalions, 52nd to Avilans d'Ambon which had been a good village, but as there always had been a French division cantoned near Guarda, this, like all the others, suffered much from the French stragglers and plunderers.

30*th March.*—Halted near Guarda. Head Quarters at Celorico and our whole Army near it and Guarda, except the 2nd Division and 4th in Alentejo under General Beresford, with three Regiments of British Cavalry.

This day our Cavalry with Captain Bull's troop, R.H.A., had some skirmishing with a French division joining Massena from about Belmonte.

31*st March.*—Halted at Avilans d'Ambon. Rode by a very bad road over the Sierra d'Estrella to Celorico (Head Quarters), and found a good market there, most of the people having returned from the mountains whither they had fled. Heard all the French army had crossed the Coa, their rear-guard at Sabugal. The weather now became very wet and the roads bad.

1*st April.*—The whole army halted for provisions, we heard, at Guarda, Celorico, &c., except the Light Division, who moved forwards (leaving Guarda to the right) four leagues to support the Cavalry, and were quartered in various villages.

2*nd April.*—The Light Division assembled on the road to Sabugal about two leagues from that place. We advanced to within two miles of it, and there the 2nd Battalion 52nd mounted two Companies on outlying

Digitized by Google

picquet; some of the British sentries were posted within 200 yards of those of the French, and some shots were fired by the former, but the night passed quietly. My Company being on picquet, I heard the French bands play very distinctly. The Division bivouacked about two miles in the rear.

3rd April.—Relieved off picquet by the 3rd Division, and marched at 10 a.m. through some very thick woods. Crossed the Coa by a two-feet deep ford three miles to the right of Sabugal. The firing commenced about 1 p.m., and the 1st Brigade, supported closely by 1st Battalion 52nd, were very sharply engaged for an hour. The 43rd and 95th under Colonel Beckwith, having pushed through the thick woods, came suddenly upon a strong close column supported by Cavalry, who charged them and drove them with loss behind some walls. The 1st 52nd coming up, supported by the 2nd 52nd, kept in the rear by Colonel Drummond to cover the Horse Artillery, the enemy were again attacked and lost many men in retreating towards Soito, particularly by the Artillery. One howitzer at the edge of the wood was taken, retaken, and again taken by the 43rd and 52nd, who in many places were completely mixed owing to the thick woods and a heavy storm of rain, which continued till the firing ceased about 3 p.m., when the Cavalry, who had been left behind the Coa, came up and pursued the fugitives, taking, in the course of the night, many prisoners, including the baggage of General Soult. The only Division engaged besides the Light was the 3rd, the flank Companies of which came upon the left of the enemy's column when retiring, and killed and wounded a great many of them, losing but few themselves. The 43rd, 5 killed and 1 officer; 6 officers and 70 men wounded; 95th, in all about 20; 1st 52nd about 12. In the evening the Light Division marched into Sabugal, leaving the 3rd and 5th bivouacked, 1st and 6th in reserve. A very rainy night. The houses in Sabugal, much crowded, did not keep out the rain; and the town deserted—very dirty, together with many wounded in the street, formed a miserable spectacle.

4th April.—Marched at nine, two leagues by a bad road covered with dead horses and some corpses to Quadrasayas with Lieut.-General Sir B. Spencer to support our Cavalry, pushing the enemy beyond Alfayates—very bad quarters.

5th April.—Marched at daylight by a bad road through Soito and Alfayates to near Forcalhos, a small bad village on the frontiers of Portugal—four leagues—the Cavalry on our flanks and 3rd Division close in our rear—a very woody country.

6th April.—Marched at 7 a.m., two miles to Albergueria, in which the Light Division and R.H.A., under Sir B. Spencer, were much crowded.

Digitized by Google

Heard some of our Cavalry had been skirmishing with the enemy and lost one horse.

7*th April.*—Halted at Albergueria, the first village in Spain which the French had left unmolested, and there was here a good market. Heard that Captain Bull's troop, R.H.A., with our Cavalry had attacked and killed a great many of three French Battalions near Fort de la Concepçion, being the last of them on this side of the Agueda, except the garrison of Almeida, about 1,200 men.

8*th April.*—Halted at Albergueria; no news. Got three letters from England, and wrote four. I wrote last from Celorico.

9*th April.*—The Light Division marched at 8 a.m. 1st 52nd and 95th to Gallegos with R.H.A. and some Cavalry; 2nd 52nd to San Pedro, a large village in Portugal, much destroyed. A very bad day, bad quarters, and long march—4 leagues.

10*th April.*—At San Pedro, one league from Almeida, invested by the 6th Division, and near which we heard some firing; Head Quarters at Villa Formosa and the whole Army near.

11*th April.*—Fine weather, and some of the inhabitants returned with provisions for sale to San Pedro, from which 2nd 52nd marched at noon to Lalameda, a good Spanish village in which we were comfortably quartered, and were joined at night by 100 of our men, who with 100 of the 95th, under Captain Cameron, were ordered at daylight to approach the walls of Almeida as near as they could to try to kill some cattle daily sent out to graze, but did not succeed. Heard that three Companies, 1st 52nd, with two squadrons of German Hussars, had set off from Gallegos to intercept a convoy coming to Ciudad Rodrigo from Salamanca.

12*th April.*—But after a severe march to San Espirito, they could not fall in with the convoy, so returned to Gallegos.

13*th April.*—At Lalameda. Suddenly ordered to march at 10 a.m. Left our knapsacks at Gallegos and, fording the Agueda by a deep ford at Molino dos Flores, joined the Brigade about three miles from Ciudad Rodrigo, 1st Brigade under Colonel Beckwith, near Marialva, and the Cavalry with Sir W. Erskine in front. Lord Wellington came to us about 2 p.m., just when it was ascertained that the Convoy (of flour and money chiefly) had got in before daylight, and ordered us all back to our quarters. We arrived at Lalameda in the dark at 8 p.m.

14*th April.*—At Lalameda, very comfortable. The Spaniards, all well dressed, attended Mass at the Church to day. Wrote several letters to England—fine weather.

15*th April.*—At Lalameda. Heard the 5th Division had relieved the 6th before Almeida, and that Lord Wellington had set off for the

Digitized by Google

Alentejo Headquarters—expected to join Sir B. Spencer at this place.

16*th April*.—Marched at 3 a.m. and joined the Division at Molino dos Flores to intercept some reinforcements for Rodrigo, but found they had got in during the night, except about 300 men, who being attacked by our Hussars, got into an enclosed place, and refusing to surrender when summoned by Captain Mellish, our A.A.G., they made good their retreat into the city, being covered by some of the garrison who came out before our Riflemen, who were ordered across the ford with two guns, could come near them. 2nd 52nd ordered in the afternoon, instead of returning to Lalameda where we had left all our baggage and knapsacks, to march to Sexmiro, a small village in which we were much crowded. and had one Company on piquet at a ford over the Agueda, the 1st 52nd finding piquets at Molino dos Flores and Marialva on our right, and the 1st Caçadores on the left towards Barba del Puerco, opposite to San Felices (Grande) where two Battalions of French were posted. Our Cavalry at Barbeville, &c., heard that Don Julian Sanchez with his Guerrillas had sent several prisoners into Gallegos, one short league off.

17*th April*.—At Sexmiro. Very wet, uncomfortable weather. The Light Division ordered to stand to their arms an hour before daylight, and the Cavalry to bridle up.

18*th April*.—At Sexmiro. Two squadrons 14th Light Dragoons came to Villar del Puerco, one mile in our rear; the fords over the Agueda impassable. Heard that the garrison of Almeida had been summoned to surrender, but that General Brennier, who was formerly a prisoner in England, taken at Vimiera, had positively refused to accept any terms.

19*th April*.—At Sexmiro, had a miserably wet piquet; during this day three of Don Julian's Cavalry crossed at the ford with much difficulty, who reported that the French were advancing in force to relieve Almeida.

20*th*-22*nd April*.—At Sexmiro; very rainy weather.

23*rd April*.—At Sexmiro. At 10 a.m. marched out towards Gallegos where the brigade was under arms, upon the Convoy, soon after daylight, with both Infantry and Cavalry, making an attempt to force our piquet at the bridge of Marialva. They were at first gallantly kept off by Lieut. Dawson, 1st 52nd, with part of Captain Robert Campbell's company, and finally obliged to retire with loss. Soon after Captain Dobbs with his Company, as the piquets were returning about the time from Molino dos Flores, came to support Lieut. Dawson. The 52nd had Ensign Pritchard and fifteen men wounded.

Digitized by Google

24*th April.*—Mustered at Sexmiro, but at noon ordered to march to Hispaca, which we found a very good village, one league on the right of Gallegos, through which we marched in a severe storm of rain. Ordered to be constantly ready to turn out—but only a Subaltern's outlying piquet on the Asava—two squadrons of Hussars with us at Hispaca.

25*th April.*—At Hispaca in very comfortable quarters, plenty of provisions to be bought, but very dear, and money terribly scarce. The Church here, except the Altar, at which Mass was performing to-day, had been lately destroyed by fire, by the Spaniards lighting some straw under which the French had left some ammunition. A great many good roads near this place, the principal one from Rodrigo to Portugal.

26*th April.*—At Hispaca—heard the French were moving.

27*th April.*—Received orders at midnight and marched at 3 a.m. to Gallegos, the Brigade under arms till 8 a.m., when the whole were ordered to go into quarters there. The 1st Brigade went to Hispaca, turned out at 2 p.m., and remained on the hill above Gallegos on the Rodrigo road, while our piquet at Marialva bridge were skirmishing with the enemy, who advanced with two columns of Infantry, but retired at 4. We lost nine wounded, Captain Reynett's Company, under Lieut. J. F. Love.

28*th April.*—At Gallegos, under arms from 4 to 7 a.m. Baggage packed at three and sent towards Lalameda. 16th Light Dragoons and Royals came up from the rear, and joined the 14th. Rode towards Rodrigo and met a German deserter coming in.

29*th April.*—At Gallegos. No alarm to day, but heard that some columns were moving into Rodrigo by San Felices.

30*th April.*—At Gallegos. The enemy moving as yesterday, near Rodrigo. Saw about 8,000 encamped opposite to Molino dos Flores with their piquets advanced down to the ford.

1*st May.*—At Gallegos. Stood to our arms and sent baggage to the rear daily, about 1 p.m. Eight squadrons of the enemy with some infantry advanced from Rodrigo, drove in our cavalry piquets at Carpio, but did not attempt to advance beyond Marialva.

2*nd May.*—The Brigade left Gallegos about 1 p.m., and some of the enemy's Cavalry came into it soon, after skirmishing the whole afternoon with our Cavalry. Halted near Lalameda till 8 p.m., when we moved with the troop of Horse Artillery by Fuentes d'Onoro, and joined the Brigade in front of it in a wood, 1st Brigade about one mile on our right. Slept close to our arms from 11 till 2 a.m. on the 3rd.

3*rd May.*—Marched soon after daylight through Fuentes, and halted behind it near the position settled by Lord Wellington to make a stand

Digitized by Google

at, but moved in the evening to some rocks behind Lalameda to support the 6th Division near that place if necessary, as the enemy showed a strong force here, the 5th Division on our left near Fort de la Concepçion, during the whole of this day, the enemy attacked partially the village of Fuentes d'Onoro defended by the Light Companies and 60th Regiment of General Picton's Division (3rd) under Colonel Williams, who was severely wounded—our loss near 50 in all.

4th May.—We remained this day near Lalameda, as a strong force of the enemy was still in front of us, but they did not advance, only pushing their picquets well to the river, and firing a few guns in the evening without hurting anyone. Some more skirmishing at Fuentes d'Onoro. General Craufurd joined from England.

5th May.—Ordered suddenly to march with all haste to the right of the position, where we found the 7th Division (General Houston's) warmly engaged, the 85th skirmishing in the woods near Nava de Avel, and soon after several squadrons of the enemy's Cavalry, having turned out very inferior in number, came suddenly upon the 7th Division in line, but were directly driven back by a steady volley from the Chasseurs Britanniques, and that Division retired regularly towards Fuentes, covered by the Light Division, who retired after them formed by Regiments in squares to resist Cavalry, till we arrived in rear of the 1st Division above Fuentes. Some guns brought up by the enemy in rear of their Cavalry played on us the whole time, but did no execution. The enemy now made several determined attacks upon the village of Fuentes, in which a great many were killed and wounded on both sides, but were finally completely repulsed, leaving the greatest part of it in possession of the English who had defended it—the 79th and 71st Regiments, first under Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, who was severely wounded, and afterward under Lieut.-Colonel Cadogan, supported by the 88th Regiment and the 24th on the right of the village, where in the morning some piquets of the Guards, 71st and 79th, were taken prisoners, being suddenly surrounded by the enemy's Cavalry, supported by Infantry, coming out of the thick woods upon them. A heavy cannonade was kept up during the whole day, by which the 1st Division lost many men ; some shots came over the Light Division, but we had not one man touched. In the evening the firing ceased, and our Division was ordered to relieve the Regiments who had been so warmly engaged during the whole day. The 43rd, 95th and 3rd Caçadores (1st Brigade, under Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith), went into the village, and the 2nd Brigade bivouacked in a hollow behind it. Our loss we heard in all amounted to 1,786 killed and wounded, and prisoners ; the enemy supposed to have lost much more.

Digitized by Google

6*th May*.—Bivouacked near Fuentes, expecting to be attacked by the enemy during the whole day. The piquets of both armies were so near to each other that several French officers spoke to ours near the village at the river side. No firing; parties employed in burying the killed, collecting the wounded. In the evening Colonel Drummond's Brigade relieved Colonel Beckwith's in the village, and by working during the whole night in making temporary fortifications with the stone walls, they succeeded in strengthening the place very much against a future attack. 2nd Battalion 52nd had four Companies alternately on piquet among some rocks on the right of the village; the whole range of sentries within musket shot of each other, and our whole army bivouacked, ready to stand to their arms along the position. Heard Colonel Pack's Brigade, with the 2nd (Queen's) Regiment, was left to invest Almeida, and one Squadron Royal Dragoons at Villa de Ciérvos—cold nights and hot days.

7*th May*.—Just as yesterday. The French army fired several guns in their camp, supposed to be signals to Almeida, and in the evening they made a great show of reviewing their army. Both armies employed in making temporary batteries and trenches, but, while the French had fine woods to afford them cover, we had not a tree to shelter us. The days very hot and nights cold; many sick sent away.

8*th May*.—Just as yesterday, except that this morning the French withdrew their piquets from the plains on the right of the village towards their rear.

9*th May*.—The two armies still remained in front of each other in the same state as during the last five days; the weather just the same. No part of our baggage, except one animal Company with canteens, had we seen since the night we left Gallegos.

10*th May*.—Soon after daylight, nothing to be seen of the enemy's troops, but a few squadrons of Cavalry (though a considerable drumming had been kept up during the whole night), who began to retire towards Ciudad Rodrigo, followed by a few of our Dragoons with General Craufurd, but they were too inferior in number to attack the former. The Light Division moved off at 11 a.m., and finding none of the enemy in the woods, arrived in the evening at their former quarters, Gallegos and Hispaca, and as all the Cavalry of the enemy had crossed the Azava, the piquets were posted as formerly. My Company went to the Carpio ford, but were quite quiet during the whole night. About 11 p.m. heard a tremendous explosion towards Almeida, which proved to be the garrison blowing up all the works and getting away.

11*th May*.—2nd Brigade and 16th Light Dragoons at Gallegos; 1st Brigade and 1st K.G.L. Hussars at Hispaca; 14th and Royal

Digitized by Google

Dragoons at Sexmiro under Sir S. Cotton. Ordered to stand to our arms before daylight, and to have small piquets as formerly on the Agueda and the Azava, while our Cavalry by day had some in front, but these retired by night behind the Infantry. The whole remained quiet during the whole of to-day.

12*th May*.—Stood to our arms before daylight, and in consequence of our Cavalry piquets being obliged to retire before a large force of French Cavalry behind the Azava, our Infantry piquets joined the Brigade, which retired for a few hours towards Lalameda, where the 5th Division was, but we returned to Gallegos in the afternoon, as all the enemy's Cavalry retired to Ciudad Rodrigo again after they had partially reconnoitred Gallegos and Hispaca : near the last place they had three horses killed by the 3rd Caçadores. Heard to-day for certain that the garrison of Almeida, about 1,500 men, under General Brennier, had made their escape on the night of the 10th instant, and joined General Regnier's Division at San Felices Grande, after losing, killed, wounded and prisoners, near 200 men, chiefly in crossing the bridge at the pass near Barba del Puerco, where the 4th and 36th Regiments overtook them, with Colonel Pack and a few of his men.

13*th May*.—At Gallegos. Heard the French had marched for Salamanca and Valladolid, leaving a garrison with a few Cavalry in Rodrigo ; our outlying piquets reduced from Companies to Sections ; fine weather.

14*th May*.—Two Battalions 52nd and four Companies 95th, with one squadron 16th Light Dragoons, General Craufurd and his staff, at Gallegos ; 1st Caçadores and Royal Horse Artillery at Lalameda, from whence the 5th Division marched to Nava de Avel and Fuentes d'Onoro, 6th at Malliarde Sorda, &c., &c., 1st at Fuente de Guinaldo, Albergueria, &c., &c., 3rd and 7th Divisions marched for Alentejo.

15*th May*.—At Gallegos. Heard that Marshal Beresford, with the 2nd and 4th British Divisions, and some Portuguese and Spaniards in Alentejo had taken Olivenca and Campo Mayor, and had opened trenches before Badajos, but that the enemy had made a sortie, and that we had lost 400 men and 40 Officers.

16*th May*.—At Gallegos. Lord Wellington with General Stewart, A.G., and Sir S. Cotton set off for Alentejo, leaving Sir B. Spencer to command here.

17*th May*.—At Gallegos ; no news ; very rainy weather.

18*th May*.—At Gallegos. Dined with General Craufurd, and met there Don Julian Sanchez, who said his Guerillas had patrolled over the whole surrounding country, that the main body of the French Army was now under Marshal Marmont, near Salamanca, except three Regiments in Ciudad Rodrigo and the 9th Corps, under Drouet, gone

Digitized by Google

towards Madrid ; also that Joseph Buonaparte was gone to France with Massena, Loison and several other Generals.

20*th May.*—At Gallegos. Rode to Almeida, three leagues, which was nearly a heap of ruins, many of the houses destroyed, and the fortifications blown into the ditch in a most surprising manner—few of the inhabitants to be seen, and these in a miserable condition. They stated that the French had kept them all shut up in their houses for the three days prior to their going away, during which time they had suffered much for want of provisions. A large quantity of stores and ammunition still remained in the place, and many of our Artillery were employed in clearing the ditch and in trying to drill the spikes out of the guns, some of which were left double shotted. Passed also by Fort de la Concepçion, now a heap of ruins, the remains of a fine fortification and good barracks for both Infantry and Cavalry.

Heard this day that the Guerrillas had sent in some prisoners, and that an Aide-de-Camp of General Monbrun had come over to us, stating his reason for deserting was his having killed a brother officer.

21*st May.*—At Gallegos. Heard of the gallant but destructive battle of Albuera, in which we are stated to have lost in all 4,000 British and Portuguese, and 2,000 Spaniards ; that a Brigade (3rd, 66th and 2nd Battalion 48th) under Colonel Colborne had suffered very much in attempting to gain a height which ought to have been occupied by us before the action was begun, and that the Fusilier Brigade had behaved most admirably under Sir William Myers, who was mortally wounded. Marshal Beresford commanded our army, and General Blake the Spaniards against Marshal Soult.

25*th May.*—At Gallegos. Received orders to march to-morrow morning to Sabugal, and heard that the 1st and Light Divisions were to proceed to the Alentejo directly. 16th Dragoons and 1st Hussars, K.G.L., marched towards Castello Branco. Rode to-day to Nava de Avel, two leagues, to call on General Hay.

26*th May.*—Marched from Gallegos for Alfayates, and passed the 5th Division going to the former place, but we were ordered to halt at Nava de Avel and bivouacked near it, as the 5th Division returned to re-occupy their old quarters. Fine weather ; good road.

27*th May.*—Marching from near Nava de Avel early, heard that one Brigade of British, General Howard's (50th, 71st, 92nd) and Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese Brigade only were to march to the Alentejo by order of Lord Wellington.

30*th May.*—At Gallegos. Heard that the 3rd and 4th Dragoons had had a sharp skirmish with some French Cavalry near Badajos, killed and took several.

Digitized by Google

3rd June.—At Gallegos. Heard that two Corps of French were moving from Salamanca for Ciudad Rodrigo.

4th June.—At Gallegos. Celebrated the King's birthday by a public ball, but at midnight ordered to be in readiness to march directly.

5th June.—At Gallegos. The Brigade got under arms to march before daylight, but continued in their cantonments this day. I rode in the evening to the hill on the Rodrigo road, where our advanced vidette was posted beyond Marialva, and with a glass saw many troops in and near Rodrigo. Horses grazing and artillery moving.

6th June.—Marched at 3 a.m. from Gallegos by a good road to Nava de Avel, and in the afternoon through Aldea de Ponte to Alfayates (six leagues, good road), behind which our Division bivouacked, leaving piquets on the roads to Aldea de Ponte, Albergueria, etc., as the other three Divisions (1st, 5th, and 6th) had all retired towards Sortehlo, 1st Royals and 14th Dragoons, under General Slade, skirmished during the whole day with a large force of French Cavalry ; but few men were lost. The French brought up with their Cavalry some Artillery, and fired some shots into the woods near Nava de Avel, but we had no troops there at the time, Colonel Beckwith's Brigade from Hispaca having joined us before.

7th June.—Marched at 3 a.m. by Soito, and, fording the Coa, bivouacked about two miles from Sabugal on the road to Penamacor (4 leagues, good road, hot day). Heard that the French force under Marshal Marmont, who had followed us yesterday, amounting to 18,000 Infantry, with Cavalry, had marched to join Soult near Badajos by the passes of Banos and Perales.

8th June.—Marched at 4 a.m. to Maimoa, where we halted during the hot part of the day and cooked, moving on in the evening to Penamacor, a large old town with a wall, but much destroyed, and the inhabitants in a dreadful state of starvation and misery ; four leagues, a bad road over some high and grand mountains.

9th June.—Marched at daylight through Pedragon to San Miguel d'Acha, a large, dirty village, but the inhabitants had not left this place, as the French had not been here or at Monte Santo, a fine-looking old town upon a very high rock, two leagues from Penamacor ; four leagues, good road.

10th June.—Halted at San Miguel d'Acha, an excessive hot day. The 1st Division at Pedragon, 6th and Headquarters at Penamacor, 5th at Sabugal, and General Pack's Brigade near them, under orders to march during the whole day.

11th June.—In consequence of our route being miscarried, we did not march till 2 p.m. for Castello Branco, and from the excessive heat of the

Digitized by Google

weather a great many men fell out, that we were ordered to bivouac for the night near Escalos de Cima, a good village but much destroyed ; two leagues, a good road over a plain.

12*th June.*—Marched at daylight by Castello Branco, a very good town, to Sarnadas, a small village, two leagues from Castello Branco, and four from Escalos de Cima, where we bivouacked and cooked, from twelve to five, when we proceeded to near Villa Velha, and bivouacked there for the night ; in all, seven leagues, hilly road, very hot day.

13*th June.*—Marched at daylight to the Tagus, one mile, but as the only way of getting across the river was in a large ferry-boat, and as our Horse Artillery took a long time, we did not cross till noon, and after marching over some very steep hills, bivouacked near Niza, a fair town with a wall ; very bad road, three leagues, hot weather ; the banks of the Tagus very grand.

14*th June.*—Marched from our bivouac near Niza at four in the afternoon to Alpalhao, a small walled town in which the Division was much crowded ; two leagues, a very good road, hot day.

15*th June.*—Marched at daylight through a fine fertile country to Portalegre, a very good, flourishing town (the French had not been here since 1808), with a fine cathedral and a Bishop's palace, also a cloth manufactory and some good shops, several convents and many gardens in the suburbs ; two leagues from Alpalhao, a good road, hot weather.

16*th June.*—At Portalegre in very good quarters ; Sir B. Spencer (Headquarters) and the 1st Division marched in. Some rain fell and cooled the air very much.

17*th June.*—At Portalegre. I joined the 1st Battalion ; heard from England.

18*th June.*—At Portalegre, the 6th Division marched in this day. Heard that Lord Wellington had been obliged to raise the siege of Badajos (two attempts made by detachments of the 7th Division, in which many men were killed, to take Fort St. Cristoval by storm having failed), and that our army were falling back behind the Guadiana ; the French having collected all their troops in the south of Spain, and having been joined by Marmont from the north also.

19*th June.*—Marched (having been ordered at midnight) at 2 a.m. to Arronches ; 1st Brigade in the town, 2nd bivouacked near it—four leagues by a good road through a fertile country—1st Division also marched from Portalegre.

20*th June.*—The whole of the Light Division ordered into Arronches, a dirty, walled town, the fortifications being destroyed. Headquarters under Sir B. Spencer here also—very hot weather, with some thunder and lightning.

Digitized by Google

21*st June.*—At Arronches, the 6th Division, General Pack's Portuguese, and General Anson's Cavalry, 1st Hussars K.G.L., and 16th Dragoons bivouacked near, with two Brigades of Artillery and one troop R.H. Artillery. Some of Colonel Downey's Spaniards, dressed in a very extraordinary manner, passed by; the 1st Division two miles off, and the 5th with General Slade's Cavalry at Portalegre.

22*nd June.*—At Arronches. General Slade's Cavalry joined General Anson's. Heard that the enemy had made a reconnaissance of Campo Mayor and Elvas with a strong force of Cavalry. The 3rd and 7th Divisions of our Infantry retired for a few hours from the former place, but the ordnance in it fired at the French and killed three men. A Cavalry piquet of our 11th Dragoons under Captain Lutyens were taken prisoners by his having mistaken a regiment of French for our Hussars, and some of our 2nd Hussars, K.G.L., were also taken, in all about eighty men on the road between Elvas and Campo Mayor, behind which we heard General Coles and Stewart's Divisions (2nd and 4th) were collected, with General Beresford's Portuguese, and the Cavalry under Sir Stapleton Cotton.

23*rd June.*—Marched at daylight, and the Light Division with General Pack's Brigade bivouacked at Monte Reguengo (a large Quinta) about half-way between Arronches and Campo Mayor in a fine corn country.

24*th June.*—At Monte Reguengo. The whole of our Cavalry (except the Royals and 14th Dragoons at Arronches) bivouacked between Campo Mayor and Elvas, in the latter place and in La Lippe, a Portuguese garrison, and the former in advance. The 3rd and 7th Divisions, 2nd and 4th on the right, bivouacked along the banks of the Caya with General Hamilton's Portuguese, the 5th and 6th Divisions in reserve at Arronches and at Portalegre. The Divisions all ordered to make good huts; very hot weather, and ordered not to bathe in the heat of the day in the Caya, a small river half a mile off, near San Olaya, two miles off. The 1st Division are bivouacked. Headquarters at a large Quinta a few miles from Elvas. Heard from England.

25*th June.*—At Monte Reguengo. No news, hot weather, wrote to England.

26*th June.*—At Monte Reguengo.

28*th June.*—The Light Division marched at 8 a.m. towards Campo Mayor, as the signal was made at General Hill's quarters at the Ponte de Caya by hoisting colours and firing guns, that the enemy were advancing in force, but they proved to be only a few Cavalry, and we returned at noon.

29*th June.*—At Monte Reguengo. I rode to Campo Mayor, a large town, but the fortifications out of repair and badly situated, being com-

Digitized by Google

manded on all sides. Many of the houses destroyed, and but a few inhabitants.

2*nd July*.—At Monte Reguengo. Rode to Elvas, 2 leagues, a large fortified town, very dirty and completely commanded by Fort La Lippe, a remarkably fine fortification, very strong both from its works and its natural situation on a very high hill, very difficult to approach, in a very fine cultivated plain. Saw Badajos very plainly, from near which the French army broke up some days ago; a very hot day; good road.

3*rd July*.—Halted as before at Monte Reguengo; no news.

15*th July*.—Ordered by general orders to have division field exercise from 4 to 7 a.m. every other morning; excessive hot weather now; the Army getting very sickly indeed.

20*th July*.—The Army ordered into cantonments.

21*st July*.—The 1st Division ordered to Portalegre, 2nd to Estremoz, 4th to Villa Vicosa and Evora, 3rd and 6th across the Tagus to Castello Branco and Fondon, 5th halted near Portalegre, 7th at Niza and Alpalhao, and the Light Division ordered to Castello de Vide. Marched at daylight to within a league of Portalegre, having halted to cook near Arronches in the heat of the day; 3 leagues, good road.

22*nd July*.—Marched to Portalegre, 1 league; some rain to-day.

23*rd July*.—Marched to Castello de Vide by a bad road over some high mountains, among which this town is situated, surrounded by beautiful fruit gardens.

24*th June*.—Two Battalions 52nd, 43rd Regiment and two Regiments of Caçadores, in very good quarters in Castello de Vide (2 leagues from Portalegre, headquarters there joined by General Graham; Sir B. Spencer gone to England). The 95th Rifle Corps quartered in the Quintas and a small village in the neighbourhood, and General Pack's Portuguese attached to the Light Division at Montalvon. Our Cavalry cantoned near Elvas, Campo Mayor, Arronches, &c., except General Slade's Brigade, who crossed the Tagus with the 3rd and 6th Divisions. We found our present quarters the best we had had in the country, and the town in a flourishing state, from its situation also cool and pleasant.

25*th July*.—At Castello de Vide, ordered to march by regiments for exercise every morning from 5 to 7 a.m.

26*th July*.—At Castello de Vide; no news.

27*th July*. At Castello de Vide: wrote to England.

28*th July*.—At Castello de Vide; had Divine Service this morning, but at noon received orders to march to Niza to-morrow.

29*th July*.—Our Army having become very sickly we heard that the whole, except General Hill's Corps (2nd Division and General Hamilton's Portuguese Infantry, 13th Dragoons and 2nd Hussars, K.G.L., joined

Digitized by Google

by the 9th Dragoons from England, and two Brigades of Portuguese Cavalry, under Sir Wm. Erskine), were to march to the north. The Light Division marched at daylight to Niza and bivouacked at the same place that we did in June, one Brigade of the 7th Division being in the town—three leagues, good road, the weather very hot. A sergeant died from a *coup-de-soleil*.

30*th July*.—Marched before daylight, that we might get to our ground before the heat of the day, to Villa Velha, crossing the Tagus by the ferry, where we now found a very good bridge of pontoons, made by a party of the Staff Corps; bivouacked among some fine olive trees, from whence we had a beautiful view along the banks of the Tagus.

31*st July*.—Changed our ground about two miles towards Castello Branco where we bivouacked, the 7th Division close in our rear.

1*st August*.—Marched before daylight through Castello Branco, and bivouacked half a mile beyond it; Headquarters arrived there to-day; a very hot day and a fagging march of 5 leagues, hilly road.

2*nd August*.—Marched at daylight to Escalos de Cima and bivouacked near it. Heard that the 3rd and 6th Divisions were also marching by our route with General Slade's and Alten's Cavalry on our flank to the plain of Placentia (two leagues.)

3*rd August*.—Marched at daylight, halted and cooked near San Miguel d'Acha and bivouacked at night near Bemposta, a small village, two miles from Pedrogao, where Headquarters were this day (4 leagues).

4*th August*.—Marched at daylight (leaving Penamacor two miles to our right) to Maimoa, and bivouacked near it (four leagues).

5*th August*.—Halted near Maimoa, a small, bad village, in the Vallée de Lobos; and, in consequence of the ague-ish and unhealthy state of the low ground, we were ordered to march at sunset, and stay for the night on a neighbouring hill. Wrote to England three letters, and got four.

6*th August*.—Near Maimoa as yesterday; moved up the hill at night.

7*th August*.—Marched before daylight, leaving Sabugal one league to our left and bivouacked near Quadrasayas, fording the Coa, two feet deep near that place, four leagues by a very mountainous road, the weather very hot.

8*th August*.—Marched before daylight by Soito and Alfayates to near Aldea de Ponte, all these villages on the frontiers of Portugal nearly deserted and in ruins, three leagues, good road, the 3rd Division near Alfayates and 6th near Villa Mayor.

9*th August*.—Marched before daylight to Fuente de Guinaldo, a very good village in Spain with a fair market. The 1st Brigade bivouacked, 2nd Brigade in quarters, four leagues, good road over a high hill, some rain to-day.

Digitized by Google

10*th August.*—Marched before daylight, leaving to our left the high road to Ciudad Rodrigo (distant four leagues) and fording the Agueda by the ford of Casos, also the Rio Friu, now both shallow, by Saugo to Martiago, a good Spanish village, a mountainous road, three leagues.

11*th August.*—The Light Division marched off two hours before daylight, and passing two very steep ravines and over the river Vidella by a bad bridge, halted on a hill near Zamara; the 95th Riflemen and 3rd Caçadores pushing forward into the plain near Ciudad Rodrigo with some squadrons of Cavalry, while some of the Staff Officers reconnoitred that place. The garrison, said to be about 1,500 men, including 200 Artillery, returned to Martiago at 4 p.m.

12*th August.*—The Division halted at Martiago, fine weather.

13*th August.*—The 43rd and 95th Regiments cantoned at Martiago the two Battalions 52nd and the troop of R.H.A. at Saugo, one league on the Guinaldo road; 1st Caçadores at Lariguella, 3rd Caçadores at at Las Agallas, General Craufurd at Martiago.

14*th August.*—At Saugo, a very good village with a very good market. No duty, very good quarters, fine warm weather.

15*th August.*—At Saugo. Wrote to England, got letters.

16*th August.*—At Saugo. Heard our Headquarters were at Fuente de Guinaldo, and that our Army was cantoned from Castello Branco to Penamacor, and from the pass of Perales at Payo towards Almeida and Pinhel, the nearest French force at and near Placentia, from whence a strong foraging party lately came to near Gata and carried off prisoners.

17*th*–22*nd August.*—At Saugo; fine weather; no news. Ordered to drill from 6 to 8 a.m. daily.

23*rd August.*—At Saugo. R.H.A. marched to Las Agallas.

24*th*–26*th August.*—At Saugo.

27*th August.*—Heard that a party from Rodrigo had been at Zamara and Pastores. 3rd Battalion 95th, five Companies joined from Cadiz and ordered to Atalaya and Villa Rejo in front of Martiago.

28*th August*–8*th September.*—At Saugo.

9*th September.*—At Saugo. Rode often to Robleda, a very good village, one league distant. General Colville's Brigade quartered there.

10*th*–14*th September.*—At Saugo. Fine weather.

15*th September.*—At Saugo. Heard that some of our Cavalry were ordered to march towards the pass of Banos, as it was reported that Marmont with a large army was moving this way collecting between Salamanca and Placentia.

16*th September.*—At Saugo. No news but many reports. Brigadier-General Drummond died at Guinaldo; most of the Officers of the Light

Digitized by Google

Division attended his funeral some days ago. The whole Army said to be very unhealthy indeed.

17th–21st Sept.—At Saugo. Fine weather ; many reports of the French.

22nd September.—At Saugo. Our Army assembling near Guinaldo, the 3rd Division in advance near Elbodon, LaEnçina and Pastores.

23rd September.—Two Battalions 52nd marched at noon to Martiago, but at 4 p.m. were ordered to join the Division, bivouacked among some steep ravines between Villa Rejo and Atalaya (the left near Zamara) at the Quinta d'Urquisa. This afternoon General Craufurd with two squadrons of Cavalry, with which he had been watching the enemy advancing, came in, and it was reported that Marmont had with him 60,000 Infantry and 5,000 Cavalry.

24th September.—Bivouacked at Urquisa, strong piquets posted at the bottom of the ravine in our front along the banks of the shallow river Vidella. At noon, some squadrons of French Cavalry appeared on the opposite side and posted piquets, said to be supported by two Battalions Imperial Guards, near Atalaya and Sendilla.

25th September.—At noon heard heavy firing near Elbodon, and at sunset left our ground, bivouacked near Cespedosa.

26th September.—Moved from Cespedosa before daylight, passed Saugo and Robleda, forded the Agueda at the ford of Penapuda, and joined at 3 p.m. (five leagues) at Fuente de Guinaldo. Headquarters with the 3rd and 4th Divisions in position with the 1st Hussars, K.G.L., 11th Light Dragoons, 1st, 3rd, 4th and 12th Dragoons. Heard that yesterday General Colville's Brigade, with only six squadrons of our Cavalry had been very hotly engaged with a very superior force, and had behaved famously near Elbodon—particularly 2nd Battalion 5th, and 77th Regiments—charging several squadrons of French Cavalry and retaking some Portuguese guns. They afterwards retired in a square over the plain to Guinaldo, supported by the 83rd, 94th and 21st Portuguese, while General Picton retired on their left with the 45th and 88th from La Encina, the 74th crossed the Agueda and came by Robleda and Penapuda. About the same time some squadrons of Polish Lancers attacked the 14th and 16th Light Dragoons near Hispaca, but were soon driven back with considerable loss. Our Cavalry were supported by some Light Companies of the 6th Division, who, with the 1st, under General Graham, were formed near Nava de Avel, from which they fell back at ten this night to Ronda, near Soito. About the same time the Light Division left Guinaldo and fell back through Casillas de Flores to Forcalhos in rear of the 3rd Division and Artillery ; the latter was brought away soon after dark from two temporary batteries, which had been made. The 4th Division and Cavalry (except two squadrons attached to the

Digitized by Google

Light Division) retired by Albergueria, as did Headquarters, the 5th Division still near Pirales, and the 7th, who had come up to Casillas de Flores, went to Soito.

27th September.—After a very cold night march, we reached Forcalhos soon after daylight, and the Light Division halted near it some hours, while the 3rd Division went on to Alfayates, between which and Aldea de Ponte we heard very sharp skirmishing during the whole day, and understood that the 4th Division with our Cavalry had been followed and repeatedly attacked (but always repulsed them with loss) by a large body of the enemy, both Infantry and Cavalry, and the village of Aldea de Ponte was twice taken by the latter, who were, however, at night finally driven out of it by the Light Companies of the Fusilier Brigade under Colonel Pakenham. A few squadrons of the French Cavalry followed our Column to Forcalhos and drove in at a canter General Craufurd with his two squadrons. They, however, went back again in great haste upon being fired at by some of our Riflemen who were placed along the walls near the village, from which we marched at 2 p.m. to near Alfayates, and remained there ready to support the 4th Division during the whole night, which we passed quietly, close to our arms, as about dusk the enemy had made a push to gain some high ground in our front, and it was expected that they might make another attempt—3rd Division in our rear—Headquarters at Navi. Another cold night, but no rain.

28th September.—Moved from our ground before daylight, and halted in front of Soito, while the 3rd and 4th Divisions joined the other Divisions formed up on a fine ridge of hills behind Soito, where we understood Lord Wellington intended to make a stand. At noon we bivouacked among some fine chestnut trees behind the village, the walls of which were lined by our Riflemen; though we expected that the enemy would attack us during the whole day, not a shot was fired, only a few squadrons of their Cavalry hung upon our rear.

29th September.—Bivouacked near Soito. This unfortunate village was now for the third time within a few months near the scene of action of the two armies, and was indeed in a wretched state, the houses gutted and the inhabitants flying half starved and naked. We heard that Sabugal was in a similar state, as the whole of the baggage and commissariat of our Army was collected near it since the twenty-sixth and we were very glad to get ours this evening, as it was ascertained that the whole French force had retired towards Ciudad Rodrigo, after having gained their object in relieving that place, and taken a few prisoners, with some of the baggage of General Picton's Division, the Chaplain[1]

[1] An amusing account of the capture of the Chaplain is given by Major George Simmons in *A British Rifleman* (edited by Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Verner,) London, 1899.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

of the Light Division and two servants with horses of the Prince of Orange's.

30*th September*.—The 5th Division passed, on their march to Guarda from near Perales, and the other Divisions were ordered to go into cantonments. Heard that Marmont was returning towards Placentia and the south of Spain—and Dorsenne with the Imperial Guards and Army of the North towards Salamanca, &c. The Light Division still bivouacked near Soito, to which the inhabitants were returning and receiving payment for what corn could be ascertained to have been taken by the Division. Very cold nights to lie out, but no rain.

1*st October*.—The Light Division ordered into cantonments with the 1st Hussars, K.G.L., and 11th Light Dragoons under General Alten attached to it, 1st Brigade to Alfayates and Aldea de Ponte, 2nd to Quadrasayas, Soito and Navi—1st 52nd at the last, which had been a very good Portuguese village, but now like many more, deserted and miserable—some rain to-day.

2*nd October*.—The Division ordered to assemble at Forcalhos, from whence the 1st Brigade went into quarters at Fuente de Guinaldo and Castillejos, with the Cavalry in the neighbouring villages, 2nd Brigade to Pueblo d'Asava and Casillas de Flores—1st 52nd at the last, a Spanish village with a fair market, and not much destroyed. Cold weather with rain ; good roads.

3*rd October*.—At Casillas, with R.H. Artillery and Major-General Vandeleur ; very much crowded, bad quarters ; very wet, stormy weather.

4th *October*.—At Casillas. A good market by many people coming from the Sierra da Gata. Rode to Albergueria, one league.

5*th October*.—At Casillas. Clear weather.

6*th October*.—At Cassillas. Rode to Pueblo, one league.

7*th*–8*th October*.—At Casillas. Fine weather.

9*th October*.—At Cassilas. Rode to Navas Frias, a small neat village on the road to Perales, two leagues, good road, General Colville and 83rd there. 3rd Division cantoned from Albergueria to Payo with Aldea de Ponte.

10*th October*.—At Casillas. Rode to Alfayates ; a Portuguese fair held there—three leagues, good road.

11*th October*.—At Casillas. General Craufurd assembled the Division at Guinaldo, and spoke to them some time about plundering, &c. The whole returned to their cantonments at noon—fine clear weather now.

12*th October*.—Marched at 8 a.m. to Robleda, a very good, large village across the Agueda—very good quarters, two leagues, fair road.

13*th October*.—At Robleda. Heard that our Brigade was ordered to

Digitized by Google

cross the Agueda to prevent the garrison of Rodrigo from plundering the villages.

14*th October*.—At Robleda with left wing 95th, 2nd 52nd at Villa Rubias.

15*th October*.—At Robleda. Rode to Villa Rubias, a small neat village on the road to Gata (one league, good road).

16*th October*.—At Robleda. Played at cricket; fine weather.

17*th October*.—Suddenly at noon ordered to march; 2nd 52nd, 1st Caçadores with General Vandeleur to Martiago, 95th to Atalaya and Fradamora, and 1st 52nd to Zamara, three and half leagues over some steep ravines. Heard that this move was to invest closely Ciudad Rodrigo, as the Governor, General Rénaud, had been taken by Don Julian Sanchez and his Guerillas.

18*th October*.—At Zamara, a very bad village to be quartered in from having been often plundered and destroyed, only two short leagues from Ciudad Rodrigo, of which we have a fine view from a hill near, beyond which, half a mile in a ravine, we are ordered to have a Captain's piquet; very cold weather.

19*th October*.—At Zamara, hard duty for the men here.

20*th October*.—At Zamara, crossed the Agueda by the ford of Pastores only half a mile off, and rode by that village and LaEnçina (both much destroyed) to Elbodon, near which we went over the ground where the action on the 25th September was fought, many dead horses near the place and some corpses. 3rd Caçadores and 95th of the 1st Brigade at Elbodon with Cavalry.

21*st and* 22*nd October*.—At Zamara.

23*rd October*.—At Zamara. Rode to Atalaya and Fradamora, both much destroyed; two miles off, very wet weather still.

24*th and* 25*th October*.—At Zamara, no news.

26*th October*.—At Zamara. Thunder and lightning.

27*th October*.—At Zamara. Rode to Sendilla d'Arroya, a good large village (one league off by a bad road) at the foot of the Sierra de Francia, now covered with snow. Heard that Marmont's Headquarters were at Toledo.

28*th*–31*st October*.—At Zamara, no news.

1*st November*.—Marched at sunset to Martiago, 95th to Villa Rejo, as the French were coming with a convoy.

2*nd November*.—Returned at noon to Zamara, where the 2nd Brigade assembled, but the whole returned to these quarters, as the French force had returned towards Salamanca after throwing into Ciudad Rodrigo a new Governor and a convoy.

3*rd November*.—At Zamara. Heard that our Army, which had been

Digitized by Google

put in motion to intercept the convoy, were returning to their cantonments, viz., 1st Division, Lagiosa, &c., near Celorico; 3rd, Albergueria, &c.; 4th from Hispaca to San Felices Chico, Villa de Ciérvos, &c.; 5th, Guarda; 6th, near Almeida; 7th, Penamacor. Cavalry behind the Coa, except our Brigade (attached to the Light Division), which is relieved monthly.

4th November.—At Zamara. Heard of General Hill's Corps with some Spaniards having surprised a Brigade of General Gerard's Division at Arroyo dos Molinos and taken above 1,000 prisoners, including General Brune and the Prince d'Aumberg, besides killing many in the streets; the weather had been very wet indeed.

5th–15th November.—At Zamara, no news.

16th November.—At Zamara. A convoy reported to be collecting at Salamanca. Some Spanish soldiers, fine-looking men, passed, with about fifty peasants, to join Don Carlos d'Espagna at Aldea de Bispo.

17th November.—At Zamara. An officer and 20 Dragoons came in to be attached to the Regiment.

18th and 19th November.—At Zamara, cold weather.

20th November.—At Zamara. Killed three hares near Pastores, and a fox.

21st and 22nd November.—At Zamara, clear weather.

23rd November.—2nd Battalion 52nd came to Zamara, 1st Caçadores to Atalaya, 1st Brigade to Martiago and Villarejo.

24th November.—At Zamara with General Craufurd; 3rd Division at LaEnçina and Pastores, 4th Division at Elbodon and Guinaldo; Headquarters at the last and the other Divisions moving up.

25th November.—At Zamara. As yesterday, 14th Dragoons at Sendilla d'Arroya.

26th November.—At Zamara. The Army still advanced.

27th November.—At Zamara, as yesterday.

28th November.—At Zamara. 1st Caçadores and R.H.A. at Las Agallas, 2nd 52nd went to Sendilla de Lassa, a very small village.

29th November.—At Zamara, the whole Army returning to their former cantonments.

30th November.—At Zamara, no news.

1st–4th December.—At Zamara.

5th December.—At Zamara. Colonel Colborne joined.

6th–11th December.—At Zamara. No news.

12th December.—At Zamara. Dined and slept at Martiago.

13th December.—At Zamara. Heard of the Battle of Saguntum, where the Spaniards under Blake lost 5,000 men, and were completely routed by Suchet, though they fought better than usual, and rallied near Valencia, behind the lines.

Digitized by Google

14*th December*.—At Zamara. Heard that the 1st Division were at Pinhel; 5th and 6th marched towards the Mondego.

15*th December*.—At Zamara. Reports of the French moving, cold foggy weather.

16*th December*.—95th marched from Atalaya to Arguella, and 52nd 8 Companies to Las Agallas, 2 to Villa Rejo.

17*th December*.—At Las Agallas, a fair village under the Sierra de Francia. Heard that a party of French had been at Alberche, but had fallen back again.

18*th December*.—At Las Agallas. No news.

19*th December*.—At Las Agallas. Cold, foggy weather.

20*th December*.—Ordered to march at 4 a.m., and at 10 a.m. were reviewed with all the British Regiments of the Division by Lord Wellington, who only kept us a few minutes (between Elbodon and Guinaldo), and ordered us back to our quarters; having had a fagging march of near seven leagues, the Colonel halted us at Saugo.

21*st December*.—Returned to Las Agallas. Very cold weather.

22*nd December*.—At Las Agallas.

23*rd December*.—At Las Agallas. 1st, 3rd, 4th and Light Divisions ordered to make fascines, gabions and pickets.

24*th December*.—At Las Agallas. A Brigade field-day near Martiago.

25*th December*.—At Las Agallas. Joined Colonel Currie's mess, and kept Christmas Day very comfortably; dined on roast beef, plum pudding and turkey, with a ham.

26*th December*.—At Las Agallas. Fine mild weather.

27*th December*.—The Regiment at Las Agallas. I rode to Martiago to breakfast, from whence Captain Mein and myself set off about noon, and by a fair road soon reached the bottom of the Sierra de Gata, and went over these mountains by a very rugged mule track, passing by an Atalaya (town), from which there was a fine view of Ciudad Rodrigo and the surrounding country for some miles from the foot of the mountains; we continued to descend by a very steep and slippery paved road, along which we were obliged to lead our horses the whole way, along the banks of the Arego, here a small brook. We reached Robladillo (2 long leagues) about 3 p.m. The extraordinary appearance of this large village struck me very much, being situated among vineyards and fine woods, completely surrounded by very high mountains, the streets narrow and badly paved, but the houses very good, many of them three storeys high, the upper one being frequently carried across the streets like arches, and many of them had verandahs made of light wood. The inhabitants, clean and neat in their dress, were very civil, and we got excellent beds at our billets, after a Portuguese dinner given by two

Digitized by Google

Officers of the 1st Caçadores, and a ball after, at which their band attended, where we danced till past 10 p.m. with some ladies and their attendants, fugitives from Ciudad Rodrigo. The weather very fine, but much milder on this side of the Sierra and about Ciudad Rodrigo.

28*th December*.—After a Portuguese breakfast (chiefly meat) Captain Mein, with a brother of Colonel Vellez, of the 1st Caçadores, and I set off from Robladillo about 11 a.m., proceeded by a narrow car road (level) to D'Escarga Maria half a league, a good village completely surrounded by mountains, and from thence by a similar road (crossing the Arego, nearly fordable everywhere, several times), leading through a rich valley abounding with olive trees in fruit, and having the whole way in every direction very fine views of the surrounding mountains, with the walled town of Santezvanos on a very commanding situation, as well as the Torre d'Almerez, near Gata. We reached about 2 p.m. Cadalso (two short leagues from Robladillo), a very good, clean town, with many inhabitants. Here we drew billets, left the servant to get ready some dinner for us, and proceeded by a mule track along some very bad road, and by the side of the mountains to Torre de St. Miguel (half a league), a good village very like Robladillo, in the midst of olive-groves, with its inhabitants looking cheerful and healthy; from thence we ascended to the high road from Placentia by Santezvanos to Gata, which last place (half a league farther) we found a very good town and well-inhabited, situated at the extremity of the Sierra de Gata, and near Monte Calami, which forms the pass of Pirales with a high mountain, upon which, on our return to Cadalso, we arrived just as the sun was setting upon the surrounding country. The mountain view was here beautiful and grand beyond description. In our front was Santezvanos del Alto, with a fine prospect for many leagues into the plain of Placentia, with the Torre d'Almerana on the Sierra de Gata on our left, and on our right Monte Calami. Returning by the same way, this Torre de St. Miguel, we reached Cadalso just at dark, after having had an uncommon pleasant ride, particularly made so by the mildness of the weather. In the gardens of this town there were several orange and lemon-trees loaded with fruit; upon my begging my landlord to sell me some of the latter he *gave* me as many as I wanted, and was altogether very civil. I got an excellent bed with fine sheets, and we dined on boiled fowls, pork, and potatoes, with the best bread and wine that I had tasted in the country. The walnuts and chestnuts were much larger than I had seen before, but we could get no corn for our horses, only chopped straw and chestnuts, for which, like everything else, the inhabitants made us pay very dear (eggs 2 vingtins each), and we were obliged to apply to the Alcalde for everything, as there was no market established. All the

Digitized by Google

inhabitants seemed well-inclined to the British, and received us with *Vivez los Anglesos.* They also mentioned with much apparent gratification that all the French troops (one Division under General Brennier) lately quartered at Placentia (8 leagues off) and Corea (5, both by good roads) had marched from those places towards Talavera de la Reyna, reported on their way to Valencia.

29*th December.*—My companions set off this morning for Corea, which they afterwards mentioned as being a very fine town, and that they had been received there with much civility, particularly by the Alcalde, who invited them to dinner and a ball. As my horse had thrown a shoe the day before, which I could not get properly fastened (being English), as my corn was out, and as this was the original extent of my ride, I returned by the same road that we had passed yesterday to Las Agallas, but frequently got out of the direct road by the many similar tracks, and was obliged to stop at Robladillo to get my horse's shoe fastened, but such bad workmen are they that I lost it altogether before I got three miles on.

This being Sunday all the inhabitants were well-dressed, and the weather being still beautiful and mild, as it is in autumn in England, they were sitting at the doors of their houses; altogether in this part of the country they seemed to study more comfort and neatness in their dress and houses, and to be in general in much more affluent circumstances than those near Ciudad Rodrigo. This may be accounted for with probability, from the former not having been subject to have two contending armies quartered among them at different times for the last three years as the latter have been subject to. The people at Cadalso said the French had only halted there one night once, and then but few of them.

30*th December.*—At Las Agallas. Clear frosty weather.

31*st December.*—At Las Agallas. Dined at Martiago, and did not return till after midnight.

1812.

1*st January.*—At Las Agallas. A mail from England, no news. Heard Colonel Downey, with his wife, was at Placentia.

2*nd January.*—At Las Agallas. A thaw, with much snow.

4*th January.*—Marched suddenly at 9 a.m. in a dreadful storm of snow, hail and rain to Cespedosa, into which the Battalion was crowded for four hours. At 4 p.m. ordered to proceed to Elbodon, to which the rest of the Brigade had marched from Saugo, where they had halted during the storm. The weather got fine in the evening, but the poor

Digitized by Google

soldiers had a very bad march, fording the Rio Friu and the Agueda, both very deep, in the dark, and did not reach Elbodon till past eight, where we were crowded into very bad quarters; some of the baggage did not arrive till past midnight.

5th January.—The whole of the 2nd Brigade quartered at Elbodon, with Captain Ross's Troop, R.H.A., General Craufurd and his Staff, and the Commissariat much crowded in this very dirty town. The 43rd and 95th, 4 Companies, at La Ençina; 3rd Caçadores and 95th, 5 Companies, at Pastores; fine frosty weather. General Pack's Brigade attached to the Light Division quartered at Stuero, from whence they advanced to the Convent of La Caridad.

6th January.—The Light Division as yesterday; fine weather. Headquarters at Gallegos; 1st Division at Hispaca, Lalameda and Gallegos; 3rd Division at Zamara; 2 Sendillas, Guardpera and Atalaya; 4th Division at San Felices Chico, Sexmiro, &c. At Molino dos Flores a bridge is erected over the Agueda for the purpose of bringing the battering train from Almeida—thirty-six 24-pounders and four 18-pounders.

7th January.—At Elbodon. Heard that Don Carlos D'Espagna, with his Spaniards, was in advance on the Salamanca road, and that our Cavalry were gone to the rear.

8th January.—The Division marched from their cantonments before daylight, and assembled at La Caridad, where we met Lord Wellington, General Graham, &c., &c. Colonel Pack's Brigade (quartered in the Convent), went to post piquets on all the roads leading to Ciudad Rodrigo on both sides of the Agueda, while the Light Division, marching just out of range of the guns of the town, proceeded to some ground near the great road from Ciudad Rodrigo to Salamanca by San Esperito, where we found several Engineer Officers employed (under Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, R.E.), in measuring ground, at whom the enemy fired a few shots. We saw the latter reinforcing a party stationed in a small fort, for the purpose of taking which by assault, a party of 500 British of the Division were ordered, at 6 p.m., under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Colborne and Major Gibbs of the 52nd, with the two senior Captains of the different Battalions. Some of the 95th were sent out to extend themselves in front of the fort (in the course of the afternoon 260 cars arrived with gabions and fascines, and the Artificers with the Engineers pitched tents in a hollow near the ground where the first trench was to be opened, making ladders, &c.). The Division advanced about half-a-mile at dark. It was ten o'clock before the storming party commenced their operations, but in a few minutes after the first shot was fired, three "Huzzas" informed us that the fort was in our possession, from which only three guns were fired, but some grenades and musketry.

Digitized by Google

In it two small pieces of artillery, with one mortar, were found; three Officers and forty-seven prisoners were taken, a few were killed, and a few made their escape into the town, having broken open the gate of the fort with a shell themselves, by which, we heard, Major Gibbs, with the Company 2nd Battalion 52nd, under Captain Mein entered, while Captain Duffy, 43rd, and Captain Mein, 52nd, got in by ladders, though there was much water in the ditch. Our loss was not severe.

Captain Mein, the first to mount the ladders, was wounded with a musket ball, as was, with a grenade, Lieutenant Woodgate, 52nd, and Lieutenant Hawksly, 95th (since dead); four soldiers killed and about twenty wounded; about ten more were wounded in the course of the night and the following morning, during which 500 men at a time were employed in working, being relieved every four hours (including the Caçadores, who worked very well), and the first parallel was completed when the 1st Division came to relieve us (*Thursday, 9th*), at 11 a.m. (when Lord Wellington, with his Staff, also came to the ground, which he did not leave till after the fort had been taken the night before), we marched back to our Cantonments, but did not reach Elbodon till 4 p.m., as the distance was at least twelve miles, and we had to ford the Agueda at Cantaranes each time. The night was very cold to lie out, but the day fine.

10th January.—At Elbodon. The 4th Division relieved the 1st this day in the trenches, a heavy firing kept up from the town and convents in the suburbs, particularly during the night. General Craufurd, when coming home last night, had three shots fired at him, one of which killed his horse.

11th January.—At Elbodon; the 3rd Division relieved the 4th in the trenches, and the town kept up a heavy fire. Our daily loss about thirty total.

12th January.—Marched at daylight, as on the 8th, arrived at the ground about noon, when the whole of the 1st Brigade went into the trenches, and were relieved by the 2nd Brigade at 5 p.m., who worked (chiefly in completing two large batteries nearly on the site of the old fort taken on the 8th instant, and from whence the French bombarded the place in 1810) till 2 a.m.

13th January.—At 5 a.m. a part of each Brigade again went into the trenches, and remained there till relieved by the 1st Division at 12, these last having been at work sixteen hours, during both times much annoyed by the garrison keeping up a sharp discharge of shells, round-shot and grape, with musketry, out of wall-pieces, by which some men were wounded (they also threw two fireballs in the night which gave a very bright light for near half-an-hour, and enabled them to fire in a

Digitized by Google

good direction) were much fagged, and did not reach Elbodon till past 5 p.m.; cold nights, fine days.

14*th January.*—At Elbodon. Heard from England to 30th December. This day at 4 p.m. our batteries opened a very brisk fire, but during the night the firing on both sides was very slack. Heard that part of the 1st Division this morning had taken the Convent of Santa Clara, in the suburbs, with two mortars.

15*th January.*—At Elbodon; a sharp fire kept up both from our batteries and the town. This morning the 40th Regiment drove the enemy out of the suburbs altogether, and took possession of the Convent of San Francisco, from which our troops had been much annoyed by two mortars, but the 40th were obliged to continue in the Convent till the place was taken, as any troops going to relieve them would be too exposed. Their provisions were sent to them by night.

16*th January.*—Marched before daylight as on the 12th, and worked as on that day and the 13th. During the nine hours that the 2nd Brigade were in the trenches at night, they were employed in beginning two new batteries on the flanks of the former ones only 250 yards from the walls, which space was occupied by a covering party of 200 men under Major Napier, 52nd, who was slightly wounded, and a good many men were killed and wounded during this night, as the enemy kept up a very heavy fire, after having been summoned to surrender (a breach being made) in the afternoon, to which we heard that the Governor, General Barri, had answered that he would perish with his garrison in the ruins of the place first.

17*th January.*—Our batteries ceased firing from 4 p.m. till daylight on the 17th as the night was foggy, and some of the platforms and embrasures required repairing. Most of the Division were again thirty hours out, and all the men suffered from having to ford the Agueda, taking off their shoes and stockings; the sick list, however, is wonderfully small, 1st 52nd not 30. Cold night, but no rain.

18*th January.*—Some men of the 3rd Division employed as sappers suffered much daily, and this day several artillerymen (both British, under Captains Glub and Holkham, and Portuguese under Breve.-Major Dixon, in the batteries), were wounded by one of our 24-pounders blowing up, which was struck with a shell some days before. A Spaniard (we heard) had been taken with a letter from Marmont to the Governor mentioning his arrival at Valladolid to relieve Ciudad Rodrigo, and had been hung by order of Don Carlos d'Espagna. The Light Division this day quiet at Elbodon, &c., but in readiness to march hourly. The breach having been reported practicable, the two new batteries opened this afternoon, and all the ladders in the cantonments were collected.

Digitized by Google

19*th January.*—Marched from our cantonments at daybreak. The Division assembled near La Caridad and cooked there, in the afternoon proceeding to the old ground behind the batteries, where we found the 4th Division, who marched off directly, and the 3rd, who we heard were to storm the large breach at dusk. 300 Volunteers from the British of the Light Division under Major Napier, 52nd (100 43rd under Captain Fergusson ; 100 52nd under Captain Jones, and 100 95th under Captain Mitchell) were selected for the advanced party, of whom 25 (of 1st Battalion 52nd party, being in front) under Lieutenant Gurwood 52nd, were to lead into the small breach, which was now also reported to be practicable. The Light Division about dusk marched to the Convent of San Francisco, where we found Lord Wellington, General Graham, with Marshal Beresford, and nearly all the General Officers of the Army. The 2nd Battalion 52nd were formed in column of three men in front (the 2nd Battalion close in rear of the 1st, both left in front) with the 43rd Regiment, formed in column of three in front, right in front, upon the right of them ; so that the two Regiments should enter the breach at the same time, preceded by the 300 men. The 95th Regiment and 3rd Caçadores were ordered to carry ladders and bags filled with wool to enable the troops to get over the ditch easier. At a few minutes past 7 p.m. the whole moved towards the breach, some delay was occasioned by there not being sufficient ladders and by some of the front party going too much to their right, during which time the column was exposed to a heavy fire of grape and musketry, by which some were killed and wounded. In entering the breach Captain Dobbs, 52nd (who led the Battalion) was killed, and near the same spot General Craufurd with Colonel Colborne and Major G. Napier (who lost his right arm) were all severely wounded, as was General Vandeleur, Captain Fergusson, Lieuts. Bramwell and Pattenson, 43rd, Captains Uniacke and Mitchell, Lieuts. Cox and Bedell, 95th. Lieut. Gurwood, 52nd, was slightly wounded when leading on the party. At a quarter of an hour after we had left the Convent the whole Division were in the town of Ciudad Rodrigo, the French flying and trying to conceal themselves in every direction, except a few who attempted to stand in the great Square, but were soon killed or taken (here the Colonel of the 34th French was severely wounded) but in consequence of the firing being kept up after having once begun, many accidents occurred, owing also to the Light Division in the Square meeting the 3rd who had entered at the large breach, but who had lost a great many Officers and men (among them General Mackinnon was killed at the head of his Brigade) chiefly owing to a magazine of live shells and powder blowing up near the breach just as they were getting into it.

Digitized by Google

During the whole night the soldiers committed many excesses, setting fire to some houses, plundering many, particularly after finding some large stores of very good French brandy, bread, pork, &c., and it was impossible to get them into any order for a long time. I was ordered by Colonel Barnard, 95th, now commanding the Light Division, to take charge of above 700 prisoners collected in a large dirty barrack with two Companies, of whom (till next morning) I could get few. The Regiment remained upon the ramparts.

20*th January.*—I remained on guard over these prisoners, making good fires, and having got a good cloak from my servant, without which I should have been very cold (as we all stormed in scarlet of course) and this morning the total of the prisoners collected at this place besides many others, amounted to 980, some of whom were wounded, but it was impossible to get them dressed. At noon I was ordered to deliver them over to the 3rd Caçadores, as well as 64 Officers who had been collected at the Governor's house, and I set off after the Regiment with my guard for Elbodon, passing on the road the 5th Division, who had just come up from near Coimbra, crossed the Agueda by the bridge of Ciudad Rodrigo.

21*st January.*—At Elbodon. Heard that the number of prisoners taken exceeded 1,700, with 109 pieces of artillery mounted and 44 dismounted, among these some 24- and 16-pounders, with carriages and platforms complete for a battering train of 58 pieces, and a great quantity of ammunition of every kind, 8,000 small arms, and some harness for Artillery.

22*nd January.*—At Elbodon. Rode to Ciudad Rodrigo; two leagues by the direct road, which looked very miserable and deserted, but some inhabitants were coming in from the mountains. The 5th Division employed in repairing the fortifications and levelling our works, the battering-ram ordered back to Almeida, to which place some of our Artillery horses are conveying in cases the stores and ammunition.

23*rd January.*—At Elbodon. A mail of the 7th January; no letters. Heard that the French had been obliged to give up the siege of Tarifa, after having failed in an attempt to storm a breach of 34 yards with 22 Light Companies, in which they had with great loss been repulsed by the 87th and 47th Regiments, under Colonel Stewart, with some Spaniards.

24*th January.*—At Elbodon; cold weather with snow. Heard that a Journal kept by the French in Rodrigo during the siege had been found, by which it was ascertained that the garrison had fired at us while before the town in eleven days 7,000 shells, and that when they besieged it in 1810, they had fired at it 36,000. We only fired round shot, except

Digitized by Google

on the night of the 18th inst., when the three howitzers attached to Divisions were brought into the batteries to prevent the garrison from clearing the rubbish out of the ditch as they had done on former nights, and these did some execution, as the French (on the 18th) said they had lost thirty men.

25*th January.*—At Elbodon. Rode to Ciudad Rodrigo to attend the funeral of Major-General Craufurd, who died of his wounds yesterday. Lord Wellington, with General Castanos and Marshal Beresford, attended, as did a great many other officers, chiefly of the Light Division and 1st Hussars, K.G.L. The body was carried by Sergt.-Majors (field officers bearing the pall, on a plain coffin with a sheet over it), which was interred close to the place where the small breach had been made in the wall by which his Division entered the town, and where it was supposed that he was wounded. The 5th Division were under arms and lined the way. A party of 500 men of the Light Division formed the funeral party, but did not fire over the grave.

26*th January.*—At Elbodon. The Division ordered to be in readiness to march, and three days' bread served out, one day's meat to be cooked. Marmont reported to be advancing from Salamanca, some of his Cavalry having reached Tomames, four Regiments of our Cavalry, 3rd and 4th Dragoons, 1st Hussars and 11th Dragoons near San Esperito, the 6th Division at Nava de Avel, and the 7th Division at Guinaldo and Robleda. General Picton retired part of his Division, 83rd and 77th, from Guardpero.

27*th January.*—At Elbodon. Heard the French were retiring.

28*th January.*—At Elbodon ; wet weather, no news.

29*th and* 30*th January.*—At Elbodon ; wet weather, no news.

31*st January.*—Marched to Fuente de Guinaldo ; 2 Battalions, 52nd, 95th, six Companies 1st Caçadores, and R.H.A. to Pueblo D'Azava; 43rd to Elbodon ; 95th to La Ençina ; 3rd Caçadores to Stuero and Campillo ; one Brigade 7th Division still at Guinaldo ; very wet and uncomfortable.

1*st February.*—At Guinaldo, Headquarters of the Division ; Headquarters returned to Freixeda ; 1st Division ordered to Abrantes ; 3rd Division to Albergueria, Payo, &c. ; 4th Division to Villa de Ciérvos, Gallegos, &c. ; 5th Division at Ciudad Rodrigo ; 6th Division to Pescava, on the Douro ; 7th Division to Penamacor ; and 2nd Division, which had crossed the Tagus and come to Castello Branco, expected to return to Alentejo.

2*nd February.*—At Guinaldo ; wet weather.

3*rd February.*—At Guinaldo. Rode to Gallegos by Ituno bridge, Campillo and Hispaca, 3½ leagues, by a very good road, and returned by 5 p.m. Found Colonel Colborne much better, also Major Napier and

Digitized by Google

Lieut. Woodgate; the Azava very much swelled.

4*th February*.—At Guinaldo; wet weather.

5*th February*.—At Guinaldo; no news.

6*th February*.—At Guinaldo. A Ball given by the Brigade.

7*th February*.—At Guinaldo; fine weather; no news.

8*th February*.—At Guinaldo. A good market to-day. Some Spanish soldiers pass through daily, whom we heard were to garrison Ciudad Rodrigo, the fortifications of which are said to be quite repaired now, and two strong forts are to be built near where the former one was.

9*th February*.—At Elbodon; very fine weather; walked to Pueblo d'Azava, one league, good road.

10*th February*.—At Guinaldo, cloudy weather.

11*th February*.—At Guinaldo, cloudy weather. All Regiments of the Division ordered by General Vandeleur to drill three hours daily.

12*th February*.—At Guinaldo, fine weather. 95th from La Ençina marched to Campillo and Stuero; R.H.A. at Stuero; 3rd Caçadores at Pueblo d'Azava; 1st ditto at Casillas des Flores.

13*th February*.—At Guinaldo, cloudy weather; 23rd marched to Hispaca.

14*th*–18*th February*.—At Guinaldo, fine weather; no news.

19*th February*.—At Guinaldo; 3rd Caçadores marched for Abrantes.

21*st February*.—At Guinaldo. Seven deserters shot near Stuero, and three forgiven (of the Division).

23*rd February*.—At Guinaldo. Heard Divine Service.

24*th February*.—At Guinaldo. The 2*nd Battalion* ordered to be drafted to my Company.

25*th February*.—At Guinaldo. Ordered to march to-morrow.

26*th February*.—Cold weather, with rain. 52nd marched to Aldea de Ponte; 95th and 1st Caçadores to Alfayates.

27*th February*.—Fine weather. Marched from Aldea de Ponte to the Quintas de St. Bartholemi (4½ leagues, bad road), passing by Alfayates, Soito, Torre, and Sabugal.

28*th February*.—Fine weather. Marched through a fine country near the Sierra d'Estrella, by a narrow, rocky road (2 leagues) to Sortelho, a very old town, apparently Moorish, with damaged wall among ridges of rocks.

29*th February*.—Marched at daybreak by a fair road, 3 leagues, through Villa de St. Mara (a poor village) to Escarigo, a very good town, well inhabited, and with a good market; left Belmonte one league to our right. In the afternoon I rode to Corviltron (crossing the Zezere by a fair road): a very good town indeed, situated upon the side of the Sierra d'Estrella, of which, as well as of the surrounding country,

Digitized by Google

we had a fine and beautiful view for many leagues, the country cultivated, and with many good towns. In Corviltron we met with much civility, and found an excellent market, many good shops. We got very good billets and stabling for our horses, with straw and corn cheap—in the course of this night much rain fell.

1*st March.*—I rode by a good road, three leagues, to Fondon, crossing the Memoe by a fair bridge, and from thence over a very high hill, from whence we had a beautiful prospect; through Alamgusta to Alpedrinha, two leagues farther. All the towns very good and well inhabited; in the last the whole Brigade were quartered very comfortably, and we found the people very civil, the weather very fine and mild, and the hedges with primroses and violets, just like the finest spring in England. The 52nd marched from Escarigo, five leagues.

2*nd March.*—Marched at 7 a.m. 2nd Brigade by a good road, 3 leagues, to Alcaing, a fair town, in a fertile plain; the weather very fine; the houses tolerably good, but very dirty.

3*rd March.*—Marched at 8 a.m. 2nd Brigade by a good road, two leagues, to Castello Branco. Dirty quarters; 1st Brigade joined, much crowded; fine weather.

4*th March.*—2nd Brigade halted at Castello Branco, 1st Brigade proceeded towards Niza; fine weather. A great many sick in this town, which is very dirty. Heard that General Hill's corps were at Elvas and Campo Mayor, that the 7th Division had marched to Estremos, and that the 1st, 3rd, and 6th Divisions are assembled in Alentejo; the 4th in our rear, and that all our Cavalry are moving to the south.

5*th March.*—Marched at 6 a.m. 5 Companies 52nd to Sarnadas, 3 to Orepesa, 2 to Almarillo, all very bad villages; 95th to Sarnadas, 1st Caçadores to Atalaya; very hot weather.

6*th March.*—Marched at 6 to Niza, 5 leagues; very hot.

7*th March.*—Marched at 6 to Castello de Vide, 3 leagues.

8*th March.*—At Castello de Vide, 43rd, 52nd and 1st Caçadores; 95th in the quintas and villages near. Very good quarters, but many of the inhabitants are very ill.

9*th March.*—At Castello de Vide, very fine weather; walked one league to Marvao, a small fortified town, naturally very strong, situated upon a ridge of rocks very much above the surrounding country, of which we have a very fine view in every direction: as far as the hills near Abrantes on one side, and as far as Albuquerque, including Valencia d'Alcantara and St. Vicente.

10*th March.*—At Castello de Vide. A deserter of the 95th was this day shot.

11*th March.*—At Castello de Vide.

Digitized by Google

12*th March.*—At Castello de Vide. Rode to Portalegre, 3rd and 4th Divisions there.

13*th March.*—Returned from Portalegre.

14*th March.*—Marched suddenly at noon to Portalegre, 2 leagues, over a high hill; heard that the 3rd and 4th Divisions had marched for Elvas, where Headquarters have been for some days. This morning I lost my road, with Captain Spottiswoode, trying to go to Valencia d'Alcantara over a very remarkably rocky country, no direct road.

15*th March.*—Marched at daylight to Arronches, 4 leagues; 1st Brigade to Azomar; good roads.

16*th March.*—Marched at 6 from Arronches to Elvas, through St. Olaia, 5 leagues, good road. Headquarters at Elvas, also Marshal Beresford with many Portuguese troops; the town crowded. Heard from England.

17*th March.*—Marched at daylight from Elvas, 2 leagues, crossing the Guadiana by a bridge of pontoons. The Light Division encamped on the left of an extended camp, consisting of the 3rd, 4th, and Light Divisions. A very wet and stormy night, no tents for the men. Working and covering parties, each of about 500 men from the Division, with some piquets on the flanks, commenced at 5 p.m. this day; working parties to be relieved every six hours, covering parties to be relieved every twelve hours.

18*th March.*—Went to the trenches at 5 a.m. for six hours, but was not required to be employed. The enemy began this morning to fire both from the town and the fort, but did little execution; they much annoyed the reliefs. Very rainy, stormy weather. Tents arrived this evening.

19*th March.*—Encamped before Badajos, the works carried on very fast by working parties from all the three Divisions, about 1,500 at a time, with a covering party of the same strength. This day at noon the garrison made a sortie, above 2,000 Infantry, with a few Cavalry. As it was about the relieving time some confusion ensued at first, chiefly owing to some of the working parties being at work without their accoutrements, and the enemy, from a trench lately begun, carried off some tools. They were all, however, repulsed in a few minutes with much loss (reported 40 killed and 200 wounded) though our loss was also considerable from much grape-shot being fired from the town during the sortie (reported above 90). General Picton's aide-de-camp, Captain Cuthbert, killed; Major Potter, 23rd, and some other officers wounded. The whole three Divisions stood to their arms, and those on the right of the line advanced.

20*th March.*—Encamped as yesterday. I went into the trenches at

Digitized by Google

noon, found them very far advanced on each side of the Fort Picurina, from which the enemy could not fire, except some musketry which was sharply returned by our covering parties, which were stationed in parties of 300 each in regular trenches ready to advance against any other sortie, in the event of which the working parties were ordered to take their arms, to lay down their tools and positively to keep the trenches, which are made so as to enable the soldiers to fire over the banks with ease. The fire from the town and a small fort near St. Christoval, on the opposite bank of the Guadiana (Fort Napoleon) to-day was rather sharper, but did little execution, but Colonel Fletcher (Engineers) and some other officers were wounded. The weather showery and very unpleasant—duty very hard on the men.

21*st March.*—Encamped as yesterday. This morning the enemy brought out of Fort St. Christoval some field pieces and annoyed our trenches considerably. In our division Lieut. Frere, 95th, and Captain Johnstone, 43rd, wounded.

22*nd March.*—Encamped as yesterday. I went on duty with the covering party at 5 p.m. last night, and did not get back to camp till 10 this morning; very much fatigued, as indeed were all our men, many of whom were obliged to go on again at 5 this evening. In the night it rained very hard, but the garrison did not fire much upon us. They began, however, at daylight, and kept up for some hours a very heavy fire of shell and round-shot, tasking our trenches very much. Ensign Hall and two men of our party were wounded this morning.

23*rd March.*—Encamped as yesterday, rainy weather. The fire from the garrison yesterday afternoon and during the night rather slack. On duty from six to midnight, only three shots from the town.

24*th March.*—As yesterday, fine weather, went to Elvas.

25*th March.*—Returned to camp; fine weather. I got wounded in leading my men to the Picurina Fort with ladders for the 3rd Division to storm with.

26*th March.*—I went to Elvas over the flying bridge as before.

27*th March–2nd April.*—At Elvas.

3*rd April.*—Went (by Villa Boa and Torrinos) 4 long leagues to Borba, a very good clean town, the people very civil.

4*th April.*—Went to Estremos, a very good town, 12 leagues, good road, very fine weather.

5*th April.*—At Estremos; many wounded here.

6th *April.*—At Estremos. Badajos taken on the night of the 6th, dreadful loss.

7*th April–9th May.*—At Estremos.

10*th May.*—Rode to Evora, 16 long leagues, good road through a very

Digitized by Google

fine country. Got a very good dinner at an eating-house, and went to a pleasant ball.

11*th May.*—Passed the morning at Evora in visiting the principal churches, some of which were very rich, particularly the Franciscan, at which also we saw a curious chapel, the walls made of human bones and skulls, the ceiling covered with many small paintings, each emblematic of the place, with Latin mottoes. Some old Moorish architecture also at Evora, and twenty-six convents. Round the square there were piazzas, but very dirty, as was the greater part of the city. The streets narrow, the walls in very bad repair, two good fountains in two squares. This having been altogether a station for the Portuguese (chiefly sick), but few British have been here, and we found the inhabitants in general very civil. We got some fine strawberries for breakfast from our Patrone, with tea, toast and cakes. In returning to Estremos we came through Evora Monte, a very old town with a castle in ruins, upon a high hill, from which we had an extensive and fine view of the surrounding country, but there is not one decent house at Evora Monte. On the road we passed some good quintas, and a regular theatre for bull-fights at a small village about halfway.

12*th May.*—At Estremos. Ordered to take charge of two hundred convalescents for the Light Division.

13*th May.*—At Estremos.

14*th May.*—Rode to Elvas, six leagues, no troops there.

15*th May.*—Rode to Badajos, 3 leagues, and saw the three breaches (repairing very fast) as well as the Forts Picurina and Pardeleras, St. Christoval and Napoleon; the *chevaux-de-frise*, and boards with spikes were all still remaining, but a great many inhabitants had returned, and we found many good shops. A Spanish garrison of 4,000 men expected daily. At present the 5th, 17th and 22nd Regiments of Portuguese with the 11th Caçadores are doing duty here under Colonel Buchan, with whom I passed a very pleasant day.

16*th May.*—Returned through Elvas (where we rested for two hours) from Badajos to Estremos, nine leagues in nine hours, including the two hours which we stopped at Elvas, and on getting home found orders to march to-morrow at 5 a.m. with detachments of all the Infantry in the country, except the 2nd Division, in all about 600 men for the Army; very fine weather.

17*th May.*—Left Estremos about 8 o'clock, having had much difficulty to get the soldiers of the different Regiments together, and reached Vinos, two leagues, at noon by a good road; a very fair town in which few soldiers had been.

18*th May.*—Marched at 5 a.m., three long leagues, good road, passing

Digitized by Google

Montforti, a good town, to Azamar, a good small town, Headquarters of the 6th Division here, under Major-General Clinton, with whom I dined.

19*th May.*—Marched at 5 a.m., three leagues, good road to Portalegre, in which many people were ill with a bad fever. Found here Lieut.-General Sir T. Graham, with whom the officers dined, with his staff, but they marched suddenly towards Badajos. Heard that the 1st and 6th Divisions were ordered to the front.

20*th May.*—Marched at 7, four leagues, good road to Alpalhao; some heavy rain fell yesterday and this day about noon.

21*st May.*—Marched at 7, two leagues to Niza. Ordered to halt for stores and blankets by Sir T. Graham.

22*nd May.*—Halted at Niza, was obliged to bring three men to a Court-martial, and appoint a Provost Marshal. The 1st Division marched from this on the 21st (with the 6th towards Badajos in consequence of Drouet having reached Medellin) but returned to Castello de Vide &c., as Drouet retired, Sir R. Hill having completely succeeded in destroying the bridge with large depôts of every description at Almarez. The troops engaged (Major Currie told me) behaved most gallantly—50th and 71st Regiments—our loss about two officers killed and eight wounded: total about 200. Above 300 prisoners were made and near 200 French were drowned. There were very large barracks at Almarez, and three forts. The 79th Regiment marched through to Abrantes for clothing.

23*rd May.*—At Niza.

24*th May.*—Ordered to March.

25*th May.*—Marched to Villa Velha.

26*th May.*—Marched to Sarnadas and Orepetosa.

27*th May.*—Marched to Castello Branco. Dined with General Hope who inspected the detachment.

28*th May.*—Marched to Escalos de Cima.

29*th May.*—Marched to St. Miguel d'Acha.

30*th May.*—Marched to Maimoa.

31*st May.*—Marched to Sabugal—ordered to march to Aldea de Ponte to-morrow.

1*st June.*—Marched to Aldea de Ponte. Rode to Fuente de Guinaldo, Headquarters.

2*nd June.*—Rode at daylight to Pueblo d'Azava, where I met the detachment ordered to Allamedilla, except the Light Division who went to join their Regiments. Arrived at Elbodon at noon and found many letters up to the 4th May.

3*rd June.*—At Elbodon.

Digitized by Google

4*th June*.—Very hot weather.

5*th June*.—A very well-conducted picnic, and races to-day near Ituno.

6*th June*.—At Elbodon. Dined with Colonel Barnard.

7*th June*.—At Elbodon. Heard the Divisions from the Douro, and Castello Branco were coming up; expect to advance daily.

8*th June*.—At Elbodon; a General Court-martial there.

9*th June*.—At Elbodon; General Court-martial concluded.

10*th June*.—At Elbodon. March to-morrow.

11*th June*.—Marched at 5 a.m. from Elbodon; crossed the Agueda at the ford of Cantaranes and bivouacked one league on the road to Tomames, near a few ruins, the remains of the village of Torcio. The Light Division was joined by the 1st Hussars, K.G.L., and form the advance guard (of the Army) under Major-General Baron Charles Alten in front of the centre column, viz., 2 Brigades of Cavalry (11th and 16th Light Dragoons), and the two Regiments of Heavy Dragoons, K.G.L., with the fourth and 5th Divisions of the Army, under Generals Leith and Cole; Headquarters, the right column, under Sir T. Graham, viz.: 1st, 6th and 7th Divisions and two Regiments of Cavalry; the left under General Picton, viz.: 3rd Division, General Pack's and Bradford's Portuguese, and two Regiments of Cavalry also; the whole march to-day.

12*th June*.—Halted at our bivouac, near Ciudad Rodrigo. Two deserters came in from Salamanca, report the French to be there in force.

13*th June*.—Marched at daybreak, three leagues by a good road through Tenebron and Aldea Alba (two villages very much destroyed but beautifully situated near small streams of water, and among fine open woods with a grand view of the Sierra de Francia on our right). Bivouacked in front of Aldea Alba, at Tenebron, Sir T. Graham's Corps went to the right; to-day piquets commenced.

14*th June*.—Marched four leagues through a fine woody country by Cabrilla and San Munoz, bivouacked about one league in front of it.

15*th June*.—Marched two leagues and bivouacked near Matilla, a fair village near a small river, five leagues from Salamanca, my company on piquet; we passed through two small villages to-day.

16*th June*.—Marched at daylight about three leagues and bivouacked, with the whole Army close behind us, about six miles from Salamanca, near a village, from which and a hill near it, the 14th Dragoons and our Hussars drove in some Cavalry to near the bridge of Salamanca. After some skirmishing we had three officers and two men wounded; we took some prisoners.

Digitized by Google

17*th June.*—Under arms before daylight; halted about a mile from the bridge over the Tormes close to Salamanca, found it commanded by a fort erected lately by the French who had left a garrison in it of about 500 men. Some plunder was also reported to be in this fort: a great smoke, apparently from the burning of stores, was seen in some parts of the town. It was ascertained that Marmont, with about 7,000 men, had retired at midnight towards Zamora and Toro. The 6th Division (at the head of General Graham's Corps), preceded by the 14th Dragoons, forded the river about half-a-mile above the town and formed in the Square, while General Picton's Corps forded another part of the river below the town, and moved to about one league on the roads to Toro and Zamora to support some of our Cavalry, 11th Light Dragoons and 3rd Dragoons, who coming up with the rear of the French (who formed up to oppose them) were obliged to fall back about noon, by which time the Light Division and the remainder of General Graham's Corps had crossed the Tormes by the ford above the town and were encamped near it about half-a-mile from the gate of Salamanca, into which most of the British and Portuguese officers went during the day. Several of the best buildings have been destroyed since 1808, but in general the town looked much more flourishing than we expected to find it. Many of the inhabitants and students had left the town; those who remained received us with loud acclamations, particularly the women, waving their handkerchiefs and throwing roses from the windows. They were apparently much rejoiced at our arrival, probably owing to their not having shared the terrible fate of Rodrigo and Badajos. From the atrocities committed at these places, we find the French had intimidated and irritated the people of Salamanca much against us, but no soldiers of ours except officers' servants and sergeants were allowed to enter, except the three brigades of the 6th Division and the rest of the Division, 2nd, 32nd, 36th, under General Clinton, who had strong guards in many parts of the town, and also were obliged to watch the Fort, from which the enemy not only fired round-shot at all who approached the bridge, but musketry at everyone who attempted to approach, or out of curiosity got on the tops of houses, chiefly on the roof of the Cathedral, which we found as fine as formerly; as we did the great Square, neither having been destroyed in any way. I went to visit my former patrone, a Canon of the Cathedral, and was received with much civility and *embracing*. He gave us some excellent Malaga wine and sweet cakes. Lord Wellington's Headquarters and most of our General officers remained in the town, which at eight o'clock was as quiet and regular as possible; 24 hours before, 7,000 French were in it.

18*th June.*—Marched from our bivouac before daylight, passing the

Digitized by Google

gates of Salamanca, about one league on the road to Zamora and Toro, one of our Brigades being bivouacked in an open plain upon each road with General Picton's Corps close behind us, and our Cavalry in front. During the whole morning, as well as during last night, much musketry and some heavy guns were heard near the Fort, which we understood was so strong as to require to be regularly besieged, and that the 6th Division had broke ground last night, and that some 18-pounders were expected from Almeida. No news from the front at noon. The corn-fields near this are very flourishing, but scarce a tree to be seen or a shrub ; many villages near, but nothing to be got in any of them ; the inhabitants very poor, but as formerly quite careless and indifferent about what is going on.

19*th June.*—Halted at our camp near Villa Ruvio. Rode into Salamanca in the evening.

20*th June.*—Stood to our arms at 8 a.m. in consequence of the enemy coming on in force. They did not come up till 4 p.m., when some skirmishing took place, chiefly between the Cavalry. In the evening the enemy appeared, about 30,000 with much Artillery, who fired a few shots at our line now regularly formed by the whole Army (except two Brigades of the 6th Division left to watch the forts at Salamanca) ; the Light Division furnished five Companies of British for piquet, supported by the 3rd Caçadores, posted upon a hill, upon which by day we had two six-pounders ; the enemy, however, did not annoy us.

21*st June.*—The two Armies in position, advanced sentries very near each other, the French occupying some villages in the plain, which they destroyed very much, our Army in a position about four miles in extent ; 7th Division on the right ; on their left 1st and 4th, in rear of these about the centre, the Light ; towards the left the 5th and part of the 6th Division ; in front of these the 3rd Division, with General Pack's, Bradford's Portuguese and some Spanish Regiments ; the best we had seen, both Infantry and Cavalry, under Don Carlos d'Espagna and Don Julian Sanchez. No fighting this day, our troops much exposed to heat, without a single tree, among corn-fields and ploughed ground, and water at a considerable distance.

22*nd June.*—The two Armies near each other, as yesterday. About noon the enemy drove our Cavalry in on our right, and for a short time got a hill, but from this they were soon after driven back by the Light Battalions K.G.L., supported by the 68th and 51st. Our loss about 50 killed and wounded ; the enemy lost some men also ; we opened some six-pounders against them.

23*rd June.*—This morning we found the enemy had retired from the villages in our front, but in the evening just as our baggage had

Digitized by Google

arrived, it was ascertained that they had moved to endeavour to turn our right, and that some had crossed the river Tormes. Our whole line moved to the right, and the 2nd Brigade Light Division to the banks of the Tormes.

24*th June.*—The Light Division in advance close to the Tormes, the 2nd Brigade with a squadron of Cavalry in front near Aldea Lengua, on the road to Madrid from Salamanca. At daylight heard some firing on the other side of the river, and in the course of the morning saw a sharp skirmish between our heavy Cavalry and several squadrons of French, supported by about 5,000 Infantry and Artillery. The last annoyed our Cavalry a good deal, who were obliged to retire, but the enemy did not come near us till the evening, when they advanced their piquets. Last night we failed in taking the Forts, our loss about 100 of the 6th Division under General Bowes.

25*th June.*—As yesterday in the morning. In the evening some firing on the left of our lines and a few shots about midnight, when we were ordered to stand to our arms, but saw nothing of the enemy. Heard General Bowes died of his wounds yesterday, and was buried by the enemy in the Fort, which still held out. Fine weather.

26*th June.*—Bivouacked as yesterday, all quiet. Our baggage came up last night, and our men were allowed to bathe and unaccoutre during the day.

27*th June.*—Bivouacked as yesterday. Some heavy rain. No news; the enemy posted just as during the last four days. The Forts surrendered to-day at noon, the two small ones were stormed by the Grenadiers of the 6th Division at 8 a.m., and were taken with very little loss; and the large Fort surrendered, the Convent having been set on fire by some red-hot shot yesterday.

28*th June.*—Marched at noon, the enemy having retired, 1st Brigade to Morisco, 2nd to Castellanos, both these villages completely destroyed, as the French were in and near them just in front of our position three days. I rode into Salamanca. The inhabitants seemed much rejoiced at the Forts being taken, which I went over, and they were very strong certainly. The garrison was 600 men, of whom about 200 were killed and wounded. The theatre was opened this night, and there was a good ball, but I could not stay.

29*th June.*—Marched at daylight, three leagues over a fine corn country with many fair villages. The whole Army marched in our rear to-day, 1st Hussars and 11th Light Dragoons, with Major Bull's troop in front, the enemy's rear-guard only two leagues in our front; they left the village near our bivouac, Parderas, only a few hours before us.

30*th June.*—Marched at daylight (2 leagues) to Castrillo, passing

Digitized by Google

through a good village and a fine corn country. The 3rd Division (now under General Pakenham) on our left on the direct Toro road; and General Sir T. Graham's Corps near Tordesillas on our right, half a league beyond which are the rear of the enemy retiring to the Douro in two columns; our Cavalry about 1½ league in advance.

1st July.—Marched at 4 a.m. 2 leagues to Castro Juan (a fair town), where the Army assembled, and from thence the Light Division, joined by General Pack's Brigade, and most of our Cavalry, proceeded to Nava del Rey, 2 leagues, where we were most comfortably quartered. The inhabitants very civil, and rejoiced to see us. Sir T. Graham's Corps in our rear forming the right column on the high road to Valladolid (distant 8 leagues), the other Divisions we hear are marching for Toro, as the enemy are retiring to the Douro in two columns. To-day some prisoners were taken as we followed with our Cavalry the enemy closely.

2nd July.—Marched at daylight, 2 leagues to Rueda, a fair town, which the enemy (about 15,000) only left (just before we entered) to cross the Douro, one league farther on the road to Tordesillas; they entered very slowly, our Cavalry and one troop R.H.A. came up with their rear; killed and took a good many, we only lost some horses. Our men bivouacked in some corn-fields; much wine here, the town a good deal destroyed; our whole Army in our rear, leaving Toro on our left (some rain to-day with wind, fine roads).

3rd July.—Under arms at daylight, and during the whole day marching about in the plain, covered with vineyards and corn, near the Douro, while some of our Divisions were attempting a ford on our left, where we heard some firing. The enemy in force with much Artillery near Tordesillas, commanding the bridge. We returned to Rueda at 7 p.m.

4th July.—Bivouacked near Rueda, where Headquarters arrived. Heard that the enemy were fortifying the fords.

5th July.—Bivouacked near Rueda. This evening the 1st Brigade and General Pack's Portuguese moved into Rueda, we remained at our bivouac.

6th July.—Bivouacked near Rueda. Rode to Medina del Campo, a very fair town with a small cathedral and great square (2 leagues from Rueda). The 1st and 7th Divisions bivouacked near Medina; no movement.

7th July.—Near Rueda, a fair town with a good large church, and a great many wine cellars, the surrounding country covered with vines and corn-fields.

8th July.—Ordered to be ready to march. Dined with C. West at Medina del Campo.

Digitized by Google

9*th July*.—At Rueda, on piquet this night on the road to Tordesillas ; the enemy as usual.

10*th July*.—Near Rueda, the enemy moving to their right.

11*th July*.—Near Rueda, went into indifferent quarters. Headquarters Light Division, General Pack's Brigade, 2 Regiments of Cavalry (1st Hussars and 14th Dragoons), with Major Ross's troop, at Rueda ; 3 Regiments Cavalry (11th, 12th, 16th), Major Bull's troop and Major Benslow's. Headquarters at La Seca (1 league off).

12*th July*.—At Rueda. In consequence of the enemy crossing some troops last night about sunset the Light Division and Cavalry turned out, and we were ordered to sleep at our bivouac, returning into the town this morning. Hot weather.

13*th July*.—In Rueda by day, the whole Division out by night, as we hear the 4th are two miles on our left at Castronomi ; the 3rd at Pollos, 5th and 6th at Nava del Rey. 1st and 7th marched from Medina to Valorid.

14*th July*.—At Rueda. no news ; many deserters daily.

15*th July*—At Rueda. Baggage sent to the rear every night, the 1st Brigade and General Pack's marched to our left.

16*th July*.—On piquet since last night. All the enemy, except 300 Infantry, left Tordesillas this morning. Ordered to march suddenly at 8 p.m., and marched during the whole night, passing Ville Verde.

17*th July*.—We joined the Division and 4th Division soon after daylight at Castro Juan. Bivouacked at sunset, baggage ordered to Tordesillas de Lana.

18*th July*.—Under arms at daylight, soon after which the French came on from Nava del Rey, both Infantry and Cavalry, and some cannonading took place, during which we lost some Cavalry, 11th and 12th Dragoons, who were driven in, and the whole retired by Tordesillas de Lana, about two leagues. At one time the French column was on our flank within musket shot. About 2 p.m. our heavy Cavalry were engaged in rear of the Light Division, and soon after the Hussars and 14th Dragoons on our right with the 27th and 40th Regiments, supported by the 4th and 5th Divisions, charged a large body of French and took 200 prisoners. At night our Army bivouacked, on the right the Light, 4th and 5th Divisions, supported by the 1st and 7th Divisions on our left ; the 3rd with some Spaniards, under Don Carlos d'Espagna, and General Pack's and Bradford's Portuguese, supported by the 6th Division.

19*th July*.—Remained quiet till the evening, when the French, having moved towards our right, we marched in that direction, but the Light Division coming suddenly upon a large body of French, after a few shots

Digitized by Google

had been fired from Major Ross's guns, we fell back for the night to some hills.

20th July.—Marched at daylight in rear of the 4th Division; 1st and 7th on our left flank; 3rd, 5th and 6th on our right, and the whole retired about three leagues; till our Cavalry, joined by some Portuguese squadrons under Colonel D'Urban in our rear, the enemy following close, took some stragglers.

21st July.—Marched before daylight with the whole army to near the old position in front of Salamanca. The Light Division halted some hours at Morisco, but at 6 p.m., marched again, and fording the Tormes (as the French were crossing this river) bivouacked for the night, very heavy storm of thunder, lightning and rain, at Santa Martha, where we found the 6th Division.

22nd July.—Halted at Santa Martha, where both men and officers were much refreshed by bathing till about 10 a.m., but since daylight some of our Cavalry, Horse Artillery and 7th Division had been engaged with the French, who were all marching, apparently attempting to turn our right. At noon we took up the ground which had been disputed by the 7th Division (a wood about a league from Salamanca) who moved on with the 1st to support our 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions posted upon some fine high ground. Our Cavalry skirmishing with the enemy and a very heavy cannonade on both sides was kept up for some hours, while the 3rd Division, who had this morning forded at Santa Martha and marched by our rear (to attack the French still trying to turn our right) with the Hussars and 14th Dragoons came up with the enemy and drove them back in the most gallant style, both Infantry and Cavalry charging all who opposed them, the Portuguese (General Pack's Brigade) behaving most famously. At the same time the 4th Division and one Brigade of the 6th (11th, 53rd, 61st) attacked the enemy's centre and dispersed them also most completely. Our heavy Cavalry, 3rd, 4th and 5th Dragoons, under General Le Marchant (who was killed) charged at the same time famously. About this time altogether near 4,000 prisoners were taken with ten guns, two eagles and two standards. About sunset the Light Division formed in two lines with skirmishers in front, and the 1st Division on our right, pushed over an extensive plain after the enemy, flying in every direction, but the night coming on, we only made some prisoners and our skirmishers only fired. About forty men were wounded in the Division, who continued to advance in line with some Cavalry and Horse Artillery on our flanks, till near midnight, when we laid down with the 1st Division near us. During this day the 24-pounders and howitzers did much execution, being brought from Salamanca. Our loss was calculated at about 3,000 men.

Digitized by Google

23rd July.—Marched at daybreak, and with the 1st Division forded the Tormes near Alba de Tormes, followed by one Brigade of Light Dragoons and the German Heavy Dragoons, who soon after (about 9 a.m.) pushed on to a village near which, upon a hill in heavy ploughed ground, the rear-guard of the French were drawn up. Our brave Dragoons, chiefly Germans, and one squadron 5th Dragoon Guards, attacked them at once, charging both the Cavalry and 1,500 Infantry formed in squares, and so completely routed *the whole*, that they threw down their arms after firing one volley, by which, however, some of our fine fellows and horses were killed. Nothing could exceed the gallantry of our Dragoons under Baron Bock, to the admiration of Lord Wellington. We went over the field a few minutes after, which was covered with arms, accoutrements and clothing; the village and roads crowded with prisoners. Our Division with some Cavalry advanced about a league farther, to a hill from which our Horse Artillery fired a few shots at the enemy, and then went to bivouac at a small village after a very fagging day, from daylight to near 3 p.m. Fortunately many sheep, supposed to have been left by the French, were found and killed for us, as our Commissariat and all our baggage had been ordered to Matilla, five leagues beyond Salamanca, before the action of the 22nd; we were, however, allowed always to keep one animal per Company with the canteens and tents, which was a great comfort.

24th July.—Marched at daylight for Penaranda, two leagues, a very good town where the inhabitants seemed delighted to see us, but after halting half an hour, no one allowed to go into the town, we proceeded a long league farther to Flores de Avila, a good village, but which had been very much destroyed by the enemy, who had rested here for a few hours last night. We bivouacked under some good trees, but moved to a hill near for the night. Headquarters joined us here; our Cavalry advanced two leagues.

25th July.—Halted at Flores de Avila, that our provisions and baggage might come up (the latter left us last on the 17th instant) and the stragglers of our Army, which we heard were numerous, many having got into Salamanca assisting the wounded, to whom we hear the Spaniards are behaving as they ought, very well indeed. Among them are Generals Leith, Cole, Alten and Sir J. Cotton; the last was wounded by accident on the 23rd early. Our loss estimated at about 3,600 in all, the French at about 12,000.

26th July.—Marched at daylight with Headquarters, four leagues to near Aldea Seca, passing through a fine corn country; many villages about two or three miles from each other to be seen in every direction, and the Spaniards apparently very glad to see us. They all describe the

Digitized by Google

French as having retreated in the greatest disorder towards Valladolid; several dead bodies lying near the roads. Their wounded are reported to be in a great many carts and upon the horses of the Cavalry dismounted for this purpose. Marmont said to be wounded in three places and his arm taken off. Last night a small advanced party of the 14th Dragoons, three leagues in front of this, fell in with and made prisoners a French Cavalry piquet of two Officers and twenty-seven men of the Army under Joseph Buonaparte, who had been coming to join Marmont from Madrid, reported to be with about 10,000 men, now retiring to Madrid.

27*th July*.—Marched at 3 a.m., three leagues to Montijo (2nd Brigade), 1st Brigade to another village near, passing through Arevalo, a good town (with an old castle and walls now in ruins) upon a hill with a small river running round it. We were to-day about 20 leagues from Madrid, ten from Valladolid, and five from Segovia, but we took the road to Valladolid after the French, who had retired over the Douro. Our Headquarters at Arevalo to-day.

28*th July*.—Marched at 3 a.m. three leagues to Olmedo, an old walled town, with the ruins of a castle and some old convents; five are still inhabited. We went to a nunnery, and were at once admitted into an ante-room, but only eight old women appeared, who produced some bad wine and biscuits. We were in houses by day, but bivouacked by night. The inhabitants here seemed not to care about us. The body of the French General, Férey, who had been killed on the 22nd and been buried here, we found near the roadside, his grave having been disturbed. Heard that Marmont and Bonnet, both badly wounded, had gone on in litters. Headquarters here. Lord Wellington gave a ball in the evening, this being the anniversary of Talavera. *We* dined on rations, *no* wine and *no* money—how differently should I have passed this birthday in England among my friends ! ! !

29*th July*.—Marched at 3 a.m. four leagues, crossing, by two good bridges, two branches of the Douro, and passing through two good villages. The 5th French Division and some Cavalry we heard are still on this side of the river, and that the French army is collected about Valladolid (four leagues off). We passed to-day over some strong hills; we left the direct road a little to our right and two good villages, Portillia el Alto and Portillia à Basso. Bivouacked at sunset, two Brigades of Cavalry with us. At 9 p.m. the French blew up Ponte de Douro.

30*th July*.—Marched at 3 a.m., after halting about two hours halfway to the river, during which time we heard that our Cavalry entered Valladolid without any opposition, the French having left it last night,

Digitized by Google

and in the evening before leaving about 600 sick and wounded in the hospitals with some arms and stores in the Arsenal, with an Officer of our 53rd Regiment, who had been taken on the 19th, and two French surgeons. We proceeded at 10 a.m., and passing the Douro by two fords, not deep, but with steep banks, we bivouacked, with two Brigades of Cavalry and some Horse Artillery, near the river, among some fir trees on the other side. The 1st and 5th Divisions bivouacked among some vineyards, and our Headquarters were in a village near. After Lord Wellington returned to Valladolid, where he found Martin, the Guerilla Chief, with 1,000 Infantry and 400 Cavalry, all tolerably clothed and appointed, a proportion of our Officers were permitted to go to the city. I set off about noon, and after riding two leagues, the last by the high road to Tudela, reached Valladolid, situated in low ground and surrounded by some steep hills. The inhabitants seemed much more surprised to see the British than pleased, and received us certainly coolly. Everything to purchase was remarkably dear, except tea and sugar. The Square is not so good as that of Salamanca, but there are many wide streets near it with piazzas and fair shops (many of the latter had French goods) and were kept by Frenchmen apparently, from the inscription over the doors. In the evening the streets became more crowded, and there was to be a comedy acted, but we returned to camp at 9 p.m.

31*st July*.—Bivouacked near the Douro, one Brigade of our Cavalry (11th, 12th and 16th Dragoons) the only British troops in Valladolid. Headquarters near Portillia with the 4th and 6th Divisions near Olmedo.

1*st August*.—Marched at 3 a.m. two leagues to Tudela de Douro, an old walled town with many houses in narrow streets. A stone bridge over the Douro was blown up here by the French, three nights ago, when they went from this towards Aranda. It is positively said, that[1] Marmont died here of his wounds.

2*nd August*.—Halted at Tudela de Douro, three leagues from Valladolid; we remained in the houses last night for the first time since we were at Nava del Rey, 1st July. First Division and General Anson's Cavalry near this—the rest of our Army with Headquarters moving on our right, we hear, to get between Madrid and Burgos by the high road. 12,000 men of Marmont's army reported to have halted six leagues from this. Our men were employed yesterday in placing planks over the deepest part of one channel of the river, as it was supposed we had not time to repair the bridge. At all the entrances into Tudela we found

[1] False.—J. F. E.

Digitized by Google

some trenches, or temporary defences, apparently against the Guerillas. The Douro runs round two-thirds of the town; the weather hot.

3rd August.—Ordered to march last night at 7 p.m., one and a half league, fording the Douro, rather deep near the bridge, to Aldea Mayor. a *very dirty* town in which the 2nd Brigade were quartered this day, First Brigade in a wood near, but went to Pedroxe de Portillia. Head-quarters at Cuellar—half a month's pay issued to 10th April.

4th August.—Halted at Aldea Mayor. Three mails from England to 14th July.

5th August.—At Aldea Mayor. Rode to Valladolid, and got a very good dinner there; good bottled beer, claret, &c.

6th August.—Marched at 3 a.m. four leagues to Puente d'Elpena, passing through some fine fir woods and through a fine valley between some high steep hills.

7th August.—Marched at 4 a.m. four leagues to Puente de Robla. Bivouacked near a small river among some fine fir trees; the 1st Division in our front to-day; we passed by two good villages, the road sandy over a plain. We left Cuellar on our left, two leagues, where we heard the 6th Division are to remain, with the 42nd Regiment, under General Clinton; our Headquarters to-day at Segovia.

8th August.—Marched at 4 a.m. with the 1st Division three leagues by a good open sandy road to near Yangues, where we bivouacked on the banks of the Eresma, a small river in a fine fir wood. We passed through Carbonero, a fair village. Cool fine weather.

9th August.—Marched at 4 a.m. four leagues, good road, leaving Segovia to our left, and passing through Madrona to Palacio del Rio Frio, a very large building (formerly a royal palace, but now quite deserted), situated in a fine wood, which had been the park, and at three entrances there were small buildings, originally lodges; the 1st, 4th, and 5th Divisions, with General Alten's Cavalry, all bivouacked near the palace; Headquarters (with the 3rd and 7th Divisions near them) at San Ildefonso (a fine palace which we hear is in good repair, and that Lord Wellington gives a ball there to-night), two leagues from Segovia, into which town I rode in the afternoon. It is situated upon rocks, surrounded by a fine fertile valley, in which the Eresma (a small stream) runs, and some convents are situated very prettily. The Cathedral of Segovia is very neat, similar to that of Salamanca, but not so large. The castle (completely commanded) looks well, from having many turrets, and is surrounded by a deep ditch, cut in the rock, in which the French had thrown much ammunition and some gun-carriages; about nine guns and two mortars were dismounted, and considerable stores of powder and flour had been destroyed by the

Digitized by Google

enemy in the castle, the lower apartments of which were large and curious. In one room there were small figures of all their kings and queens. In Segovia the houses in general are good, as are the gates and walls, but all very old, as is the aqueduct. Many good shops in the square and some trees; but the town was unpleasantly crowded with officers, and we got a very indifferent and dear dinner. The inhabitants of the villages were dressed in a curious manner and seemed to live entirely among themselves.

10*th August.*—Marched at 5 a.m. two leagues on the great road to Madrid towards the Sierra de Guadarama, very fine, and bivouacked near Otero. Wrote to O. and J.

11*th August.*—Marched at 4 a.m. 6½ leagues by the great road to Madrid, passing over the Sierra de Guadarama by a very fine pass covered with fir woods and surrounded by very grand hills, passing through Guadarama, a village much destroyed but with fortified barracks (the Church of a small village on the Segovia side of the pass was also fortified against the Guerillas under Empesinado). We bivouacked very pleasantly among some fine trees and close to a small river near the Guadarama gate of the Escorial, of which we had a fine view from the foot of the mountain. I rode to see it (about five miles), and the building was very curious, in the shape of a gridiron,[1] but the French had not only taken away all the paintings and tapestry, but all the furniture, books, &c., except the chapel, which was in good repair with three organs; the ceiling ornamented with many paintings, as were the walls of the galleries and the library, mostly religious, but some curious ones representing battles between the Spaniards and Moors; the burial-place of the Spanish kings under the chapel, the walls of fine marble were well worth seeing, and the coffins of several of the kings and queens of marble with large brass plates (including that of Charles V.).

The town of Escorial is prettily situated among trees and contains some good houses; as these were close to the palace good wine and grapes were to be got. The country altogether appeared more fertile, and the inhabitants more respectable and neater in their dress since we entered New Castile. We saw Madrid with difficulty from the Escorial, distance seven leagues.

12*th August.*—Prince Regent's birthday. 1st and Light Divisions halted in the park of the Escorial; 4th and 5th, with General Alten's Cavalry, marched on.

13*th August.*—Marched at 4 a.m. four leagues by the great Madrid road (in good repair and which must have required much labour, being

[1] The Escorial, containing a palace, convent, and chapel, was dedicated by Philip II. to St. Laurence (who, tradition states, suffered on a gridiron).—J. F. E.

Digitized by Google

covered over swamps and through some hollows cut through the hills), the whole country uncultivated to Villa Las Rozas. This had been a fair village, but was much destroyed lately by the French near this at another village. On the 11th July, from the Portuguese Cavalry having been surprised by some squadrons of the enemy, a very sharp affair took place, as the German Dragoons and our Horse Artillery were unbridled, supposing the Portuguese on the alert in front; but these last came in together with the enemy, who took three of our guns, but left them, after burning the carriages of Captain Macdonald's troop. Our loss in all near 100 men and horses; several officers were taken.

I rode into Madrid at noon, 2½ leagues, and was exceedingly pleased altogether; the entrance by the palace near the Segovia gate by a new road over the river Manzanares is very fine. The streets are open, with excellent houses in general, and all the balconies were adorned with silk and tapestry; the windows crowded with beautiful women in full dress, and it was almost impossible to pass along the streets where the inhabitants, male and female, rich and poor, were assembled in crowds, and continued so till near midnight, as the town was illuminated—all showing in every way possible their joy at the arrival of the British and Portuguese troops, as well as many Guerillas, who paraded the streets during the day. A large party escorted the Heralds, who at four places proclaimed King Ferdinand VII., attended by the Spanish Generals Avila and Don Carlos d'Espagna. Nothing could exceed the universal joy and rejoicing; the officers could hardly pass from the numbers pressing round them to shake hands, and the 3rd Division entered among general applause in the evening; the 7th had come in early. The 4th and 5th marched through part of the city late, to be posted on the south side of the Retiro, which was invested and ground broke at dark to be besieged at once—a large building, formerly a palace, lately a magazine of the enemy's, which is now reported to contain a large quantity of provisions and abundance of ammunition, with a garrison of about 1,000 men (all French), is the principal fortification, surrounded by extensive outworks: in all above 40 guns are said to be mounted, and an obstinate defence is expected. We were much gratified by visiting the state-rooms of the Royal Palace, in which there are some good paintings, some fine mirrors, and the tables and sides of the doors of beautiful marble. These rooms were furnished with fine crimson velvet, and several fine statues were placed in all of them; the ceiling of the galleries, as well as of all the rooms, finely painted; the floors everywhere of marble curiously laid—the whole superb, but we were pressed for time. Earl Wellington occupied part of the palace. At one of the windows was placed a portrait of Ferdinand VII., as there were at the

Digitized by Google

court-house and other places. The post-house, custom-house, and museum, very fine buildings, as were many private houses. We got an excellent dinner at the Fontana de Arno in the Calle el Principe, where there were also beds to be got, but I got into a famous billet. Everywhere we met with the greatest civility, and the people of Madrid appeared certainly to be heartily rejoiced at having got rid of the French —they called Joseph, Pipé, the King of Bottles. This rejoicing in honour of the entrance of the Allied Army to continue for three days. Our Headquarters entered on the evening of the 12th August, and a mail went to-day to England; just two months ago we left Ciudad Rodrigo.

14*th August.*—Left Madrid with regret early, and met the Division marching from Las Rozas to Villaverde, three leagues, good road over a plain nearly round Madrid, crossing the Talavera road. Villaverde is on the road to Toledo, to which Joseph has retired, his rearguard four leagues from us. This day we recommenced outlying piquets. General Alten's Brigade of Cavalry in our front, and the 1st Division, we hear, in our rear; the other four employed against the Retiro, from which to-day early the enemy opened their fire, but very slack indeed. At noon the Governor of Retiro sent offers to capitulate, which terms were soon after granted, and at 4 p.m. the garrison, near 2,000 fine-looking troops, nearly all French and very well appointed, marched out, and after piling their arms on the glacis proceeded towards Salamanca, under an escort, with their baggage. This surrender was unexpected, at the same time 800 men of each of the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th Divisions were formed to storm—about fifteen of our men were wounded only. The stores found in the Retiro are said to be immense—clothing, provisions, &c.—with 20,000 stand of small arms, and 180 pieces of ordnance, some of the latter fine French brass guns. The inner fort, a large barrack, formerly the Queen's Palace, was surrounded by extensive outworks, but the ditch was not deep, or the palisadoes in it strong, though possibly had it been stormed we should have lost many men before the fort could have been taken. Want of water, from the garrison being supplied by a tank, which was cut, is said to be the reason of the surrender.

15*th August.*—The Division at Villaverde (my Company on piquet on the Toledo road at night). I rode into Madrid early. Went over the Retiro, the barracks of which were in complete disorder; from thence to the Museum, where we saw some very fine paintings by Titian, Rubens, &c., many good statues, four curious ones of Judas Iscariot, and many curiosities: fossils, marbles, stuffed animals of different kinds, and many skeletons, a very complete one of a mammoth, with some vases, &c., &c., &c., the whole certainly very well worth seeing, but I was again

Digitized by Google

much pressed for time. In the afternoon we went to the Prada near the Retiro, which was much crowded, and Lord Wellington, happening to walk there, was greeted with shouts by everyone. We afterwards went for a short time to the Casa de Villa, where there was a public ball given by the principal inhabitants of Madrid to the Army. An immense crowd was there, both military and natives, and a great many very well dressed females, but few good-looking—all eagerly pressing round Lord Wellington, who was in full dress and appeared in high spirits, as did everyone. The Spanish ladies danced very well, both waltzes and country-dances, but the supper, which was elegantly set out, was a complete scene of confusion. Lord Wellington was attended, besides his staff, by General Avila and Don Carlos d'Espagna ; to the latter he ordered all the stores of clothing found in the Retiro to be given up for the use of the Spaniards we heard.

16*th August.*—Duke of York's birthday. 2nd Brigade Light Division at Villaverde ; the 1st Brigade marched to Getafe, one league on the Toledo road. Heard the 1st Division were to march into Madrid to-day, and the 5th into the Retiro, leaving the 4th near it bivouacked, and the Light in advance. Five men per Company allowed passes to-day to Madrid. Joseph Buonaparte reported to be near Aranjuez.

17*th August.*—At Villaverde, very hot weather indeed ; no news.

18*th August.*—At Villaverde. Rode into Madrid, but returned to dinner. Heard the 1st, 4th, 5th and 7th Divisions were to march to the Escorial ; 3rd to remain in Madrid and Headquarters.

19*th August.*—2nd Brigade Light Division at Villaverde ; the rest of the Division and R.H.A. marched into Madrid. Rode into Madrid, saw the Prada de Toro near the Retiro on the Guadarama road, and went again to the Museum ; got a good, cheap dinner at the Fontana de Arno.

20*th August.*—The 2nd Brigade Light Division marched to Getafe, a very fair (small) town, two leagues from Madrid, six from Aranjuez, and ten from Toledo. No news.

21*st*–24*th August.*—At Getafe ; very hot weather.

25*th August.*—At Getafe. Heard that General Clinton with the 6th Division was at Olmedo, and that the 5th had gone to Arovalo.

26*th August.*—At Getafe.

27*th August.*—At Getafe. Rode to Madrid. No news.

28*th August.*—At Getafe. Heard that Astorga had surrendered to the Spaniards.

29*th August.*—At Getafe.

30*th August.*—At Getafe. 1st Division marched to the north from the Escorial.

Digitized by Google

31*st August.*—At Getafe. Ordered to drill every morning from six to half-past seven, and to march out every third day. Very hot weather. Went to Madrid to see a bull-fight at the Prada de Toro, a large building open in the centre like a circus, very neatly fitted up and capable of accommodating 11,000 spectators. Most of the boxes were filled with British Officers who got tickets of admission from the Junta (Earl Wellington was in a large one in the centre with his staff). There was a guard of about 100 men well appointed, and everything was carried on in the old style. Eight bulls were fought during the evening from five to eight o'clock, and certainly it was most barbarous sport. The bulls were turned into the square one at a time; they were tormented some time by about ten men on foot with large silk cloaks, which they threw in the face of the bull when attacked by them, in doing which and vaulting over the paling when pursued, they showed much agility. There were two fighters on horseback with long spears, who indeed displayed much courage in spearing the bulls and defending themselves against their attacks, but this was carried to a great extent of cruelty, as the poor horses got terribly gored. Two of them were remounted and kept in the square some time after their entrails were literally hanging out. The men on foot next tormented the bulls by sticking short spears into their necks and sides; this they did very actively while the bulls were in the act of charging them. Upon some of these short spears, crackers and squibs were fastened and lighted so as to go off as soon as the spears entered their bodies. This added much to the furiosity of the bulls, two of whom made extraordinary leaps over the paling, near six feet high, and created much confusion among the spectators, but no one was badly hurt. Lastly the Matador came forward with a sword and small cloak. With the latter he defended himself with great dexterity, and with the former waiting an opportunity of taking a good aim at the spine when the bulls were running at him, he killed them. Once the first blow he made was sufficient, but some bulls he struck often. The bulls after they had fallen were dragged off by three mules gaily harnessed with ribbons, &c., and bands of music playing. Two horsemen attacked the first four bulls, and two others the last four, but the same men on foot attacked all the eight, and the same matador killed the whole; also one bull was baited by three dogs, who got him down in about ten minutes, when the men with spears dispatched him. On the whole it was an extraordinary sight, but very barbarous. Though the Spaniards seemed much gratified by the sport, this day they called it bad, because no men were killed, and only two horses!

1*st September.*—At Getafe. Headquarters marched to the Escorial on the road to Valladolid.

Digitized by Google

2nd–9th September.—At Getafe.

10th September.—Rode to Madrid, and was much amused at the Parque d'Artilleria, where there are some fair models, mostly in wood ; among them a fine one of Cadiz.

11th September.—At Getafe. Some rain last night, and to-day heard that Earl Wellington, with the 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th Divisions was near Valladolid three days back. Attended the funeral of Lieut. Coates.

12th September.—At Getafe ; the weather much cooler to-day. Marched every third day from 5 to 8 a.m.

13th September.—At Getafe.

14th September.—At Getafe. Rode to Madrid and went to the Casa de Campo, three small country houses near the Segovia road belonging to the kings of Spain, and said to have been the favourite retreat of Joseph Buonaparte. These are situated in the Royal gardens, which are now kept in bad order, and there is a fine piece of water near them. There are a few good paintings in these houses, which are neatly fitted up, but by no means magnificently. Much rain, with thunder and lightning.

15th September.—At Getafe.

16th September.—At Getafe. Rode to Madrid, and went to a ball in the evening given by the 45th, 74th and 60th, which was very well attended by many of the principal inhabitants of the place, but I only stayed there about an hour. There was no supper, but abundance of refreshments (ices, &c.).

17th September.—Returned to Getafe. This morning I went to see the Royal Armoury near the Palace, where there are some fine suits of steel armour in good preservation, many old standards, saddles and swords, a few good wallpieces, and a few very old pieces of artillery, with two pretty models of ships, and a very old carriage said to have belonged to the mother of Charles V. We again visited the Casa de Campo.

18th–20th September.—At Getafe.

21st September.—Rode to Madrid. Heard Sir R. Hill was at Talavera de la Reyna, and that Marquis Wellington was before Burgos.

22nd September. At Getafe, on the Main Guard ; hot weather.

23rd–26th September.—At Getafe.

27th September.—At Getafe. Heard that a detachment of the 1st Division (42nd Regiment) had taken the outworks and attempted the Castle of Burgos some days ago with a loss of 420 killed and wounded, and that the siege of the Castle was going on.

28th September.—At Getafe, where yesterday Ferdinand VII. was proclaimed, and in the evening the town was illuminated in different

Digitized by Google

places, where pictures of him were hung up. I went to Madrid, where there was another bull-fight like that I was at on the 31st August, but nine horses were killed.

29*th September*.—At Getafe. Last night this town was again illuminated, as was Leganes and Villaverde, and to-day there were some bullocks turned one at a time into the Square, which afforded some amusement to the Spaniards and our soldiers. For this purpose the Square was railed in. The bands of our Regiment and the 1st Caçadores played till late each night at the Town-house (now the Main Guard), gaily ornamented.

30*th September*.—At Getafe. Went out coursing; found it hot riding.

1*st–7th October*.—At Getafe; fine weather; no news.

8*th October*.—At Getafe. 14th Light Dragoons and 1st Hussars K.G.L. marched yesterday to Pinto and Val di Moro, and to-day the 4th Division marched to those places from the Escorial. General Hill's Infantry arrived at Aranjuez and Ypes some days back, his advanced Cavalry at and near Consuegra. Heard that General Cook with some of the British troops from Cadiz was at Seville, 15th September, and that 1,500 of the Guards from England had landed at Corunna, where more troops are expected. Heard that two attempts to take the Castle of Burgos by assault had failed. The 1st Division and 6th are employed in the trenches, one mine had been sprung, and another was begun after the second failure, but we know but few particulars here; 7,000 men from France are said to be at Bayonne under Massena.

9*th October*.—At Getafe. Rode to Madrid, where we heard that the outworks of the Castle of Burgos had been taken by assault by the 24th Regiment on the 4th September, with a loss of about 50 killed and wounded, and the Castle was expected to surrender very soon as our mines were near the walls.

10*th October*.—At Getafe; cold weather. Marched out six miles every third day before daylight, and paraded the other days at 7 a.m. Rode to Madrid at noon. Dined with Colonel Ridewood at the Angel Hotel, where the 45th messed, and went in the evening to the Theatre del Principe where some British Officers of the Garrison performed the play of "Zanga," and the farce of the "Mayor of Gavut." Every part of the house was filled, and the money collected at the door as usual, which was to be given to the poor in Madrid, must have been very considerable.

11*th October*.—Returned to Getafe at noon; no news to-day.

12*th October*.—At Getafe; much rain.

13*th–19th October*.—At Getafe; fine weather.

Digitized by Google

20th October.—Heard that some French from Soult's army were at Belmonte, 22 leagues from Madrid.

21st October.—Marched at 8 o'clock (1st Brigade) to Vallecas and Vilcalnino from Madrid; 3rd Division to Pinto, &c. Our Brigade passing Villaverde and Vallecas, having forded the Manzanares near the latter place, went to Rebas; 95th and 1st Caçadores to Baccio de Madrid, and 52nd to San Fernando (about five leagues as we went out of our road much), a large building with some other small houses about it, formerly a Royal Manufactory, which we found very fair quarters, plenty of wood and forage, two leagues from Madrid, near the banks of the Jarama (a river like the Manzanares); the surrounding country barren and very hilly, but near the river there were some fine trees. Fine clear weather, roads flat.

22nd October.—The 2nd Brigade marched to Vicalvaro, a fair large village, one league from Madrid, but the streets narrow and dirty; few good houses. The 1st Brigade collected at Vallecas. Heard that General Alten and part of the 3rd Division had returned to Madrid.

23rd October.—At Vicalvaro; indifferent quarters. Rode to Madrid and heard there that another attempt to take the Castle of Burgos had failed on the 19th instant; only a few British of the 3rd Division at Madrid to take some of the duty.

24th October.—At Vicalvaro; fine weather; no news.

25th October.—Marched at 7 a.m. to Alcala (four leagues) by a fine high road, passing through Torrajon, a fair village, and crossing the river Jarama, and a small river, by two fair stone bridges; the whole Division at Alcala.

26th October.—At Alcala, a very good town on the high road from Madrid (distant four leagues) to Saragossa, &c., situated near some mountains and upon the river Henares, the banks of which are woody. Fine cool weather. Heard that our 3rd and 4th Divisions were on our right towards the Tagus, where Sir R. Hill's Corps are collected, joined by the 3rd Battalion 1st Guards, 47th and 87th Regiments from Cadiz; 20th Portuguese expected to join the Light Division; Sir R. Hill's advanced Cavalry near Ocana had had some skirmishing with the advance of Soult's and Joe's troops, who are reported to be at and near Cuenca; as they are strong, an action is expected. The Marquis of Wellington having left Burgos, the troops lately besieging the castle are said to have retired towards Valladolid, and our Headquarters are expected at Madrid. Some Cavalry ordered to Guadalajara (four leagues off) and some Spanish troops under Don Carlos d'Espagna, and General Roche are near this.

27th October.—Marched at 7, four leagues to Arganda, a fair but

Digitized by Google

dirty town, over some hilly country, crossing the Henares one mile from Alcala, and passing through Loeches, a large village about two leagues from Alcala, marched again at 10 p.m.

28*th October*.—Reached Alcala at 6 a.m., when being ordered to encamp, we remained in some ploughed fields near the town till noon, when we moved into the streets, but continued out during the whole day and night. Our men much fagged after the severe march to Arganda and back by night, but the weather is very fine, rather hot. Infantry piquets on the roads to Guadalajare (four leagues off) and towards Arganda at the top of a steep hill beyond the Henares. This afternoon about 3,000 Spanish Infantry marched in (the 3rd, or Army of the Centre), under Don Carlos d'Espagna, all much better looking men, and better appointed than any Spanish troops we have hitherto seen, and about 1,000 Cavalry under the Conde de Pennavillamor, in general a very shabby set, but all armed and mounted; indeed all the Spanish soldiers look much better than their officers, from there being so many troops. The Convents and part of the town was occupied by the Spaniards; the British and Portuguese continued under the shelter of some piazzas and walls, the officers in the houses near them. General D'Urban's Portuguese Cavalry we hear are in our front; the French have not crossed the Tagus.

29*th October*.—At Alcala; men under the piazzas; officers in houses.

30*th October*.—Marched at 10 a.m. Light Division and some Spaniards (General Elio's army) went towards Cuenca to the Ponte D'Abinos (over the Jarama) and then to a league beyond Madrid towards Las Rozas, where we arrived after dark and bivouacked; six leagues, a very hard march.

31*st October*.—Marched at daylight to the Segovia gate of Madrid, where we met the 4th Division and the troops from Cadiz. The latter had some sharp skirmishing last night at a bridge near Aranjuez. We were under arms here till 6 p.m., some Companies went into the city to destroy stores; much biscuit was distributed to the troops and liquor spilt. Last night we saw the Retiro in flames, all the works destroyed, when we marched back to our camp. As we were the last troops, except Cavalry leaving Madrid, many people were collected near the gates. They appeared in general to be sorry for our departure; we *certainly* were.

1*st November*.—Marched two leagues on the road to Guadarama, in rear of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions, with Colonel Skerrit's Division, General V. Alten's, Slade's and Long's Cavalry, where we bivouacked near a small river. Many stragglers, chiefly of the 4th Division, continued to come in. The French, we heard, had only sent a patrole yet into Madrid.

Digitized by Google

2nd November.—Marched at 7, to near Guadarama, three leagues, and encamped with the other three divisions; cold weather. Our soldiers killed a wild sow, part of which we ate (very good!)

3rd November.—Marched at 6 to Villa Castin, five long leagues on the road to Arevalo, very hilly and stony. As we were the rear guard we did not get to our ground till dark.

4th November.—Marched to Aldea le Vegao, three leagues; the enemy pressed our Cavalry. We were halted to get up the stragglers, and did not get to our ground again till dark.

5th November.—Marched at 6 to Fuente de Banos (on the road to Alba de Tormes, leaving Arevalo to our right as the army from Burgos is falling back upon Salamanca) five leagues; not in again till dark. Severe marching, from the soldiers being much in want of wood; the villages and towns were much destroyed.

6th November.—Marched to near Flores de Avila, three leagues, where our four Divisions bivouacked upon a ridge of hills. Heard Marquis Wellington was on our left.

7th and 8th November.—The army concentrated at Alba de Tormes and Salamanca, where the Light Division left Sir R. Hill and joined Marquis Wellington on the 10th, and remained there four days. The enemy in force kept part of our Army bivouacked near Alba de Tormes, and near the Arapiles. Some skirmishing took place at the former, 71st, 50th, 92nd engaged, and the whole began to retreat towards the Agueda on the 15th, where the French under Soult, by crossing the Tormes above Alba, had turned our right. I was ordered to take charge of sick, and left Alba de Tormes (where the army suffered much from the wet weather, and the baggage being sent away for 36 hours altogether) on the evening of the 8th with some mule and bullock cars and two spring waggons; the rear of 500 British sick (besides at least 1,000 Portuguese) from Sir R. Hill's army. We reached Calvarrasa, a poor, deserted village one league from Alba, but I got a comfortable dinner from my old friend Major Ross, 4th Dragoon Guards.

9th November.—With the sick, I reached Castro Verde, a poor village (five leagues), but we all got under cover; the rest of the sick with Lieut.-Colonel Bird, 5th Regiment, at Nateros, one league on; all the villages indifferent, but not deserted; the road hilly and stony, but tolerably dry.

10th November.—We reached Tomames, three leagues. This was till lately a very fair town, and the inhabitants were opulent. Many have, however, settled at Alberche (I heard), a good town four leagues off, towards the Sierra de Francia, and Tomames has been much destroyed by the French patroles, &c. This has always been frequented by them

Digitized by Google

lately, or the Guerillas; however, all our sick got under cover, though there were near 2,000 Portuguese in the town also, and certainly the people in Tomames seemed very well inclined towards the British. Wet weather.

11*th November*.—The sick went to Morres Verdes, three leagues. I got leave to go on to Ciudad Rodrigo, seven leagues, breakfasting at a very neat farmhouse or Monte near Alde Guella (two leagues from Tomames) prettily situated among woods and broken ground. The poor people complained much of the soldiers shooting pigs and committing other excesses. At Ciudad Rodrigo we could not get billets; the people very uncivil. We got into a poor place in the suburbs.

12*th November*.—At Ciudad Rodrigo, the sick sent on to Viseu, after having been picked; many found fit for duty were sent to the Army.

13*th November*.—In the afternoon reached Tenebron, three leagues. This village much destroyed, but not deserted.

14*th November*.—To Tomames; received most hospitably by our old patrone who gave us bread and milk, &c., &c., and washed and ironed our linen.

15*th November*.—To Matilla, 4 leagues, through Carascal, Vil Alba, &c., all tolerable villages. Very wet weather, hilly roads; heard the Allied Army were in position.

16*th November*.—Roused out by a report that the French were within two leagues, and that the Allied Army (as was the case) was retiring in three columns to Ciudad Rodrigo. Set off at daylight for San Munoz. Got into the main road near there, and after fagging in very bad roads among the baggage of the Army the whole day about five leagues, joined the Light Division, bivouacked with the whole Army, British and Spanish, near Cogos and Labobida; very uncomfortable.

17*th November*.—The Army began to retire at daylight in three columns (the Spaniards on the left), but we did not get off our ground till 10 a.m., before which the French Cavalry had got between us and the 7th Division, and taken some baggage and stragglers (as they did daily). They annoyed us a good deal, and as soon as we got over the Yeltes, near San Munoz (which we forded in haste, after having formed square, marched in strong columns, and been skirmishing on our flanks for some time, when Sir E. Paget was taken) the enemy pressed after us with Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery. We kept our ground, however, till dark with some loss. The 52nd had a good deal of skirmishing on the banks of the Yeltes. Captain Dawson was killed, Captains Fuller and Currie with thirty men wounded. My company fired away two-thirds of their ammunition. A very wet day and night; no baggage, only beef to eat, and rum.

Digitized by Google

18*th November*.—Marched to beyond San Espirito, 4½ leagues, very bad road indeed. Did not get to our ground till late; no baggage; beef and rum; no bread for five days.

19*th November*.—Marched into the suburbs of Ciudad Rodrigo to our great joy; 1st Brigade to near the Convent of La Caridad.

20*th November*.—At Ciudad Rodrigo with Headquarters, very wet weather; the other divisions crossed the Agueda to go into quarters.

21*st November*.—At Ciudad Rodrigo.

22*nd November*.—Marched two leagues and bivouacked near San Felices el Chico; the 1st Brigade marched into our late quarters.

23*rd November*.—In Camp as yesterday.

24*th November*.—In Camp; hard frost.

25*th November*.—Marched into the suburbs of Ciudad Rodrigo; bad quarters. Part of the 1st Brigade at Villar del Puerco; Headquarters at Frenadas.

26*th and* 27*th November*.—Very cold frosty weather in the suburbs of Ciudad Rodrigo.

28*th November*.—Mild weather.

29*th November*.—Heard of my majority.

30*th November*.—Rode (by Frenadas) to Nava de Avel with the 52nd, 43rd to Gallegos, 75th to Hispaca, 95th 1st and 3rd with General Alten to Almeida; 1st and 3rd Caçadores with General Vandeleur to Fuentes d'Onoro, 20th Portuguese to Villar del Puerco, and R.H. Artillery to Aldea de Bispo.

1*st December*.—At Nava de Avel, preparing to go to England.

2*nd December*.—Left Nava de Avel at nine o'clock, and rode to Sabugal, six leagues in six hours by Villa Mayor, Ribas, Ravenna and Morido, all bad villages, rocky road, fine day. Dined at Sabugal with Hill; the Convent is an old Carthusian.

3*rd December*.—Rode from Sabugal to San Miguel d'Acha, eight leagues, bad road, in eight hours and twenty minutes; fine day.

4*th December*.—Rode from San Miguel to Castello Branco, four leagues, fair road, some rain; in four hours easy.

5*th December*.—Rode from Castello Branco to Niza, seven leagues in eight hours with Colonel Hervey, 14th Dragoons. Rainy morning, but a fine day; very bad road.

6*th December*.—Rode to Abrantes from Niza, nine leagues in nine hours (baggage in eleven hours); fine weather, good road. Left Gaveao on our right, hilly country, Abrantes very dirty. Billeted and dined with the Juez de Foir.

7*th December*.—Breakfasted with Colonel Hervey, and embarked at 2 p.m. in a large boat with my two horses near the Commissariat store,

Digitized by Google

opposite Abrantes by the wooden bridge. Sailed four miles an hour with a fine wind, but stopped for the night at Barcena (got a good billet), four leagues from Golegao and Tancos (the Castle upon a rock in ruins we left upon our right).

8*th December*.—My horses not embarking, I went by land through Golegao, five leagues in five hours by a bad, deep road to Santarem, which I found much destroyed since 1808; got a good quarter.

9*th December*.—Rode from Santarem (through Cartaxa, Castenheira, &c.), to Villa Franca in seven hours, seven leagues. Dined there with some British officers at an English house, a fair dinner and tolerable good wine; a fair quarter.

10*th December*.—Rode from Villa Franca, by Sacavem to Lisbon, six leagues in six hours. Finding it difficult to get a billet, I went to Macdermot's Hotel, Buenos Ayres, where I was very comfortably accommodated. Dined at 6 p.m. with General Colville, his nephew A.D.C., and Brigade-Major Gurwood at Macdermot's. Went to the opera in the evening, but did not stay there long. Went to bed at eleven. Generals Leith, Stopford, Colville and Sir J. Cotton, at Lisbon.

11*th December*.—At Lisbon. Went to the Salitro Theatre.

12*th December*.—At Lisbon. Dined with Colonel Wade, 6th.

13*th December*.—At Lisbon. Very wet every day.

[*Here the Diary breaks off, but on the flyleaf at the end of the book is the following entry*].

Lines found written upon a wall near Rio Mayor in Portugal, when Lord Wellington's Army was driving the French out of the country. 5th March, 1811.

"When Danger is near and the Enemy's nigh,
'GOD and the Soldier' is the people's Cry;
But when danger is over and all things are righted,
GOD is forgot, and the Soldier is slighted."

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—A portrait of Captain J. F. Ewart appeared in the last volume of the CHRONICLE, and a statement of his services will be found on page 418 of Moorsom's *Historical Record of the* 52nd. From a Regimental point of view, the Diary is of particular interest, in that it records the movements and services of the *2nd Battalion* 52nd, about which we had little previous information. In the first volume of the CHRONICLE (1892), we gave (on the authority of Moorsom's *Historical Record*) a short sketch of the 2nd Battalion, but Captain Moorsom very seldom refers to its presence in the field. Again, Captain Ewart's account of Sabugal (3rd April, 1811), throws fresh light on the much-vexed question of the capture of the howitzer; and the fact that

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

both Battalions of the 52nd took part in the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo (19th January, 1812), is established. But, apart from its record of purely Regimental events, the Diary is of considerable value to students of the history of the Peninsular War, containing as it does much accurate information concerning the various movements and dispositions of Lord Wellington's Army during 1811–12.

Every endeavour has been made to identify the different place-names mentioned, but, as will be understood, it is most difficult to decipher the faded writing of a manuscript diary, kept on active service nearly a hundred years ago.—ED.].

Digitized by Google

LIEUT. J. H. COOKE'S EXPERIENCES AT NEW ORLEANS, 1815.

NEW ORLEANS was now a military prize of the first class; had it been taken possession of at the onset, the world probably would have only talked or written of it as a dashing marine enterprise, and the British General would have obtained little credit for its capture before its military resources had begun to bud or to expand into notoriety.

General Jackson had shown himself a General of the first class, both in attack and defence, since his first surprise. And although, so far, the Americans possessed the most consummate and able tactician, still the British General commanded the best troops, as they had shown themselves to be on the very ground they now stood upon—and to say that these soldiers were the flower of the British Army might invite a controversy; but for discipline and brilliant deeds in the field their conduct could not be surpassed; their ranks were composed of veterans from Great Britain and Ireland, the very *élite* of His Britannic Majesty's dominions; men who, like the Romans of old, had travailed with pick and spade at batteries and zig-zag trenches; men who had fought sanguinary battles in the plain, on the hill, or scaled the mountain-side; men who had crowned the deadly breach, or topped the ladder of escalade; men who had forded rivers under hostile balls; men who had fought and starved; men who had starved and fought.

These living targets set up before the *élite* of the round-hatted Americans, was enough to instil confidence into their breasts, and they had let off cannon and small arms enough to make them ready and willing to do so more effectually from behind their cotton bags, should they be assaulted in right earnest; and those British troops that had not been under fire before, if they had not been sufficiently baptized at the whole two days' feints in front of the American barricades, must have been endowed with more discipline and patience than fall to the lot of mortality on this terrestrial sphere.

But there was now a further addition of good troops placed on shore who had not suffered the galling and the unmilitary trials that their fellow-soldiers had been put to, not so much from the losses they had sustained in point of numbers, as being exposed to such slaughter before the enemy, where at each futile attempt the prospect of accomplishing the object in view seemed to diminish, which raised the spirit and the confidence of the defenders on the one hand, while on the other the

Digitized by Google

assailants looked at the difficulties before them as it were through a magnifying glass. For when the doors were left wide open for success, the soldiers were transformed by the wand of authority into automatons, or more properly speaking, into so many statues fresh from the chisel of the sculptor.

The 7th of January, two days after our landing, the first Brigade, consisting of the 7th and the 43rd Regiments (the two corps mustering under arms upwards of seventeen hundred bayonets) were reviewed in line and within long cannon range, their backs turned towards the enemy's lines.

The music played, the vapour of the swamp had cleared off, the sun shone brilliantly, and the Officers and soldiers of these Regiments were in the highest spirits at the near probability of their being led on to the attack.

When it was asked why the General-in-Chief, Pakenham, did not appear at this review as he was expected, we were told that he was up in a tree in the pine-wood, examining the works of the Americans. Many Peninsular friends of the other Regiments were glad to see the 7th and 43rd, and greeted them accordingly ; *but what could the Royal Fusiliers and the Monmouthshire Light Infantry do ?*

Unquestionably each of these corps carried in their centre the King's Standards of crimson, and their Regimental Colours of blue and white silk, which reminded them of their former renown, and the hard-earned laurels which had been so honourably gained in the Peninsular War ; the first corps having served at Martinique, Talavera de la Reyna, Albuera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse, scraps of whose Colours, upon its return to England from France, were craved for with outstretched hands, to be honoured with a place in the fair bosoms of the ladies of Devonshire.

The second corps were alike recently transported from the fiery ordeal of Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onoro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse.

The former Regiment wore blue facings to their red uniforms, the latter white ; one corps used drums, the other bugle-horns ; each man carried sixty rounds of ball cartridge in his pouch, and likewise a firelock and bayonet, with extra flints, picker, and brush. The 7th wore a brass plate and white tufts in their caps, and the 43rd wore green tufts and the curved bugle-horn in theirs. The former corps carried light-blue knapsacks, and the latter black. The Officers had swords suspended by their sides, one corps being decorated with gold, and the other with silver ornaments. But what, I repeat, *could the 7th and the 43rd do without orders* on the sod of New Orleans ? for, after all, they

Digitized by Google

were nothing more or less than machines, *contre euxmêmes*, or were like a splendid set of chess-men in the hands of those who do not know how to use them, or even prove themselves versed in the common moves of the pawns in default of an adversary making a false move, or when the proper moment arrives to give him checkmate.

In the afternoon of this day the 85th Regiment (now the King's Light Infantry), which was about three hundred and fifty strong, passed our lines from the front by companies, with intervals between each, as I had seen the Light Division march in Spain. These companies, though weak, were in excellent order, and proceeded towards the headquarters to be in readiness to embark before daybreak the following morning.

As the 85th passed along, it struck me that they looked displeased at being removed from the main body, and indeed one or two of the Officers so expressed themselves, saying that it would be now our turn to get into New Orleans, as they had done at Washington. This corps had not been fortunate in Spain, and they could not get rid of a mark that had been set upon them, although this Regiment had been freshly officered similar to other corps, and remodelled since that time, and when employed had behaved quite as well as other regiments. However, do what they would, "the Peninsular fire-eaters," as they were jocosely called, would give them little or no credit; for, in these days, if a man had not been in half-a-dozen battles, from the effects of which seventy or eighty thousand on either side were swept off, he was designated as "a young hand," and bade to hold his peace, or to be gone with his "subaltern ideas," which naturally suggests the question of how many years the powder-mills are to be kept in requisition, or how many magazines are to be emptied, or where the bowels of the earth are to be ransacked for the supply of iron and lead, and what flints are to be shaped for the trigger, before the martial ideas begin to dawn; or whether a pilgrimage to Pompey's Pillar is necessary to inspire the warlike writer.

But, after all, the result of a battle seems in the mainspring to be counted more than the quantity of men put *hors de combat*, as the loss of life in the gross is but a sorry recompense without any result, or when both opposing Generals writing, or causing to be written, ingenious despatches to their respective Governments wherein both claim the victory, and both implore for more ammunition and more "of the golden sinews of war"; the military chest being empty, and not a round left in the soldiers' cartridge-boxes, to go at it again with "hammer and tongs."

However, to the point. The 85th Regiment will not be easily obliterated from the archives of America, although certain "Peninsulars" still give them little quarter. When this corps crossed my vista, I must

Digitized by Google

confess that I eyed these soldiers of "Bladensburgh," and of the previous "night combat" already told, with a considerable degree of curiosity.

Some hours after dark so much noise and confusion took place round the headquarters near the canal, that the continued buzz of voices must have been heard in the American lines, added to which several of the huts were in flames. Myself and another officer, being attracted by so unusual a noise, walked to the bank of the river to see whether we could distinguish any lights in the forest on the opposite side of the Mississippi; but everything on the part of the enemy was dark and silent, while on our side confusion, revelry, and mirth prevailed, and we both agreed, on the dyke of the river, that things wore an aspect of an ominous complexion, and, like days mentioned of old, when the rejoicing forestalled the victory.

And we noticed it as a most extraordinary circumstance that there was no person or sentinel on the bank of the river employed in looking out, and at such remissness we were much astonished. The night was rather dark; and we stood on the *levée de terre* of the river as much alone and undisturbed, although only a short way from the wooden-house, containing the headquarters and the hutted bivouac, as if there had been no troops within a hundred miles of the spot. I may reasonably be asked how it came to pass that myself and companion were on the look-out more than others.

My friend was a Scotchman, who possessed an amiable disposition, always talking of black grouse, the purple heather of his native Scotch mountains, and was a thorough soldier; and I flattered myself he felt great partiality for my society, as I did for his, and we had often walked together in other warlike scenes, and far away from the hum of the bivouac, and in such times might have been mistaken for young antiquaries as we scrambled up and down the loose stones of the crumbling towers of the mouldering monasteries, or the forsaken baronial castles of Europe, or as we looked upwards through the lateral branches of a sheltering tree, with eyes wide open, on many a sleepless night, scanning the twinkling planets, or conjuring up caricature profiles on the half-moon.

My friend did, indeed, love his native hills, and as a proof thereof he carried in his small war-portmanteau a tartan kilt and hose, with red rosette and flaunty garter, and also a handsome dirk, with a broad blade, like those worn by Highland chieftains, and withal he could use the Highland claymore, or broad-sword, and would give point most effectively. Here were no toddy arguments or loquacious modern recitals of what the Scotch could do of old; for he would rise from the sod of the bivouac, and stand without flinching upon his guard, and knock aside a sword's cut or thrust with masterly dexterity; and many a day I, the Englishman,

Digitized by Google

a pupil of a Frenchman, and he, a Scotchman, have, by the hour, stood *vis-à-vis*, the streams of perspiration running down our faces. He loved his country, I say, because he went to live in it as soon as he was released, at the end of a long war, from military duties. And I often used to joke him about the picturesque and tartan Highland costume, asking him how it was that the Scotch ever hit upon so splendid a dress.

But to resume. On this eventful night we both agreed in opinion that there was a looseness and bawling in the sugar-cane bivouac and about the slave-huts which we had never seen or heard before within sight of an enemy and on the eve of an attack; besides, these burnings presented a clear sign to the Americans that there was some commotion unusual in our lines, and put them on their guard for a movement of some sort. Further, with a foreboding which proved too ominous in the sequel, we agreed, to use cant phraseology, that there was a screw loose somewhere.

And moreover, without being accused of speaking of myself imprudently, these, my opinions, may be strengthened by stating that in other countries I had been employed on the look-out post to report the movements of armies larger than the small number of troops occupying the contracted space I now speak of. Therefore, according to such official etiquette, if it goes for anything in America, I may now give my opinion, I trust, without being accused of unpardonable presumption, that during the whole of the previous day there had been a downright row in the camp. And it was amusing to see the non-combatants galloping and capering about on short-tailed American hackneys as though they were bound on some sportive excursion, or collecting names to fill up a handicap for some contemplated horse-race; and this gaiety was carried on, and might be observed by the Americans, casting an oblique glance from the tops of the trees just within the left of their lines.

I was always a lover of festive gambols; but the contrast between the past and the coming day was so singularly remarkable that it calls forth remarks, for some of these Lotharios, or more properly the leeches of the army—like vultures growing fat upon the carnage of the field of battle, and now prancing about on their American horses—were not to be seen the following day on ground ploughed up, every now and then, by the rusty balls from the American batteries. And there were some strange stories told of certain gentlemen throwing themselves headlong into the boats with the wounded, declaring they were ill, under the care of the doctor, and worn down by dysentery.

Some of the large boats, with carronades in their bows, were lying in the canal (into which a sufficiency of water had not yet flowed), which were intended to carry the troops across the river. Standing on its bank we contemplated the probable result of coming events, and looked

Digitized by Google

with anxiety to decry whether there was any light or fire kindled in the forest on the opposite shore, as the best way of judging whether the Americans were aware of the intended passage of the British troops to that bank of the river during the night or as soon as the boats could be got out; but no such indication on the part of the Americans was visible; all in that direction was wrapt in sombre darkness. My friend and myself, having stayed some time at this spot, were of opinion that the Americans were on the opposite bank of the river, or their scouts at the supposed spot of debarkation, but had prudently refrained from kindling any fires, the more effectually to conceal their object.

Whether they were or not has never transpired to us, as there was no opposition offered near that spot the following morning upon the landing of the British. But, undoubtedly the Americans ought to have been there, and might have constructed a battery on that bank of the river, within the distance of little more than one thousand yards of our head-quarters, and by a constant fire they would have made the British camp quite untenable, and in this way might have pounded the left of our lines, similar to what was done by the sloop on the first night of landing. And why they did not do so is to this day quite a mystery, unless General Jackson thought that by so doing he should have made the bivouac about the sugar-house so hot by such a shotted annoyance that the British would have been forced to storm his lines in their own front, choosing that attempt as the least of two evils, and in preference to a perpetual cannonade; for if they retired they only got into a swamp, and if they advanced they were within range of the American lines.

I had scarcely reached the bivouac from the bank of the river, and was about to lie down to take some repose, when I was ordered to join two hundred soldiers of my own corps at eleven o'clock at night for the purpose of marching to the front to mend and guard a battery within seven hundred yards of the right of the American lines—in fact, to the very spot close to the high road leading to New Orleans, where the British had hesitated and twice recoiled from the effects of the American Artillery.

As soon as we had reached this dilapidated mud redoubt, within point-blank range of the American crescent battery, both in front as well as from the batteries on the right bank of the river, spades were put into the hands of the soldiers (while others kept guard) to endeavour to make it tenable before daylight, but as the water sprang up at the depth of a foot or nine inches below the surface of the soft ground, the men were obliged to pare the surface for a great extent round, and to bring the shovels and spades dropping with mud to plaster on the queerest entrenchment I ever saw. In this fashion we laboured the latter portion

Digitized by Google

of the night. And some pieces of cannon were dragged with exceeding toil by the soldiers and sailors to place in battery. But the time would not permit all the platforms to be laid down. And, indeed, its epaulements were not cannon-shot proof. The want of materials and the short time allowed, made it impossible to make them so. Here I first met Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) West, of the Royal Engineers, a most accomplished, zealous, and intelligent officer.

Some time before daybreak I noticed the forms of men silently gliding past the right of the temporary battery, and on approaching I found them to consist of the Rifle Corps who were going to the front to take up their ground to watch the American lines, to form a chain of posts, and to be in readiness to open their fire *au point du jour*. These Riflemen were gliding along with the same silent footsteps as they were wont to do on the eve of so many memorable occasions where their services had been required.

Probably no troops that ever stood under arms could boast of having taken up so many dangerous and venturous posts, and of having been so often in close contact with an enemy without being detected, or without making any unnecessary noise in their ranks, or causing a lonely shot to be discharged at them owing to an enemy having been prematurely alarmed. The outposts, during the silent hour of night, gave rise to a variety of solitary thoughts. How often have we seen the day close, and kept watch together during the hours of the tempest, on the snow-covered ground, as well as on those brilliant nights in Spain, when the broad shadows of the moon lighted up the soft and tranquil scenery, to lull the imagination with the most alluring thoughts and associations of the "past, the present, and the future." When people talk of the field of battle, and the heat of the fight, how little do they know how many tedious hours the troops on outpost duties have to undergo, waiting for the whispers or the tread of an armed foe, or in momentary expectation of a flash of fire or a discharge of bullets; and how often these troops are exposed to straggling and single combats for whole days. This was the case with the Rifles, for they had always been in front, and always called for, and before New Orleans were much cut up.

These troops took up their ground according to orders, and were ready to attack as soon as the signal was given, but were extended in a useless way and ranged along a front to be exposed singly to an overpowering fire, instead of leading the front of the small column destined to attack the detached half-moon battery on the right of the enemy's lines or barricades.

I do not remember ever looking for the first signs of daybreak with more intense anxiety than on this eventful morning; every now and

Digitized by Google

then I thought I heard the distant hum of voices ; then, again, something like the doleful rustling of the wind before the coming storm amongst the leaves of the foliage. But, no, it was only the effect of the momentary buzzing in my ears ; all was silent—the dew lay on the damp sod, and the soldiers were carefully putting aside their entrenching tools and laying hold of their arms to be up and ready to answer the first war-call at a moment's warning. How can I convey a thought of the intense anxiety of the mind when a solemn and sombre silence is broken in upon by the intonation of cannon and when the work of death begins ? Now the veil of night was less obscured, and its murky mantle dissolved on all sides, and the mist was sweeping off the face of the earth ; yet it was not day, and no object was very visible beyond the extent of a few yards. The morn was chilly. It augured not of victory, an evil foreboding crossed my mind, and I meditated in solitary reflection. All was tranquil as the grave, and no camp-fires glimmered from either friends or foes.

Soon after this the two Light Companies of the 7th and 93rd Regiments came up without knapsacks, the Highlanders with their blankets rolled and slung across their backs, and merely wearing the shell of their bonnets, the sable plumes of real ostrich feathers brought by them from the Cape of Good Hope having been left in England. One Company of the 43rd Light Infantry also followed, marching up rapidly. These three Companies formed a compact little column of two hundred and forty soldiers near the battery on the high road to New Orleans. They were to attack the crescent battery near the river, and if possible to silence its fire under the muzzles of twenty pieces of cannon ; at a point, too, where the bulk of the British force had hesitated when first they landed, and had recoiled from its fire on the 28th of the last December, and on the 1st of January. I asked Lieutenant Duncan Campbell where they were going, when he replied, "I'll be hanged if I know." Then said I, "You have got into what I call a good thing ; the far-famed American battery is in front at a short range, and on the left this spot is flanked at eight hundred yards by their batteries on the opposite bank of the river." At this piece of information he laughed heartily, and I told him to take off his blue pelisse coat to be like the rest of the men. "No," he said gaily, "I will never peel for any American—come, Jack, embrace me." He was a fine-grown young officer of twenty years of age, and had fought in many bloody encounters in Spain and France, but this was to be his last, as well as that of many more brave men. The mist was slowly clearing off, and objects could only be discerned at two or three hundred yards distance, as the morning was rather hazy ; we had only quitted the battery two minutes when a

Digitized by Google

Congreve rocket was thrown up, but whether from the enemy or not we could not tell: for some seconds it whizzed backwards and forwards in such a zig-zag way that we all looked up to see whether it was coming down upon our heads. The troops simultaneously halted, but all smiled at some sailors dragging a two-wheeled car a hundred yards to our left, which had brought up ammunition to the battery who, by common consent as it were, let go the shaft and left it the instant the rocket was let off. (This rocket, although we did not know it, proved to be the signal to begin the attack.) All eyes were cast upwards, like those of so many philosophers, to decry, if possible, what would be the upshot of this noisy harbinger breaking in upon the solemn silence that reigned around. During all my military services I never remember seeing a small body of troops thrown at once into such a strange configuration—having formed themselves into a circle, and having halted, both officers and men, without any previous word of command, each man looking earnestly as if by the instinct of his own imagination to see in what particular quarter the anticipated firing would begin, canopied over as these soldiers were with a concave mist beyond the distance of two hundred yards, was impossible to solve.

The Mississippi was not visible, its waters likewise being covered over with the fog; nor was there a single soldier, save our own little phalanx, to be seen, or the tramp of a horse or a single footstep to be heard by way of announcing that the battle scene was about to begin, before the vapoury curtain was lifted or cleared away for the opposing forces to get a glimpse one of the other. So that we were completely lost, not knowing which way to bend our footsteps, and the only words which now escaped the officers were, "Steady, men! Steady, men!" These precautionary warnings were quite unnecessary, as every soldier was, as it were, transfixed like fox-hunters, waiting with breathless expectation and casting significant looks one at the other before Reynard breaks cover.

All eyes seemed anxious to dive through the mist, and all ears were attentive to the coming moment; as it was impossible to tell whether the blazing would begin from the troops who were supposed to have already crossed the river, or from the great battery of the Americans on the right bank of the Mississippi, or from their main lines. From all these points we were equidistant, and within point-blank range; and were left, besides, totally without orders and without knowing how to act or where exactly to find our own corps, just as if we had not formed part and parcel of the Army.

The rocket had fallen probably into the Mississippi; all was silent, nor did a single officer or soldier attempt to shift his foothold, so anxiously was the mind taken up for the first intonation of the cannon to

Digitized by Google

guide our footsteps or, as it were, to pronounce with loud peals where was the point of our destination, well knowing that to go further to the rear was not the point to find our Regiment. This silence and suspense had not lasted more than two minutes when the most vehement firing from the British Artillery began opposite the left of the American lines, and before they could even see what objects they were firing at, or before the intended attacking column of the British were properly formed to go on to the assault. The American artillery soon responded with their cannon, and thus it was that the gunners of the English and the Americans were firing through the mist at random, or in the supposed direction whence came their respective balls through the fog. And the first objects we saw, enclosed as we were in this little world of mist, were the cannon-balls tearing up the ground and crossing one another, and bounding along like so many cricket-balls through the air, coming on our left flank from the American batteries on the right bank of the river, and also from their lines in our front.

At this momentous crisis a droll occurrence took place ; a company of Blacks emerged out of the mist, carrying ladders, which were intended for the three Light Companies of the left attack, but these Ethiopians were so confounded at the multiplicity of noises, that without further to-do they dropped the ladders and fell flat on their faces, and without doubt, had their claws been of sufficient length, they would have scratched holes and buried themselves from such an unpleasant admixture of sounds and concatenation of iron projectiles, which seemed at war one with the other, coming from two opposite directions at one and the same time.

To see the ladders put on the shoulders of these poor creatures, who were nipped by the cold, excited our greatest astonishment, knowing that it requires the very *élite* of an Army for such an undertaking ; for soldiers that will place ladders under a heavy fire are capable of anything, as it requires the most desperate efforts to lug them along over broken ground, ditches, and other obstacles, the men all the while falling from the effects of the enemy's balls ; sometimes one end of the ladder comes to the ground without supporters, and then the other. For if the difficult operation takes place in the day-time, the enemy point all their engines of destruction at those carrying the ladders ; the troops are excited ; those that are left rush forward to grapple with difficulties not to be surmounted without assistance, at a time when the supporters of the ladders have let them drop, irritated and suffering from the pain of their wounds, others having fallen to rise no more. And probably out of ten or twenty ladders only two or three out of the whole can be raised against the enemy's parapets. On the other hand, if such an operation takes place at night, the least obstacle stops the progress of those carry-

Digitized by Google

ing them, the soldiers fall, the ladders lay upon the ground, and are lost during the dreadful confusion. These evils in war are out of the pale of all theory. The operation must be seen to be well understood; and I know of no rule except by selecting men of the most tried courage, and gifted with the most persevering and undaunted resolution, and if they fall, the operation must be left to the energy of the storming party. But taken as a whole, it is one of the most difficult of all enterprises, and of this the practical engineer officer is aware as well as myself, having seen in Spain and elsewhere the difficulty of raising ladders against walls, when well opposed, and also the great numbers dropped and left lying about even by the most veteran troops.

If these Blacks were only intended to carry the ladders to the three Light Companies on the left, they were too late. The great bulk of them were cut to pieces before the ladders were within reach of them; even if the best troops in the world had been carrying them, they would not have been up in time. This was very odd, and more than odd; it looked as if folly stalked abroad in the English camp. One or two Officers went to the front in search of some responsible person to obtain orders *ad interim;* finding myself the Senior Officer, I at once, making a double as it were, or as Napoleon recommended, marched to the spot where the heaviest firing was going on; at a run we neared the American lines. The mist was now rapidly clearing away, but, owing to the dense smoke, we could not at first well distinguish the attacking column of the British troops to our right.

We now also caught a view of the 7th and the 43rd Regiments in *echelon* on our right, near the wood, the Royal Fusiliers being within about three hundred yards of the enemy's lines, and the 43rd deploying into line two hundred yards in *echelon* behind the Fusiliers. These two Regiments were every now and then almost enveloped by the clouds of smoke that hung over their heads and floated on their flanks, for the echo from the cannonade and musketry was so tremendous in the forests, that the vibration seemed as if the earth was cracking and tumbling to pieces, or as if the heavens were rent asunder by the most terrific peals of thunder that ever rumbled; it was the most awful and the greatest mixture of sounds to be conceived; the woods seemed to crack to an interminable distance, each cannon report was answered one hundred-fold, and produced an intermingled roar surpassing strange. And this phenomenon can neither be fancied nor described, save by those who can bear evidence of the fact. And the flashes of fire looked as if coming out of the bowels of the earth, so little above its surface were the batteries of the Americans.

We had run the gauntlet, from the left to the centre in front of the

Digitized by Google

American lines, under a cross fire, in hopes of joining in the assault, and had a fine view of the sparkling of the musketry, and the liquid flashes from the cannon. And melancholy to relate, all at once many soldiers were met wildly rushing out of the dense clouds of smoke lighted up by a sparkling sheet of fire, which hovered over the ensanguined field. Regiments were shattered, broken, and dispersed—all order was at an end. And the dismal spectacle was seen of the dark shadows of men, like skirmishers, breaking out of the clouds of smoke, which slowly and majestically rolled along the even surface of the field. And so astonished was I at such a panic, that I said to a retiring soldier, "Have we or the Americans attacked?" for I had never seen troops in such a hurry without being followed. "No," replied the man, with the countenance of despair and out of breath, as he ran along, "we attacked, sir." For still the reverberation was so intense towards the great wood, that any one would have thought the great fighting was going on there instead of immediately in front.

Lieutenant Duncan Campbell,[1] of our Regiment, was seen to our left running about in circles, first staggering one way and then another, and at length fell on the sod helplessly upon his face, and in this state several times recovered his legs, and again tumbled, and when he was picked up he was found to be blind from the effects of a grape-shot that had torn open his forehead, given him a slight wound in the leg, and had also ripped the scabbard from his side, and knocked the cap from his head. While being borne insensible to the rear, he still clenched the hilt of his sword with a convulsive grasp, the blade thereof being broken off close at the hilt with grape-shot, and in a state of delirium and suffering he lived for a few days.

The first Officer we met was Lieut.-Colonel Stovin, of the Staff, who was unhorsed, without his hat, and bleeding down the left side of his face. He at first thought that the two hundred men were the whole Regiment, and he said, "43rd, for God's sake save the day!" Lieut.-Colonel Smith,[2] of the Rifles, and one of Pakenham's Staff, then rode up at full gallop from the right (he had a few months before brought to England the despatches of the capture of Washington), and said to me, "Did you ever see such a scene? There is nothing left but the 7th and 43rd! just draw up here for a few minutes to show front that the repulsed troops may re-form." For the chances now were, as the greater portion of the actually attacking corps were stricken down, and the

[1] Ensign 43rd, 12th Dec. 1809; Lieut. 29th Aug. 1811. Served with the Regiment at Ciudad Rodrigo (wounded), Badajoz, Salamanca, San Munoz, Vitoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse.—*Ed.*

[2] The famous Sir Harry Smith.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

remainder dispersed, that the Americans would become the assailants. The ill-fated rocket was discharged before the British troops moved on; the consequence was, that every American gun was warned by such a silly signal to be laid on the parapets ready to be discharged with the fullest effects.

The misty field of battle was now inundated with wounded Officers and soldiers who were going to the rear from the *right*, *left*, and *centre*: in fact, little more than one thousand soldiers were left unscathed out of the three thousand that attacked the American lines, and they fell like the very blades of grass beneath the scythe of the mower. Pakenham was killed; Gibbs[1] was mortally wounded, and his brigade dispersed like the dust before the whirlwind, and Keane was wounded. The command of His Majesty's Forces at this critical juncture now fell to Major-General Lambert, the only General left, and who was in reserve with his fine Brigade.

With the exception of the two hundred soldiers under my orders, in the centre there was hardly a man formed all the way to the bank of the Mississippi, or any reserve ready to resist, for nearly the space of half-a-mile of ground which was immediately in front of the whole of the right and the centre of the American barricade, or to hinder them from dashing up the high road to the canal and the place where Colonel Thornton had embarked with his force, for the passage of the river.

Had the Americans only advanced, the probability would have been that by this movement they would have got one mile behind the 7th and the 43rd Regiments, and the fugitives that had retired into the swampy wood; and had they succeeded in beating back the soldiers under my orders, and some sixty or seventy soldiers under the orders of Lieut. Hutchinson of the Royal Fusiliers, who clung round the left battery, after retreating from the crescent battery, when he found nearly all his men killed or wounded, and that the principal attack had utterly failed, and himself left without any support.

The Rifle Corps individually took post to resist any forward movement of the enemy, but the ground already named being under a cross fire of at least twenty pieces of artillery, the advantage was all on the side of the Americans, who in a crowd might have completely run down a few scattered troops exposed to such an overpowering force of Artillery.

The Black troops behaved in the most shameful manner to a man, and, although hardly exposed to fire, were in utter and abominable consternation, and lying down in all directions, and amongst them the white feather nodded triumphant. One broad beaver with the ample

[1] Lieut.-General Sir Edward Gibbs, K.C.B., an old 52nd Officer. See CHRONICLE, 1895, page 116.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

folds of the course blanket thrown across the shoulders of the American was as terrible in their eyes as a panther might be whilst springing amongst a timid multitude. These Black Corps, it was said, had behaved well at some West India Islands, where the thermometer was more congenial to their feelings.

Lieut. Hill[1] (now Captain Hill) said, in his shrewd manner, "Look at the 7th and the 43rd, like two seventy-fours becalmed!"

As soon as the action was over, and some troops were formed in our rear, we then, under a smart fire of grape and round shot, moved to the right, and joined our own corps, who had been ordered to lie down at the edge of a ditch; and some of the old soldiers, with rage depicted on their countenances, were demanding why they were not led on to the assault.

The fire of the Americans from behind their barricade had been indeed most murderous, and had caused so sudden a repulse that it was difficult to persuade ourselves that such an event had happened,—the whole affair being more like a dream, or some scene of enchantment, than reality. And thus it was: on the left bank of the river, three Generals, seven Colonels, seventy-five Officers, making a total of seventeen hundred and eighty-one Officers and soldiers, had fallen in a few minutes.

The Royal Fusiliers and the Monmouthshire Light Infantry, from the beginning to the end of the battle, were astounded at the ill-success of the combat, and while formed within grape-range were lost in amazement at not being led on to the attack, being kept as quiet spectators of the onslaught.

Lieut. Augustus D'Este, of the Royal Fusiliers, and aide-de-camp to General Lambert, rode up to our Regiment, his countenance full of animation, declaring that he had never enjoyed himself more, and protesting that he would rather hear the balls whistle through the air than the finest band of music. These expressions were so un-Orleans like, that I fail not to note them down.

About an hour-and-a-half after the principal attack had failed, we heard a rapid discharge of fire-arms and a few hurried rounds of cannon on the right bank of the river, when all was again silent, until three distinct rounds of British cheers gladdened our ears from that direction, although at least one mile-and-a quarter from where we were stationed. They were Colonel Thornton's gallant troops, who were successful in the assault on the American works in that quarter, the details of which, for a brief space, I must postpone.

[1] Edward Rowley Hill. See Levinge's *Records of the 43rd*, page 316.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

For five hours the enemy plied us with grape and round shot; some of the wounded lying in the mud or on the wet grass, managed to crawl away; but every now and then some unfortunate man was lifted off the ground by round shot, and lay killed or mangled. During the tedious hours we remained in front, it was necessary to lie on the ground, to cover ourselves from the projectiles. An Officer[1] of our Regiment was in a reclining posture, when grape-shot passed through both his knees; at first he sank back faintly, but at length opening his eyes and looking at his wounds, he said, "Carry me away, I am chilled to death;" and as he was hoisted on the men's shoulders, more round and grape-shot passed his head; taking off his cap, he waved it, and after many narrow escapes got out of range, suffered amputation of both legs, but died of his wounds on board ship, after enduring all the pain of the surgical operation, and passing down the lake in an open boat.

A wounded soldier, who was lying amongst the slain two hundred yards behind us, continued without any cessation for two hours, to raise his arm up and down with a convulsive motion, which excited the most painful sensations amongst us; and as the enemy's balls every now and then killed or maimed some soldiers, we could not help casting our eyes towards the moving arm, which really was a dreadful magnet of attraction; it even caught the attention of the enemy, who, without seeing the body, fired several round shot at it. A black soldier lay near us, who had received a blow from a cannon ball, which had obliterated all his features; and although blind, and suffering the most terrible anguish, he was employing himself in scratching a hole to put his money into. A tree, about two feet in diameter and fifteen in height, with a few scattered branches at the top, was the only object to break the monotonous scene. This tree was near the right of our Regiment; the Americans seeing some persons clustering around it, fired a thirty-two pound shot, which struck the tree exactly in the centre, and buried itself in the trunk with a loud concussion. Curiosity prompted some of us to take a hasty inspection of it, and I could clearly see the rusty ball within the tree. I thrust my arm in a little above the elbow-joint and laid hold of it; it was truly amusing between the intervals of firing the cannon, to witness the risks continually run by the officers to take a peep at this good shot. Owing to this circumstance, the vicinity of the tree became rather a hot berth; but the American gunners failed to hit it a second time, although some balls passed very near on each side, and for about an hour it was a source of excessive jocularity to us. In the middle of the day a flag of truce was sent by General Lambert to General Jackson to be allowed to bury the dead, which was acceded to by the latter on certain conditions.

[1] Lieut. John Meyricke. See Levinge's *Records of the* 43*rd*, page 327.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

And now having given all that came under my observation in the centre of this curious fight, probably it will not be amiss, during the flag of truce, to offer some general details of much more consequence than what was seen by myself; and in the whole some repetition may appear on the face of my pages; yet I know not how to break in upon the scene of fire and smoke, and all the lofty associations of the battle-field with the cold details of plans which were laid down by the British general, which in no one instance were acted upon.

The 85th Light Infantry Regiment, with armed sailors and marines, and the 1st West India Corps of Blacks, in all twelve hundred men, were making the greatest exertions during the night to get the boats out of the canal, to cross to the right bank of the Mississippi river before break of day, and endeavour to seize sixteen pieces of cannon, most of which pointed across the Mississippi, and by their fire raked all along the front of the American lines about to be attacked by the main body of the British. But owing to the canal not being cut sufficiently deep, or the river falling lower than was expected, many of the ships' barges and pinnaces were aground, and only a number sufficient to convey across the river seven hundred men, could be got out just before daybreak; and thus consigned to the Mississippi, with muffled oars, these soldiers vanished from the anxious glances of the British General.

Upon the success of these troops hinged the main attack on the American lines; and if Colonel Thornton succeeded in mastering these batteries, he was to turn the cannon upon the Americans, when the British main body was to move on to the assault on the left bank of the river.

But owing to the boats being aground in the canal, daylight broke before this force could land on the opposite side of the river, which totally altered all the plans laid down; it behoved Sir Edward Pakenham to wait patiently until the success of those crossing the river was known. The silence which reigned was a happy harbinger that all went on well, as the great probability was that the British troops might have been fired on from the right bank of the river, before or while getting out of the boats.

Although day had broke, a sort of fog still hung upon the surface of the earth, and the British general might have withdrawn his front columns, which were formed within seven hundred yards of the American lines, with the utmost ease and facility, and then have quietly waited to see the upshot of those sent across the river.

The 44th Regiment, four hundred strong, were broken up, one hundred to form a covering party, (with three Companies of the Rifle Corps,) and the remainder to be employed in carrying fascines and ladders for the purpose of facilitating the passage of the remainder of the troops across

Digitized by Google

the wet ditch ; and so flat was the country in its front, that it was difficult to see this breastwork a short way off.

The attack upon the Americans was to be made as soon as break of day or twilight made objects at all visible, and those of the New World could be distinguished, as, owing to their speaking English, much confusion had taken place at the night attack on the previous 23rd of December ; and it was thought better to fight them in broad daylight, when their want of discipline would not be shielded under the cover of darkness.

The 44th Regiment and the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers were to lead the attack in columns, to be supported by the 4th, or King's Own. This column was composed of two thousand men.

The 93rd Regiment of Highlanders were to be a movable column to threaten the centre of the American lines, or to act as circumstances might require, and the surplus of the five Companies of the 95th, or Rifle Corps, were to be extended along the front of the left and left centre. Some light troops were to endeavour to turn the extreme left of the American long line of entrenchments. In the wood the tribe of savages ensconced themselves.

The Light Companies from the 7th Royal Fusiliers, the 93rd Highlanders, and one Company from the 43rd Light Infantry Regiment, were to attack the often-mentioned crescent battery, without any support, under the mouths of twenty pieces of cannon ; and singular to recount in the annals of the military world, at the precise spot at which the main body of the British had hesitated *twice before* when in an unfinished state ; but which entrenchment had now grown into and was the very iron horns of the American position. This little column consisted of two hundred and forty British.

The 7th Royal Fusiliers and the 43rd Light Infantry Regiment were to compose the reserve, and to support, if necessary, the principal column of attack. The 3rd West India Regiment of Blacks were also in reserve.

The American position, as before stated, was now formidable, and the only chance of taking it was by getting as near as possible under cover of darkness, and then by a bold rush gain the edge of the ditch before the Americans could begin a heavy firing.

The canal had been cut a thousand yards in length, broad and deep, from the head of the creek, and making an acute angle three hundred yards from the river, ran direct into it. This work was worthy of a Roman General, and the indefatigable labour of his cohorts ; and had there been a breastwork thrown up behind, it would have constituted a position of ten times the strength of the lines of the Americans. Under the mask of this canal the British General, if necessary, might have con-

Digitized by Google

tinued on the defensive against the world in arms, while feeding and succouring from time to time those who had already crossed the river, and within one mile and a half of the American lines, he could have debouched to attack at mid-day, should the result across the river prove fortunate. There was no time to be lost, as the Americans, like the ancients, entrenched, barricaded, and re-entrenched, according to passing exigencies.

With such a position then the British General could have no fear of evil results, while making a wide movement to the left by water. This is even supposing his columns of attack were ready to assail the American lines in front, which they were not; his orders had been disobeyed, the few troops intended for the attack were not ready to go on either on the right or the left; for neither party had been supplied with proper necessaries for crossing the ditch.

By some mistake the Officer Commanding the 44th Regiment had passed the redoubt during darkness, where the ladders and fascines were scattered about for his use, and indeed had halted alongside of it for ten minutes without an Engineer Officer coming forth, or even sending a message after the Regiment when it had gone on. But the question is, was any Engineer Officer present at this time to do so? It is always customary on such occasions for the Engineer not only to point out these things in person, but to see that his directions are implicitly obeyed; and a Commanding Officer even of a Regiment is only a secondary person when the Engineer department comes into requisition on such occasions. In all the sieges at which I have been present, the very conspicuous part taken by the Engineers generally was so remarkable and indefatigable that there cannot be a second opinion on the subject. Nay, what is more remarkable, a sergeant in the Royal Artillery even stepped out of this redoubt, and acted as a guide during the darkness to the 44th Regiment, to the advanced battery, within seven hundred yards of the American lines; and this mistake might easily have been made by the Officer Commanding the 44th, as *redoubt* and *battery* are synonymous.

How was it that this mistake was not rectified, with staff-officers enough for ten times the number of troops present? that no one found out this fatal error until too late to rectify it? It would be conjectured that the troops having been twice baulked at this very spot, those whose duty it was to superintend ought to have been on the *qui vive*. And, indeed, the troops could hardly know whether they were going on in earnest or not; and this was shown beyond all dispute when the attack did begin. And it is no less strange than true, that the two hundred and forty soldiers in front of the crescent battery were precisely in the same predicament; not a fascine or a ladder for their use was brought up when they rushed on

Digitized by Google

to the attack. Moreover, two hundred soldiers of the 43rd Regiment who had been working at a battery all night within close range of the crescent battery, as already stated, were at daybreak without orders, and when dismissed by the Engineer, knew not which way to bend their footsteps for the purpose of joining their Regiment.

The 44th Regiment was ordered back (*nearly three hours after they had taken up their ground*) more than a quarter of a mile for ladders and fascines at daybreak, having lost their breath with running and hurrying. Half these soldiers had not gained their proper position in front of the column of attack; hence they were hurried into action, and opened out, struggling as they were to place fascines and ladders across a ditch in face of some of the best marksmen in the world, and at broad daylight.

Sir E. Pakenham was now on the bank of the Mississippi, listening and waiting the result of the passage of the boats about one mile and a quarter from his front columns of attack; in fact, in a central position, to order the main attack on his own side of the river to go on or to be checked. But he was now no longer his own master, as he could not see the troops under his own command, and it behoved him to wait to give his own plans time to develop themselves. A thick mist hung on the ground and over the river, which was most fortunate for the plans of the General, as the Americans could not see the boats passing across the river, nor the columns of attack within so short a distance of their main lines.

Here was *la fortune de la guerre* fully exemplified; for, owing to the delay of the boats, daylight had already appeared, and two hundred yards every way could be clearly seen; and had it not been for the mist, as a matter of course the Americans would have opened fire, both on the boats as well as the columns formed for the intended main attack. The mist proved the most lucky screen possible, and really made amends for the want of water in the canal, which prevented the boats getting out earlier.

Now it must be clearly understood that part of the troops, with Herculean labour, toiling knee-deep, like navigators, and covered with mud for a week while cutting the canal, were the soldiers who twice before, from superior orders, had retired from the *exact spot* at a time they all thought they were going on, and who were led to believe while excavating the canal so long as eight days before that the American works had become too strong to attack in front, and that they were making this passage by way of turning these works. Fifty armed boats were brought up from the fleet. In short, every one was on the tip-toe of expectation; every eye was turned towards the right bank of the river; and all was quiet.

Digitized by Google

It was impossible to know what obstacles the troops might not meet with while landing, what abbatis might be thrown across the forest-ways, and what creeks and inlets might not stay their march, even had they made good a landing. But the silence which existed was a good omen. Not a cannon, not a single musket had been discharged from either side of the river; therefore there was nothing to bewilder or throw the British General off his guard in the excitement of the moment; when, wonderful to recount, and lamentable to detail, Sir E. Pakenham declared *that he would wait his own plans no longer*, and commanded that the FATAL, *the ever-fatal rocket* should be discharged as a signal for the 44th, 21st, and 4th Regiments to begin the assault on the left of the American lines. Thus, at one fell swoop, all chances of success were thrown, as it were, to the bottom of the river. The mist was slowly clearing away, and to add to other misfortunes and other injudicious arrangements, three hundred men of the 44th, who were to lead the attack, were only clearing a redoubt five hundred yards behind the head of the column, at whose head they ought to have been, with shouldered ladders and fascines, when this rocket was let off.

The consequence was that everything was disorganized before a shot was fired. The British Artillery began to fire, and were soon answered by those of the Americans. The column was impelled onwards, the 21st leading, followed by the 4th Regiment, and the soldiers of the 44th carrying fascines and heavy ladders, all round the column, while puffing and blowing from their previous running back to the redoubt for the ladders. As this column neared the American lines the musketry opened on them while crossing the drains which here and there intersected these flats; and as there was not the least cover, the troops began to suffer much, and then hesitated within a hundred yards of the lines, and opened a heavy fire of musketry, which positively obliged the Rifles, who led, to cling to the earth.

And now the baneful effects of past occurrences burst forth in the most glaring colours. A cry sprang up from the rear of the column, "Retire!" "Retreat!" "There is an order to retreat!" At this critical moment Sir E. Pakenham rode up from the bank of the Mississippi; and Major-General Gibbs, in despair, declared that the troops would not follow him. The musketry of the enemy increased.

General Gibbs was mortally wounded, and with imprecations on his lips, was carried off the field. Sir E. Pakenham, now taking off his hat, rode to the head of the column and valiantly cheered on the soldiers, who were falling and staggering like drunken men from the effects of the fire, some going back, and others going on. Here Sir E. Pakenham was wounded in the knee, and had his horse slain under him; and while mounting a

Digitized by Google

second charger the brave General received his mortal wound, and fell dead into the arms of the aide-de-camp. The confused column soon gave way on all sides. Major-General Keane was also wounded; and a few brave officers and soldiers were prowling about at the edge of the ditch, in vain waiting for only a few planks and some support to enable them to enter the American works. Lieut. Lavack and some straggling soldiers of the 21st did actually get in, but were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners.

The remains of the column now took shelter at the edge of the swampy wood, or behind the redoubt, totally disorganized. By some strange error, which still remains a mystery, and perhaps ever will, the 93rd Highlanders being isolated, were marched up within good musketry range of the American lines, instead of supporting the three victorious Companies on the high road, and being then ordered to deploy into line, stood like statues, until they had lost in killed and wounded, including those that fell of their Light Company, five hundred and forty-four soldiers, and the residue of the Regiment, *i.e.*, about three hundred, were obliged to vacate the field.

The two Light Companies of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, the 93rd Highlanders, and the one of the 43rd Light Infantry, soon after the firing of the British Artillery had begun, rushed forward under a murderous fire of cannon, rifles, and other small arms; and although the crescent battery was defended bravely, muzzle to muzzle, by some of the American Regulars of the 7th Regiment, the New Orleans Rifle Company, and also by some Kentucky Riflemen, and notwithstanding the obstinate defence, the British soldiers, with fixed bayonets, forced themselves into the battery by one of the embrasures the very moment after a cannon defending it had been fired.

The Americans that were driven out of this battery were seen to run across a single plank close by the river to get into the extreme right of their main line of entrenchments, which were only a short way behind the battery. The defenders stood to their guns to the very last moment; and Lieut.-Colonel Renny, of the 21st Fusiliers, who was placed in command of these three Companies, was shot by a merchant of New Orleans while hanging over the entrenchment of the battery. At the moment of reaching this battery the ranks of these soldiers were well-nigh crushed and annihilated: for eight officers and one hundred and eighty men out of the previous two hundred and forty were lying killed and wounded; and when the remainder took the battery the Americans only gave ground because the attackers were seized with a frenzy.

This handful of soldiers tenaciously clung to the battery, and the four

Digitized by Google

pieces of cannon were taken by ensconcing themselves in its exterior ditch (as the interior of the redoubt was opened and exposed to the fire from the main lines of the Americans), in hopes of some further succour coming to them ; and it was only when the grand attack had failed that they thought of retreating, which was effected by some of the soldiers raising their caps on the points of their bayonets and making a shout which induced the enemy to fire a volley, and before the smoke had cleared away these intrepid soldiers at full speed were almost out of musketry range. It has been erroneously asserted that some of these troops even reached the main line of the enemy's entrenchments, but this was not the case.

The only three Officers who escaped unwounded were Lieutenant Hutchinson,[1] of the 7th Fusiliers, who had three shot-holes through the right side of his cap, or more properly speaking six, counting the egress made by the balls behind his cap ; Lieutenant Lorentz, of the same Regiment, had the back of his white shoulder-belt almost cut in twain with a musket shot ; and Lieutenant Steele,[2] of the 43rd, was the only officer who had escaped without a score or a mark of any sort.

Thus it was that the moment of victory eluded our grasp owing to the loss of General Sir E. Pakenham who, undoubtedly, would have pushed forward the reserve and decided the fate of the day. The 7th Fusiliers and 43rd Regiment were formed in echelon within less than *six hundred yards* of the enemy, filled with enthusiasm, and waiting impatiently in vain for an order to force a passage ; but there they stood, idle spectators of the direful defeat, after having been brought so many thousand miles to join in the combat. Had they been moved forward the fortunes of the day would have been effectually restored and the victory clenched.

Captain Wilkinson,[3] acting Brigade-major to General Gibbs, had his horse shot under him, but with an eagle eye he saw the Americans slackening fire and rushed forward on foot ; a ball pierced his body, and he fell into the shallow ditch, mortally wounded, and while gasping for breath said to the only Officer who had accompanied him, "*Now*, why do not the troops come on ? *the day is our own.*" Lieutenant Lavack, of the 21st Fusiliers, then scrambled up the earth entrenchment, and seeing the enemy flying in a disorderly mob, demanded *the swords* of *two* American officers, who at the first impulse had surrendered themselves prisoners ; but, on recovering their self-possession, and finding the

[1] Now Major Hutchinson, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers. *Note in the original.*

[2] Alexander Steele. See Levinge's *Records of the 43rd*, p. 339.—*Ed.*

[3] Thomas Wilkinson. See Levinge's *Records of the 43rd*, p. 345.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

gallant English Officer unsupported, they replied, "Oh, no! you are alone, therefore ought to consider yourself our prisoner," and on looking over the parapet, Lieutenant Lavack found to his unutterable astonishment that the British troops had receded, and in a manner declined taking an advantage of the proffered *boon*.

Lieutenant Lavack, two months afterwards, when released at the conclusion of the war (with two-shot holes through the plate of his cap), declared before *seven of us*, that the whole of the Americans on the left of their lines had run away, with the exception of the *two* before-mentioned Officers. During the ardour of the battle this gallant officer sprang over the mud-works : and while describing the whole proceedings to us, said, "Now, conceive my indignation, on looking round, to find that the two *leading regiments* had vanished, *as if the earth had opened and swallowed them up* "—these were the exact expressions used by him.

As soon as the smoke had cleared away the Transatlantic citizens that had got into a *melée* of confusion, finding that the left of their lines was not taken possession of, recovered their self-confidence, and re-trod their footsteps to re-man the lines. At the commencement of the fusillade the Americans made great havoc in the ranks of the British owing to the precision of their fire.

During the heat and smoke of the firing the Americans got entangled one with the other, and were in the most extraordinary confusion, while crowding their parapets, eight or ten deep ; and, as the front men let off their pieces and fell back to reload to make place for other aspirants *to take a shoot*, as they called it, those that had fallen back were afraid to return to the parapet ; and it is a singular fact that, during the *melée*, both hostile bodies were firing one from the other at the same time, but under very different circumstances ; the British having well-nigh lost two thousand men, while their opponents, ensconced up to their chins, had only sustained a loss of some fourteen persons killed and wounded, a circumstance unparalleled in modern history.

Although the loss had been so great on the part of the British, and a decided repulse had been given to their columns, still the reserve were anxiously looking for the result of the attack of Colonel Thornton on the other side of the river ; thinking that, if he was successful, the reserve, backed up by the troops already repulsed, would make some further attempt.

More than an hour had elapsed since the attack had first begun ; and the cannonade was pretty brisk, both from the front and on one flank from the batteries on the right bank of the Mississippi, which did little injury, as the cannoneers could not see us owing to the dead level. All at once we heard, on the other side of the river—pop, pop, pop—followed by a

Digitized by Google

volley of musketry, interspersed with a few hasty rounds of Artillery, which ceased as suddenly as it had begun, and everyone spontaneously said, "Bravo! the batteries are taken, and the Americans are done for."

The troops in the boats had been carried a little down the stream of the river, owing to the great force of the current, and under cover of the fog had landed unopposed a short way further down than was intended. However, as soon as they had formed their ranks, and heard the great convulsion of sounds going on at the principal attack, they hurried on to a temporary bridge across an inlet, drove the American piquet before them, and coming in front of an unfinished entrenchment, were received by a very heavy volley. The sailors and Marines were for a moment taken aback, but Colonel Thornton, taking off his hat at the critical moment, with his Regiment not four hundred strong (backed by the Marines and sailors), by a sort of charge of skirmishers at the point of the bayonet, took all the American works, their batteries, with sixteen pieces of cannon, and one stand of Colours of the New Orleans Militia, with the small loss of seventy-eight men; the 85th losing forty-three, the Marines sixteen, and the armed sailors nineteen.

Twelve hundred Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Americans, under General Morgan, flew from the field without looking behind them, and without sustaining any loss. So swiftly did they vacate their entrenchments, covered by their own smoke, that they hardly gave the victors time to climb the bank to get a shot at their retreating footsteps.

This panic is easily accounted for: the British attacked, as they were wont to do, by rushing into the enemy's smoke which, clearing away, only showed the red coat and yellow facings triumphant, and the 85th Light Infantry again ran away with the American laurels, which they so well deserved, in the same manner as they did at Bladensburgh. And, although they were well supported by the sailors and Marines, yet all the credit was due to the 85th leading the van and answering the spontaneous call of Colonel Thornton, who was wounded. And singular enough, these victorious troops thought that the grand attack had succeeded, although only half a mile from the extreme right of the American entrenchments.

We waited and waited, still exposed to a cannonade from the front, and in our turn expected to hear all the captured guns open fire and enfilade the American entrenchments from right to left, exactly in the same way that the American sloop had raked the English bivouac on the first night of landing; but no such agreeable sounds greeted our ears, the Americans having spiked their guns on the right bank of the river before they were taken possession of.

But still Colonel Thornton had accomplished everything that was

Digitized by Google

desirable, or that the most sanguine expectations could have contemplated. And, although Sir Edward Pakenham was no more, his ultimate plans had been realized by the able conduct of Colonel Thornton, who had seized the happy instant of making his successful charge.

Had all the generals brought their troops into action like Colonel Thornton and Lieut.-Colonel Renny, a most brilliant conquest would have crowned the enterprise, would have added new lustre to the British arms and closed this bloody war by a glorious achievement as worthy of record as it is now unworthy.

Ten armed boats, with carronades in their bows, floated on the water of the Mississippi; and forty more boats were ready to follow them, if necessary, and batter the right flank of the Americans to the very portals of New Orleans, who did not possess a flotilla to engage them.

The British troops now swept the right bank of the Mississippi, and were ready to move on within eight hundred yards of New Orleans, and might on that side have built another city of the same name had they been so inclined. General Jackson had lost more than half his Artillery, and his troops were in the utmost dismay and confusion within their lines, and there was nothing left to save them, except by making a bold rush to try to seize the boats still aground in the canal, cut by the British, which they did not attempt to do. The repulse they had met with in the night of the previous 23rd of December, by the troops that first landed, had produced such an effect on their minds of the impracticability of an open warfare that they made no attempt to sortie beyond the crescent battery and line of entrenchments.

General Lambert's reserves were as cool as cucumbers, and joking one with the other; the repulse in front, in the eyes of these old soldiers, was not considered decisive. The British General possessed two batteries within seven hundred yards, opposing the right and the left of the American entrenchments. Besides which, in case of being overpowered by numbers, he had the canal at his back, which nothing could cross, and he had the long wished-for command of the mighty waters of the Mississippi, and all the assistance that a powerful fleet could give, and still within five miles of New Orleans, and seventeen hundred troops not yet engaged, burning for the onslaught, and wishing by fresh efforts to wipe off the stain cast upon His Majesty's uniforms.

Here was a glorious position! Here was another opening to the streets of New Orleans, and Dame Fortune soared aloft in favour of the English General. This was not the time to count the dead. This was not the time to cover the drum with crape, to sound the funeral knell, or the trumpets to blast the "Dead March" in *Saul*. This was the moment, and the balance between victory and defeat; instead of which,

Digitized by Google

a military extinguisher was placed over the bright flame of enterprise, which was as suddenly put out as a greased rush or a farthing candle. And, so long as a parchment is engrossed, or the cords of the martial drum are tightened to beat the retreat, never will all the scenery acted before New Orleans and the broad expanse of the Mississippi, be otherwise to fancy than the tented scene in Richard the Third.

In this position, wonderful to recapitulate, a flag of truce was sent to General Jackson by the British General, at the very time such a proposition might have been expected from the opposite quarter, to ask the American General's leave to bury the dead who were now lying under his lines; which truce General Jackson gladly acceded to and embraced with the utmost eagerness, provided the British General would consent not to send any reinforcements across the river; nay, he even consented to refrain from doing so himself, so glad and rejoiced was he of any hopes of gaining time to extract by some great effort such a thorn stuck into his side. And, moreover, so intent was General Jackson to gain time during such an unlooked-for respite that, as a lure, he permitted the British fatigue parties to approach nearer to his lines than he had ever done before without throwing a curtain of smoke from his Artillery to hide their weak parts from scrutiny.

At mid-day, a line being drawn at a few hundred yards from the lines, the Americans handed over from different points the dead bodies of three hundred British soldiers, many of them naked, having been stripped of their uniforms, to be hawked about the streets of New Orleans in triumph, or the caps placed on the heads of Americans, and the tufts and feathers of Officers and soldiers stuck into their round hats as trophies of this day. And while the British soldiers were digging holes to bury their dead, the Americans picked up one thousand stand of small arms, left by the killed or dropped by the wounded men of the King's Own, the Royal Fusiliers, the North British Fusiliers, the 44th, the 43rd Light Infantry Regiment, the 93rd Highlanders, and the 95th, or Rifle Corps. About three hundred of the wounded soldiers of the above corps were also carried into the American lines as prisoners; and these prisoners were looking for momentary relief from captivity, owing to the success on the right bank of the river; but they were not rescued, but abandoned, to bite their nails with deep chagrin at the broad jokes of the Americans, who recovered their self-possession as soon as it was known that the British troops had of their own accord given up their great victory on the right bank of the river.

While the interment of the slain was taking place, the Americans in front, when they found out by this flag of truce the great extent of our loss, which they did not know before, were so elated, that some of them

Digitized by Google

indulged in many jests and jibes; but to their credit, let it be admitted that the wounded, when once within their lines, were treated with the greatest humanity, put into good houses, and their wants supplied with unsparing hand.

During the rest of this gloomy, raw, and cloudy day, we maintained our position without budging an inch to the rear; and at seven o'clock in the evening saw a great conflagration on the other side of the river, on the extreme right of the American lines. We retired two hours after dark to the original ground the troops had marched from in the morning; and when we found that Colonel Thornton's troops had been withdrawn from the opposite side of the river, and relanded, and that the boats were again got into the canal—then, and not till then, all further hopes of victory were blasted. At such a piece of information it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of our astonishment at such an advantage being given up. But this was only the *finale* of the many fantasies played off on the banks of the Mississippi to confound the "god of war," and to bring the many inexplicable contrarieties since the first landing to the climax. Never before this had I felt that inferior Officers and soldiers were nought but machines, when this last piece of well-earned good fortune was flung away for the feast of carrion birds of prey; and His Majesty's uniforms held up or cuffed about in derision; and every button, and every breastplate, and every thread eyed with the scrutiny of American curiosity.

Was this not enough, I say, to make His Majesty's Officers hold hard the breath of suppressed indignation at being reined in when so much blood had been spilled, and when the words of their dying comrades still called on them to advance? And to quote General Jackson's own brief expressions will throw additional light on this most extraordinary of all hesitations: for when an opposing General makes such a *candid and honest confession* as is here made, and that, too, the very day after the affair, what can be more conclusive?

General Jackson having, in a dispatch to the Hon. James Munroe, Secretary-at-War, dated 9th January, 1815, four miles below New Orleans, briefly detailed the repulse of His Britannic Majesty's troops, and having taken five hundred prisoners, and stated the small loss sustained by the Americans, goes on to say:—

"The entire destruction of the enemy's army was now inevitable, had it not been for the unfortunate occurrence which took place on the other side of the river.

"Simultaneously with this advance on my lines, he had thrown over, in his boats, a considerable force to the other side of the river. These having landed, were hardy enough to advance against the works of

Digitized by Google

General Morgan ; and what is strange, and difficult to account for, at the very moment when their entire discomfiture was looked for with a confidence approaching to certainty, the Kentucky reinforcements, on which so much reliance had been placed, ingloriously fled, drawing after them, by their example, the remainder of the forces, and thus yielding to the enemy that most fortunate position. The batteries which had rendered me for many days the most important service, though bravely defended, were of course now abandoned ; not, however, until the guns had been spiked.

"This unfortunate rout had totally changed the aspect of affairs. The enemy now occupied a position from which he might annoy us without hazard ; and by means of which he might have been enabled to defeat, in a great measure, the effect of our success on this side of the river. It became, therefore, an object of the first consequence to dislodge him as soon as possible. For this object all the means in my power, which I could with safety use, were immediately put in preparation.

"Perhaps it was somewhat owing to another cause that I succeeded beyond my expectation. In negotiating the terms of a temporary suspension of hostilities to enable the enemy to bury their dead and provide for the wounded, I had required certain propositions to be acceded to as a basis ; among which this was one—that, although hostilities should cease on this side of the river until twelve o'clock of this day, yet it was not to be understood that they should cease on the other side, but that no reinforcements should be sent across by either army until the expiration of this day.

"His Excellency Major-General Lambert begged time to consider of these propositions until ten o'clock of to-day, and in the meantime recrossed his troops. I need not tell you with how much eagerness I immediately regained possession of the position he had thus hastily quitted.

"The enemy having concentrated his forces, may again attempt to drive me from my position by storm. Whenever he does, I have no doubt my men will act with their usual firmness, and sustain a character now become dear to them.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"ANDREW JACKSON."

On 9th January, the Army had taken up its original position, but still maintained its outposts within musketry range of the American lines, who amused themselves by throwing shot and shell generally at mid-day, and also at midnight. Although the distance was one mile and-a-quarter,

Digitized by Google

still they contrived to elevate their cannon, so that the balls sometimes flew over us or lobbed into our frail huts, and the heavy shells from a large mortar dropped amongst us in a similar manner, but the ground was so soft, being composed of alluvial soil, that whenever the shells reached it without exploding, they seldom did any injury, merely making large holes of five or six feet deep, then bursting with a dead sound and scattering the loose mould. At this spot the water did not spring up so near the surface as in the vicinity of the American lines, which could not be approached by zig-zags as at ordinary sieges, owing to the water springing up at the depth of a foot. From the time we landed, I did not see a stone or pebble of any sort, and as if the birds were aware of this, they would hop within a few yards of us without taking flight. These flocks consisted of birds very like robins, their breasts being of a reddish tint, but they were much larger than a blackbird. The Americans, hearing our martial music, seemed resolved to give a response, and every morning before daylight played several tunes with a band of music that was stationed about the centre of their lines, and one particular waltz was seldom omitted.

Three days after the attack, a grave was dug for Lieut. Duncan Campbell of our Regiment, who expired in great agony from the wound in the head, and being sewed up in a blanket he was consigned to a clayey resting place. An Officer stood at the head of the wet grave reading the funeral service, with a prayer-book in his hand ; the rest of the Officers were standing round the grave with caps off, when a shell from the enemy came whistling through the air, and was descending apparently upon our heads, but fortunately it exploded one hundred yards in the air with a dreadful crash, showering down a thousand iron fragments, which we heard dropping in every direction, without injuring one of us. The noise having subsided, the prayer was then concluded, the grave covered over, and we retired from the solitary ceremony. The night after this burial a shell exploded over a hut in which two Officers of our Regiment were sleeping, which cut off both the feet of Lieut. D'Arcy,[1]—the one just below the knee, and the other at the ankle-joint, and he crawled out of the hut in this horrible situation. One of his feet was driven so far into the soft mould that it was obliged to be dug out the following day. A round shot knocked the cooking kettle off a fire, which was encircled by Officers' servants, without doing further damage than spilling the soup, which in these hard times was a very serious inconvenience ; for owing to adverse winds and the necessity of

[1] Edward D'Arcy (or D'Arcey). Ensign 43rd, 1809 ; Lieut. 1810 ; Captain 6th Foot, August, 1815. Afterwards Captain of Invalids at Kilmainham Hospital. Died 25th December, 1848. He received the Peninsular Medal and 5 Clasps.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

carrying the wounded down to the shipping by Lake Borgne, a distance of sixty miles, and bringing up in return provisions, the sailors were quite exhausted. They had been exposed for more than a *month* in the depth of winter to all kinds of weather, *sweating* on the oars by day, or perishing with cold in the open boats by night. The consequence was, that the consumption was beyond the produce ; on some days we did not taste food, and when we did, it was served out in such small quantities as only to tantalize our voracious appetites, so that between short commons and a perpetual cannonade, we passed *ten days* after the repulse in as uncomfortable a manner as could fall to the lot of most *militaires* to endure.

One morning before daylight we were disturbed (having been kept awake half the night by the usual salutations of shot and shell) by the water pouring into our huts, and as soon as objects could be discerned, what a dreary prospect presented itself to view ! The Mississippi had overflown its banks, and nothing but a sheet of water was to be seen, except a few straggling huts and one house, the lines of the Americans, and the forest trees. It was nearly dark before the waters subsided. The whole day the troops were enveloped in muddy blankets, shivering with cold, as hungry as hunters, and looked like polar bears standing on their hind legs. The enemy, who were as badly off as ourselves, ceased firing, being, as we afterwards understood, up to their knees in mire. One day being in advance on picket in a fort constructed by the parings of the black loam for some twenty or thirty yards around, and within a few hundred yards of the enemy, I distinctly saw with my telescope a motley group of Americans traversing and elevating a gun, for the purpose of throwing *lob-shot* over our heads into the principal bivouac. One of these *civil artillerymen* was *capped* with a red woollen cap, a second wore the hat of a miller, and so on. The epaulements of the embrasures, which I could clearly distinguish, were supported by round packs of cotton, eight or nine feet long and two in diameter.

A grove of the loftiest orange trees I ever saw grew near the scattered houses, and were covered with oranges nearly ripe; this may appear surprising at this season of the year, but such was the case : and in lack of other food we cast them into *iron pots* half filled with sugar, mixed with a little water, by which process we converted them into candied orange-peel, which in some degree satisfied the cravings of hunger, but brought on complaints, added to the cold and wet, which sent many Officers sick on board ship. The sugar in the *hogsheads* was crystallized with the alternate rains, frost, and the occasional gleams of sunshine, and ate very like candied sugar.

A day or two before the Brigade of Field Artillery were put on board

Digitized by Google

the boats (which took place during the night, some straw was loosely strewed over the guns that their departure might not be noticed by any of the *negroes* wandering about the houses, and to prevent them giving any information to the enemy that we were about to decamp. The old ship-guns were abandoned, and left in the advanced batteries as trophies to the Americans.

On the 18th it was intimated that we were to retire during the night. At eight o'clock in the evening another Officer and myself were hanging over the dying embers of our fire on the extreme left of the lines, in readiness for the order to move off. All fires were extinguished, when the flash of a cannon disturbed our meditations by sending a whizzing round shot from the opposite bank of the Mississippi into our bivouac; a second and third salutation plunged so near that we raked out the small fire to throw the enemy off the range, and the soldiers were so irritated that they fell in simultaneously, and demanded to be marched to the front or to the rear. I never saw the troops more indignant; they vociferated in loud sneers at the whole process of the operations, and it was truly amusing to hear the quaint remarks of some of these hardy veterans.

At nine o'clock we silently filed off to enter a marsh which had never before been traversed by human footsteps, except those of the Engineer Officers, who had been superintending the cutting down of reeds and placing boughs of trees at the most boggy places, to endeavour to make something like a road for the Infantry to pass, there not being a sufficiency of boats to carry off the troops in a body. Fortunately the weather held up; otherwise, had a heavy fall of rain happened during the march, we must all have perished in the slough.

As a matter of course the few horses and other materials appertaining to the Army had been previously conveyed on board ship. For a short way we proceeded on the hard road, following the preceding column, and then entered the swamp, and the first step sank up to the knees in mud, and we continued to drag one leg after the other, sometimes falling on our faces, and at others sinking in up to the hips, and any one unluckily stepping off this road was almost certain of going over head and ears. At one spot the men came to a dead stop; an Officer, more valiant than wise, pushed everyone aside and boldly stepped forward to lead the way; but courage availed him little, for in an instant he was up to his neck, and had it not been for the timely exertion of those present, in two seconds he would have disappeared.

The soldiers were obliged to carry their firelocks in both hands horizontally, so that when they lost their footing, they might hang to their arms until assisted by their comrades. During the whole of the

Digitized by Google

night we scrambled and tumbled about in this bog, and when morning broke, a scene presented itself which beggars all description. The straggling files of the soldiery extended along the *quagmire* for miles, enclosed by high reeds; every countenance was plastered with mire; in fact, the whole Army were covered with a cake of mud from the top of the head to the sole of the foot, and to increase the "agreeables" of this most extraordinary of all marches, the air was darkened by flights of *wild ducks*, and a dead *alligator*, nine feet in length, lay across the way. The monster had been despatched by the thrust of a bayonet in the belly, and one of its fore-legs was broken by a Herculean blow; each leg was nearly twice as thick as a man's arm. The back and tail of these amphibious animals are covered with a dark shell like a coat of mail which is musket-ball proof.

At ten o'clock the following morning we reached a place of rest called the Fishermen's Huts, which stand on artificial ground, but surrounded by a swamp of spongy morass, rising four or five inches above the surface of the creek, and therefore subject to frequent inundations. Here we passed some wretched days upon half allowance, without any fuel, save the reeds, to kindle fires which flared up with a puff, and went out in an instant, without conveying any warmth to our shivering bodies, Here an Officer of the Rifle Corps shot a wild duck with a single ball, and this duck without sauce was so much talked of, that I really believe half the troops dreamed of this *bon morceau.*

Two launches, armed with *carronades* in their bows, were pushed up the creek, to prevent any of the enemy's boats from coming down suddenly upon us; otherwise our position was impervious, as there was no possibility of reaching us, it not being very likely that the Americans would voluntarily enter the swamp by which we had marched from necessity. A night or two before we quitted this place the enemy landed near these boats to make a reconnaisance, but two rounds of grape-shot and some musketry from a picket of our Regiment, under Lieut. Hill, obliged them to decamp.

I passed a night near this post—and such a night as I shall not easily forget; a hut composed of propped reeds stood close to the creek, and just before dark I saw an *alligator* emerge from the water, and penetrate the wilderness of reeds which encircled us on this *muddy quagmire* as far as the eye could reach. The very idea of the *monster* prowling about in the stagnant swamp took possession of my mind in a most forcible manner —to look out for the enemy was a secondary consideration. The word was, look out for *alligators!* Nearly the whole night I stood a few paces from the entrance of the hut, not daring to enter, under the apprehension that an *alligator* might push a broad snout through the reeds and gobble

Digitized by Google

me up. The soldiers slept in a lump. At length, being quite worn out from want of sleep, I summoned up courage to enter the hut, but often started wildly out of my feverish slumbers, involuntarily laying hold of my naked sword and conjuring up every rustling noise amongst the reeds to be one of these *disgusting brutes*, with a mouth large enough to swallow an elephant's leg.

Captain Sir James Gordon, of the Royal Navy, who commanded the *Sea-Horse* frigate, took up his station at the Fishermen's Huts, to superintend the embarkation of the troops by detachments. This spot was the grand gossiping rendezvous. Lieut. Steele, of our Corps, inclined to the amphibious, was always joking with him of the *Sea-Horse*; and, being vastly fond of everything appertaining to shipping, took up a paddle which belonged to a canoe, and quietly walked off with it into the bog, and then waited, that Sir James might see him, who instantly called out, "Halloo, you sir, you have got one of my *paddles!*" "Well I know that," was the reply: "I have no fire-wood, therefore I am going to cook my dinner with it." Captain Gordon jumped up, but having a wooden leg, the stump stuck in the mud, and an armistice was entered into between this true cut of a sailor and the soldier, amid roars of laughter. Lieut. Steele was to help Sir James out of the mud, and to surrender the paddle on the condition that Sir James would supply him with a dinner. The two days we remained here the weather was pretty fine. Some black slaves had preceded us to these huts, with the hope of escaping from their masters, and were assembled to dance for our amusement, accompanied by a sort of rude pipe and tabor. The negroes went through violent contortions of countenance, by grinning, and throwing the head first on one side, then on the other, raising their knees in unison, kicking out their legs with the utmost elasticity, and throwing out their arms and snapping their fingers; but the style of the negresses was the most singular; they only shuffled with their heels, without shifting their ground, in a manner hardly perceptible without the most exact scrutiny, and always fronting the negroes: but instead of using the feet, as in other countries, they moved and beat time to the music with the muscles of their flanks in the most exact manner—a practice no doubt taught from their infancy, as no other part of the frame moves except that projecting part.

On the morning of the 25th of January we quitted the morass. The ship's barge I was in conveyed nearly fifty men, and was rowed by twelve men-of-war's-men; and, had I not been present, I never could have believed that sailors, with ponderous oars, could have continued such exertions for so many successive hours; now and then the naval Officer called out when they appeared to flag, "Hurra! Hurra! Give way!" which seemed

Digitized by Google

to cheer their drooping spirits and renovate their declining strength. Thus, after twenty days' bivouacking, and with rotten shoes, we were put on board the *Bucephalus* frigate, anchored off Cat Island.

The day had been very fine, and while in conversation with a full-grown midshipman on the extraordinary manner a boat's crew of Americans had contrived to kidnap and make prisoners three Officers and fifty privates of the 14th Light Dragoons while they were comfortably snoozing and covered with a tarpaulin, as they were passing down the lake one night, for the purpose of going on board the shipping —amongst the other things I asked the midshipman was what sort of a captain he was under, when he answered, " Sir, are you not aware that a captain of a man-of-war is a king ?—well, then, my captain is a king of kings."

Digitized by Google

A 52ND VETERAN.

BY HIS GRANDSON.

My grandfather, John Jack, died when I was a boy of twelve, yet I can vividly recall the old veteran, his hair then whitened by the snows of ninety years, and his figure, shaken and palsied as it was by the burden of age, still retaining a measure of soldier-like erectness. His voice, even in old age, had a vigour and volume which was in strong contrast with his physical weakness, and its accents were not those to which one is accustomed in an Aberdeenshire village.

Of his career as a soldier he has left little which one can tell. Unwilling to provoke the scepticism with which the tales of some old warriors are received, he was reticent regarding the stirring experiences of his twenty-three years of service.

Apart from his medals, the only record of his service which is now in existence is a certificate granted by the Secretary and Registrar of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on 30th October, 1860, when his pension, which up till then had been 1s. 1d., was increased to 1s. 6d. *per diem*. From this document we learn that "John Jack, late of the 52nd Regiment of Foot, was admitted an out-pensioner of Her Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, on the 13th December, 1826." It further notes that his eyes were grey, his hair brown, his stature 5 feet 9 inches, his age (in 1860) 81, and that he had served 23 years 8 months.

I understand that he joined the militia in 1803, as substitute for a farmer who did not covet military fame,

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

but when or where he, a Scotchman, joined the 52nd Regiment I have not been able to find out. He must have done so not later than 1808, for he was at Corunna (January, 1809), and often spoke of the terrible hardships of the retreat under Sir John Moore, and of the exhausted condition in which he and the remnant of his company reached England. He was still with the 52nd when, as part of the Light Division, it covered itself with glory under Wellington. At the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo he was a "volunteer in the leading column of attack," and for his services on that occasion received a

JOHN JACK.

medal from the officers of the Regiment. At Badajoz he was severely wounded by a shot which passed through the left side of his body. His life was saved, he said, by a comrade who dragged him to a place of safety. There was once, I have been told, a list of twenty-one engagements in which he took part, but this with other records has disappeared. The Peninsular Medal, granted to him in 1848, bears twelve clasps. Finally he was with the 52nd when, in June, 1815, it helped to give the finishing touch to Napoleon's career, and for this he got the Waterloo Medal.

Digitized by Google

In 1826 he was discharged—"a good soldier and an honest man." On returning to Scotland he settled in the little village of New Blyth, within a very few miles of the spot where he had been born in 1779. There he married and worked at the trade of shoemaking, which he had learned before enlisting. The even tenor of his life was broken only by the periodical visits which he and a gradually diminishing band of old soldiers used to make to Banff on pension days, when the stirring scenes of former days were rehearsed, and old battles fought anew.

In 1870, at the ripe old age of ninety-one, he died, and was laid to rest in the parish churchyard of Turriff. He was survived by his widow (since dead), a son and two daughters.

JOHN R. JACK.

Digitized by Google

THE OPENING OF THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN.

Extracts from Major-General Adam's Brigade Orders:—[1]

Villers St. Amand, 6th April, 1815.

No. 2.—The Battalions of the 95th Regiment will send in to the Brigade Major, without delay, requisitions for spare ammunition, at the rate of 60 rounds per man and 3 flints.

The 1*st Battalion* 52nd Regiment will send in similar requisitions for 30 rounds per man and 2 flints.

No. 3.—Major-General Adam directs that the system established by the late General Craufurd in the Light Division in the Peninsula, for the Regulation of the March and the prevention of straggling, shall be strictly adhered to in this Brigade. The system is already known, but each Officer will immediately be provided with a copy of the 3 first sections of the Orders [2] above referred to; and Commanding Officers of Corps will direct that such parts as concern the Non-commissioned Officers and men be repeatedly read over and explained to them by the Company Officers. No plea of ignorance will be admitted, and these Orders will henceforward be most vigorously enforced.

No. 4.—Officers on arriving in their quarters are immediately to mark their names with chalk on the outer door of the house where they are quartered.

Villers St. Amand, 15th April, 1815.

No. 2.—The Commanding Officers of Regiments must profit by their present state of quiet to put their corps into the most perfect state of equipment, particularly with respect to shoes. Each man ought to be provided with 3 pairs of shoes, and to carry soles and heels.

No. 3.—The Major-General recommends the adoption of Quarter Boots; they are infinitely more useful than shoes, which in the bad cross roads of this country will probably be left behind. The good shoes in the possession of the men may very easily be completed into quarter

[1] General Adam's Brigade was composed of the 52nd, 71st, and two Battalions of the 95th Rifles.—*Ed.*

[2] General Craufurd's famous orders will be found in the *Chronicle* for 1898.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

boots, by raising upon them, and the object is not so much to have shoes which will resist wet as to secure against their being dragged off in muddy roads.

Villers St. Amand, 17th April, 1815.

No. 5.—The Commanding Officers of Regiments will report forthwith whether they have in possession a copy of the late General Craufurd's Orders.

Villers St. Amand, 18th April, 1815.

No. 2.—Until further orders, and for the purpose of practising the Bâtmen in loading the baggage, when the Regiments march out for exercise the whole baggage of each corps will accompany it, properly loaded, and in its proper place, in rear of the column of march.

No. 3.—The season for shooting and coursing being at an end, according to the laws of this country, the Officers of this Brigade are requested not to continue those field sports.

Villers St. Amand, 19th April, 1815.

The Brigade will be formed up in open column of Companies, right in front, on the high road, opposite Villers St. Amand, at half-past two o'clock precisely, for the inspection of the Duke of Wellington.

Villers St. Amand, 20th April, 1815.

No. 1.—The Commanding Officers of Regiments will direct the blankets to be fitted with loops of strong tape at each corner, and in the middle of each edge of the blanket. This will be found very useful if the men are required to lie out.

No. 2.—The men are required to have in their possession 3 days' bread, both by Division and Brigade Orders. The 52nd had none yesterday.

No. 3.—Commanding Officers of Regiments will send in a return of all the women attached to their respective Regiments.

Leuze, 22nd April, 1815.

No. 3.—The Major-General enjoins the strictest attention to the essential point of preventing the men from consuming their rations beforehand. At every morning's parade the Officers will inspect the haversacks of their men to ascertain that they have 3 days' bread, and no instance of disobedience of this order must be overlooked.

No, 5.—Those Officers who are not yet satisfied with Bât and baggage horses will use every exertion to complete themselves, as the means of transport at present supplied by the Assistant Commissary can only be continued for a short time.

Digitized by Google

Villers St. Amand, 24th April, 1815.

The sentry stationed at the Beacon will keep his eyes constantly fixed on the one at Leuze, and when he sees it on fire, he will immediately set fire to the one he has charge of.

Villers St. Amand, 1st May, 1815.

No. 1.—The formation of squares, directed in the Instructions given by order of Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. Clinton, to be frequently practised by the Regiments of the Brigade.

Villers St. Amand, 6th May, 1815.

No. 1.—The Brigade Order No. 3 of the 6th April is referred to, and Commanding Officers are requested to report whether each Officer of the Battalion under their respective commands has a copy of the part of General Craufurd's Orders therein referred to in his possession.

No 2.—Articles 3, 4 and 5 of Section 2nd of General Craufurd's Orders are to be read over and explained to the men three successive times before the 11th instant.

No. 3.—The Major-General on the march this morning ordered a man of the *2nd Battalion* 95th Regiment to be confined for quitting his ranks to look for water. He did not bring this man to a Drum Head Court Martial, but he pledges himself to bring the first who shall be hereafter guilty of a similar irregularity or of a breach of the order respecting the conduct of the men on the march to trial, and the Commanding Officers will upon every occasion when their corps are on the march act with the same strictness.

Leuze, 8th May, 1815.

No. 1.—The Major-General requests the Commanding Officers of Battalions will see that on all marches Officers commanding Companies are provided with tickets agreeable to General Craufurd's Orders, Section 2nd, Article 4th, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, and that No. 8 of the same Section and Article is complied with.

No. 5.—Commanding Officers will direct the Officers to have their names marked on the street door of their quarters; the number of men, and the Company to which they belong is also to be marked on the street door of the houses occupied by the soldiers.

Leuze, 17th May, 1815.

No. 2.—"No. 7, Article 2, Section 2" of General Craufurd's Orders, relating to passing the word is referred to and to be strictly observed.

No. 3.—The canteens, in order to be kept watertight and in a serviceable condition, should be frequently filled with water.

Digitized by Google

No. 4.—When a company parades previous to a march, the Officers of it must examine their men's canteens, to ascertain that they are filled with water, and any neglect of the soldier must be punished.

No. 6. - There is no part of the duty of Field and Companies' Officers more essential than a constant attention to prevent every sort of irregularity on the line of march; every attempt at it must be immediately checked. It requires on the part of the Majors and Captains particularly who are in rear of their respective wings and Companies a continual exertion of attention, and they cannot be so usefully employed on the march as in keeping their minds fixed on this important duty.

Leuze, 19*th May*, 1815.

No. 2.—The Regiments will commence Ball Practice without delay ; a Company to be kept off duty daily for that purpose. The Commanding Officers will make choice of the most convenient spots in the neighbourhood of their cantonments for this practice.

No. 3.—The Brigade (except the 52nd) will assemble to morrow morning at 5 o'clock on the Ath road, to be formed right in front in column of sub-divisions at quarter distance, facing towards Ath ; the head of the column to be abreast of the Artillery park ; all baggage to be paraded.

Leuze, 20th *May*, 1815.

No. 1.—The several Regiments of the Brigade will complete deficiencies in tent pegs without delay, and any of the cords, required to hold the fire-locks outward, which are deficient must also be completed, except by the 95th Regiment, which has no use for them.

No. 2.—The formation of the Rallying Square, as directed in the Division Order of the 13th instant, to be frequently practised by the several Regiments of the Brigade.

No. 3.—The Regiments will report to the Brigade Major as soon as they have completed firing at the Target.

Leuze, 29*th May*, 1815.

No. 1.—The following regulations to be strictly adhered to, in addition to those already prescribed by General Craufurd's orders, respecting the march in column of route. They have two objects in view, to execute marches with the least possible fatigue to the soldier, and to be ready at all times to form to meet the enemy.

No. 2.—The command to march will always be preceded by a caution, "The column will advance," which will prepare every man to step off on the command "March."

Digitized by Google

No. 3.—The whole of each battalion is to step off at once on the word of command "March." To ensure this, Field Officers and Adjutants must be alert in repeating the Commanding Officer's word.

No. 4.—Each following battalion in the column is to take up the word, and to be put into march without any delay after the preceding one.

No. 5.—When the Brigade moves in one column, the rate at which it will habitually march, whether on a large or a small front, will be about 90 paces in a minute. Each corps, will therefore, move off at that rate.

No. 6.—When a quicker or a slower rate of march is required, it will be indicated by word of command, Quick March or Ordinary Time, when the one or the other of these rates of march will be taken up immediately.

No. 7.—A Non-commissioned Officer will always head the column with a watch in his hand, to which he will constantly refer, in order to maintain exactly the order and rate of march.

No. 8.—It is alone by a constant and steady march of the head of the column that troops can perform their movements without sudden checks, which fatigue and wear out the soldier.

No. 9.—Officers of Companies, whether on foot or on horseback, are always to remain on the pivot flank of their divisions, when the road permits of it.

No. 10.—Officers of Companies on foot are always to march close to the flanks of their divisions, however narrow the road may be.

No. 11.—Although when marching at ease, files are loosened and ranks not closed up, yet the men of the front rank are never to get further forward than the man on the pivot flank of their rank.

No. 12.—The man on the pivot flank of the front rank of each division must always take care that he is not at a greater distance than the ordered one from the pivot man of the front rank of the preceding division.

No. 13.—No division should ever, on the march in column of route, be at a greater distance from the preceding division than the one on which it marched off, but it may be frequently obliged to be closer, and no division is, therefore, ever to step short, or slacken its pace for the purpose of maintaining its distance.

No. 14.—This rule then is without exception, that no division is ever to step short or slacken its pace of march until it is prevented from moving on by having closed completely upon the division ahead.

No. 15.—Every man must continue to move steadily on, at the regular pace and length of step, under all circumstances and straight to his front, nor ever to step short or slacken his pace, unless by express order, or until he is completely closed on the man in his front.

Digitized by Google

No. 16.—The reason of this Order will be shown hereafter, but the observance of the rule is indispensably to prevent sudden jerks on the march and opening and closing, which fatigues the soldier excessively to no purpose.

No. 17.—When it is necessary to diminish the front of the column, no following division is to do so before it arrives at the exact spot, nor is any man in each following division either to step short or slacken his pace.

No. 18.—If a following division, from having fewer files than the preceding one can continue to march on without breaking off files, it is to do so.

No. 19.—If the divisions are of unequal strength, the following divisions are not to break off as many files as the preceding one did, unless they require it to march through the narrow place.

No. 20.—No division can require to have a smaller front than that on which the preceding one marched, but if it can continue to march upon a larger front so much the better.

No. 21.—The supernumerary officers and non-commissioned officers must oblige the men to perform their doublings accurately, so as to prevent their impeding the following division by opening out.

No. 22.—All breakings off of files are to be made by a regular word of command.

No. 23.—All breakings off of files to be made from pivot flank of divisions.

No. 24.—If the column has occasion to wheel up into line while files are broken off, the men on the pivot flank of that part of the division front into line and dress by the man on whom, as pivot, the wheel was made.

No. 25.—It is particularly when breakings off or diminutions of front are taking place that every attention must be given to prevent any check in the column ; the files broken off must be obliged to execute their movements accurately, and the following division must be careful not to slacken in the slightest degree its rate of march, or to diminish its length of step. It must move on constantly.

No. 26.—This requires all the care of officers, and nothing so much occasions checks, jerkings, and floatings in the column, and consequently fatigue to the soldiers, as this operation being carelessly and inaccurately done, or the following division checking whilst the preceding one is diminishing its front.

No. 27—Each following division must carefully and exactly march in the track of the preceding one, going over exactly the same ground.

No. 28.—In all changes of direction, the following divisions are apt to swerve off to one hand or the other which must be avoided.

Digitized by Google

No. 29.—When there is any change of direction, it is not to be commenced until the division arrives at the exact spot where the head one altered its direction.

No. 30.—When the column is ordered to halt when moving on a curved line, then there can be no dressing in a continued straight line; each division ought to be exactly dressed within itself, but no attempts to cover the pivots must be made.

No. 31.—All the above rules must be attended to, but above all the numbers 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 23, 25, 26, and 27. These must be distinctly explained to the men.

Leuze, 8th June, 1815.

No. 1.—Soldiers and more particularly their wives have frequently of their own accord gone to the Mayor to procure a change in their billets. This practice must be put an end to.

No. 2.—When any cause of complaint exists respecting a soldier's billet, the captain of his company is to be informed, who, if he cannot of himself rectify it, will refer it to the Field Officer, or Commanding Officer, in order that the requisite steps may be taken.

No. 3.—It is of the greatest consequence that every man should commence the campaign with a complete equipment of shoes. Major-General Adam, therefore, requests that any man who is not complete, agreeable to the Battalion Order No. 2 of 15th April, may without the least delay be furnished.

Leuze, 13th June, 1815.

B.O.—The Brigade will assemble to-morrow morning at 10 minutes before 6 o'clock in the same formation as heretofore.

Leuze, 14th June, 1815.

B.O.—The Brigade will assemble to-morrow at 7 o'clock as heretofore.

The 52nd will furnish the Officer and the 71st the Sergeant to go in charge of the sick.

The hospital of the 71st and 95th Regiments will be collected at Leuze and move to Ath, under the direction of the Officer of the 52nd Regiment.

A.B.O.

No. 1.—The Order for the Brigade to assemble to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock is countermanded.

No. 2.—The litter party of the 95th Regiment at La Petite Rosaire is to be withdrawn this evening.

No. 3.—The 52nd Regiment will furnish a Corporal and one Private as a litter party at Ligne, and a Private as an orderly to the D.A.A.G.

Digitized by Google

This Corporal and the two Privates will be at the Château La Catoise to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, to receive orders from the Brigade Major.

La Catoise, June 15th, 1815.

B.O.—The Brigade will assemble to-morrow morning at 10 a.m. in the usual formation on the Partir de Paturage.

B.O.

No. 1.—If any part of the bread in possession of the Regiments has been damaged by the rain, its place is to be supplied by an issue of biscuit. Commanding Officers will report to the Major of Brigade what quantity of biscuit has been thus made use of, and the D. A. Comm. will make it up to them.

No. 2.—The Officers will have their baggage ready every night, to move at the shortest notice.

No. 3.—The 2nd and 3rd Battalions 95th Regiment and the 71st Regiment will have posts so placed as to see the nearest beacon, and in case the beacons are lighted, these corps will immediately get under arms. The 2nd Battalion 95th Regiment will, as soon as the beacons are lighted, detach a mounted officer to apprize the 52nd Regiment at Ellergnier.

A.B.O.

The Assistant Commissionary of the Division will furnish two wagons for the conveyance of the sick to the General Hospital; the Sergeant appointed to conduct these men to D.A.A.G. immediately.

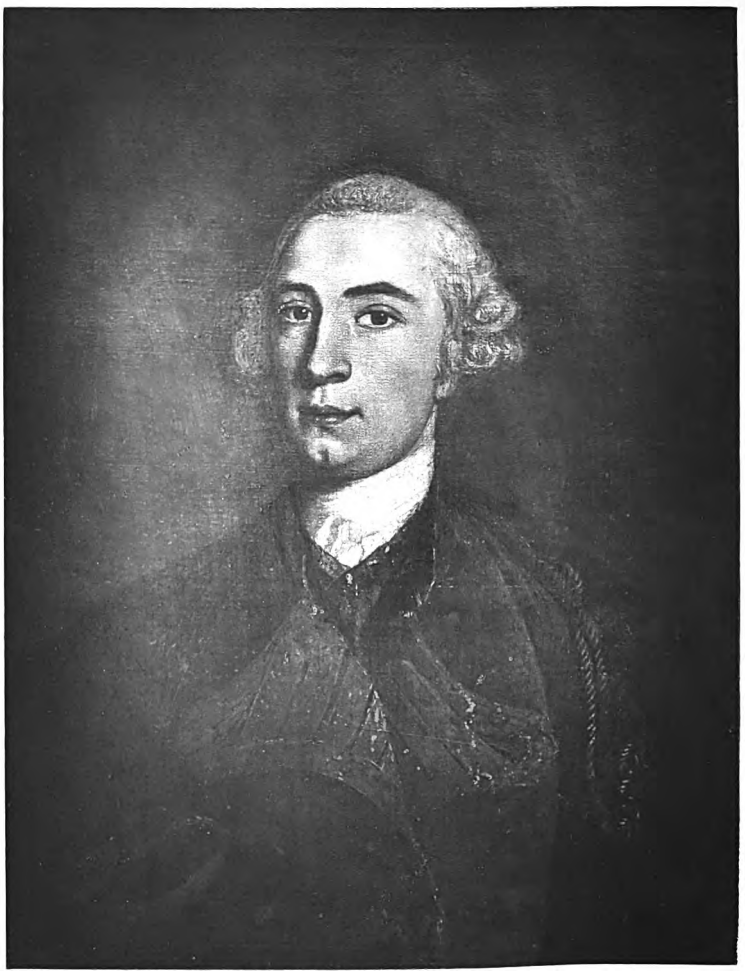
[NOTE.—The Order Book contains no entry from the 15th to the 30th June, but we know that on the former date, sudden orders came for the march of the Brigade, and three days later was fought the great battle. In a future volume of the CHRONICLE we propose to give further extracts from the Brigade Orders, dealing with the entry of the 52nd into Paris.—ED.]

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

Digitized by Google



JOHN GUNNING,

Captain, 43rd Regiment, 1768.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

HAVANNA PRIZE MONEY.

An interesting old document was sent to the 1st Battalion this year (1905) by Lieut. H. N. Jones, Royal Irish Rifles, who found it among the papers of his great-uncle, George Durant.

On the outside is the docket, as follows :—

The 5th and Final Dividend of Unclaimed Havanna Prize Money due to one Sergeant, one Corporal, and 26 Privates of Capt. Alexr. Montgomery's Company in 43rd Regt.

£6 11s. 10d.

Rd. to the order of Captn. Montgomery in Favour of Major Jno. Hatfield of 43rd Regt.

The contents of the document are :—

The 5th and Final Dividend of Havanna Prize Money due to Captn. Alexr. Montgomery's Company in the 43rd Regimt. of Foot :—

	£	s.	d.
Sergeant Patk. Morrison	0	9	8
Corpl. Jno. Allen	0	7	4
Privates (26 at 4s. 5d. each)	5	14	10
	6	11	10

London, 17th August, 1786.

SIR,—Agreeable to an order* drawn by Captn. Alexr. Montgomery upon Jonathan Garton, dated 7th Feby., 1774, directing the above Prize Money owing to his Company in the 43rd Regiment of Foot to be paid into my hands, which order was deposited with the said Jonathan Garton, you will be pleased to pay to Major Trevor Hull or order, the sum of six pounds eleven shillings and ten pence, being the 5th and

Digitized by Google

Final Dividend of Havanna Prize Money, due to one Sergeant, one Corporal, and Twenty-six Privates of the said Captn. Alexr. Montgomery's Compy. in the 43rd Regmt., value recd.,

JNO. HATFIELD,
Capt. 43rd Regt.

To

Benjn. Charnock Payne,
Extr. of the late Geo. J. Durant, Esqr.,
decsd., who was agent for Havanna Prize Money, London.

* Memorandum—which order* I have seen, and which I have placed among the vouchers in one of the old oak chests of Havanna Papers and Books.

B. C. PAYNE,
Exor.

30th March, 1787. Recd. from Major B. C. Payne the sum of six pounds eleven shills. and Ten pence, Prize Money due to Captn. Alexander Montgomery's Compy. of the 43rd Foot for the taking of the Havanna, being the final payment on that account.

TREVOR HULL.

Digitized by Google

REGIMENTAL SOLDIERING, 1840–1843.

Extracts from the Diary of Captain Jarvis, 52nd Light Infantry.

1*st May*, 1840.—Still at the Depôt at Armagh. Got my company.

13*th May*.—Received orders to hold myself in readiness to embark for foreign service.

14*th May*.—Received a letter from Bull.[1] The Regiment, divided into wings, is at St. Vincents and Grenada, and expecting to have to detach a Company to Tobago.

29*th May*.—Heard from headquarters that Trench[2] had gone with Fountaine to Tobago.

18*th June*.—Went over to Monaghan to see Bill Forester;[3] remained there till the 24th with Jones[4] and Pocklington,[5] who had come over the evening before.

19*th June*.—We had a game of cricket, Poco,[5] with his Troop, having challenged the rest of the Depôt, and they beat us well—more shame to us. By last account from the West Indies, the Company at Tobago is to be removed, and two Companies are to go to St. Lucia.

1*st July*.—Confined to barracks on account of the Orangemen. At 10 p.m. the C.O. had the "Assembly" sounded, when out we turned pell-mell—arms, coatees, black caps, etc. The men turned out well, and in less than ten minutes a Company of 40 files was told off, ready to march, flints in, etc. It was a false alarm, to see how quick the young hands could turn out. After

[1] Captain J. F. Bull. [2] Captain Hon. R. Le Poer Trench. [3] Captain C. W. Forester. [4] Lawrence Jones. [5] Captain E. H. F. Pocklington.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

it was over we adjourned to the Mess Room, to be entertained by an Irish harper and some champagne.

12*th July*.—Ordered in the morning to be in readiness with 3 sergeants and 80 rank and file, to turn out at a moment's notice. A row was expected at Scarva, as the Orangemen had determined to have their annual farce —the Battle of the Boyne—and the magistrates had determined to prevent them. The Newry and Belfast Canal passes through Scarva, and each 12th July the Orangemen go through a representation of the battle, causing a good deal of party feeling. As it happened we were not called out, but we were wanted badly (so we heard afterwards), as the forty policemen were obliged to watch the fun without being able to do anything except prevent the Orangemen marching through the town.

19*th July*.—Heard from headquarters that the Company at Tobago was to be relieved, and the distribution to be as follows:—Headquarters either at Grenada or St. Vincents; Captain Vigor's [1] and Captain Murray's [2] Companies at St. Lucia; Captain Trench's and letter B Companies at St. Vincents; Captain Bull's and letter J at Grenada. Denison [3] was to come home as adjutant, directly my promotion took place, so we suppose him to be on the high seas now. Purvis and Wedderbourn had arrived at Headquarters. So we may consider this budget to be one of good news, and to make this a "White Chalk Day."

28*th July*.—Received orders to march to Naas.

30*th July*.—Pocklington marched with his Troop, and the remainder of Grey's.[4]

6*th August*.—Depôt headquarters and the Monaghan

---

[1] Joshua Allen Vigors, Major 52nd, 1853; Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, 1858. [2] G. Murray. [3] Charles Albert Denison, Major 52nd, 1856; Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, 1855. [4] Hon. H. C. Grey, Captain 52nd, 25th July, 1836.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

detachment marched. Got my leave, but have to march to Naas, and then I shall get off.

7*th August*.—Left Armagh 5 a.m., arrived at Newry at 2 p.m.

8*th August*.—To Dundalk.

10*th August*.—To Ardee.

11*th August*.—Marched to Drogheda. The Depôt Headquarters of the 43rd was on the road, and we beat them by an hour and a quarter. We left Ardee at 4.30, and got into Drogheda between 10 and 11.

12*th August*.—Marched to Dunshaughlin, 14 miles. Saved 3 miles by going through Kilbrew Domain. Bad billets, the men being sent on about 2½ miles to Batterston or Parsonstown, and being billetted all about the country.

13*th August*.—A short march into Maynooth, 8½ miles.

14*th August*.—Arrived at Naas; and the next evening went on leave to Doddington.

28*th August*.—Left Doddington for London *en route* to Ireland, wishing to go down to Liverpool by railway, which I did.

30*th August*.—Arrived at Naas.

17*th November*.—Received orders to march to Dublin, with a draft, on Friday, 20th, and to embark the same day at 3 p.m. on board the *Arab*, steamer for Cork.

19*th December*.—At 10 a.m., embarked on board the transport *General Palmer*, with the 1st draft and our own. Sailed next morning. A fresh breeze.

23*rd December*.—We are off our course, slightly to the westward. After embarking the men at Cork I was obliged to remain behind to settle with the District Paymaster, and on arrival on board I found that one man had to be disembarked, the Admiralty only having given the order for 83, instead of 84 men. I had, therefore,

Digitized by Google

to send Mundy ashore, and as I could not get his coatee, with the white trousers, out, next morning I remitted a sum to the District Paymaster, viz. £1 5s., his advance, and 5s. by way of compensation for his coatee and trousers, and begged him to remit the latter to the Depôt Paymaster for the credit of Mundy. The draft embarked at Dublin for Cork in the *Mercury* steamer, and we had a gale of wind the whole way. When off the Tascar Lights we nearly fouled a brig coming from the opposite direction. Had we come in contact, God knows what might have been the consequences; as it was, we were obliged to put into Waterford Harbour, and remained there all night. On arrival at Cork we found invitations from the 42nd, and a fatigue party in readiness, who helped to pack our baggage, etc. Their men had already got pins ready and drawn bedding, etc., for our men; in fact I never met anything more kindly done than the way they behaved to our men, and their Officers to ourselves. We could not, however, avail ourselves long of their hospitality, as their left wing embarked, in a short time after our arrival, for Corfu. Embarkation was very orderly; no man drunk.

24*th December*.—To-morrow Christmas Day, and on board ship!

26*th January*, 1841.—Arrived at Barbados after a tedious voyage of more than a month.

27*th January*.—Disembarked at 2 p.m., the men being put into the Brick Barracks, and ourselves into the Stone Barracks. The 14th are most civil to us, and we live at their Mess.

1*st February*.—On Saturday I saw our new Firelocks, which arrived here about a week ago. They are very superior weapons indeed.

9*th April*.—Remained at Barbados until to-day, when

Digitized by Google

I embarked in the *Sapphire* (troopship), and sailed for St. Vincents, there to take up the Headquarters, and thence to proceed to Demerara. I had been ordered previously to go down in the *Cornwall* Transport, but an hour before we were to embark we were countermanded, as the authorities found out that she could not get over the bar at Demerara. The consequence was that I had all the bother of re-landing our new arms, which (with a great deal of trouble) I had managed to get given over to me to take to the Regiment.

10*th April*.—Arrived at St. Vincents.

13*th April*.—Headquarters came on board, and we sailed the next day.

21*st April*.—Arrived at Demerara.

22*nd April*.—Disembarked. The headquarters 70th Regiment went on board.

26*th April*.—I remained at Demerara until to-day, when I embarked in the schooner *Conder* (with Dr. Robinson and 5 men of the Company) for Berbice.

27*th April*.—Arrived at Berbice, and found myself in command of the extensive garrison, consisting of my company, 14 artillerymen, and about 60 of the 1st West India Regiment.

4*th May*.—Went over the Ferry with my gun, intending to go up the river, but finding that the tide would not serve, went across the Savannah. Had several shots at spurwings, but only killed one.

12*th May*.—Wrote to Colonel Fergusson. Rain has set in, and consequently the house is completely swamped. Bought seeds yesterday, but the ground is too wet to do anything with them. A slaver has come in with 250 slaves. She had been captured off the Brazils and sent up here from Rio Janeiro, under the command of Johnson, of the *Hercules*. It appears she sailed with 500 slaves and lost 100. The mate of the

Digitized by Google

vessel was landed in chains, having wounded one of the men who took her. Johnson is to dine with us to-day —always provided that we can get anything to eat. Busy yesterday trying the new caps, not the Percussions, however, but the Black ones. Went over to the officers' barracks to try and arrange about establishing our Mess there, it being less leaky; but the barracks are so dirty that I do not think it would pay. It is dreadful having no books, as there is nothing to be done here, and one is quite dependent on oneself for amusement of any kind.

16*th May*.—Went on Thursday to dine with Mr. O'Donoghue, at Blairmount—rather an odd name considering that there is not a hill within miles of the place. On Saturday inspected the new Caps.

23*rd May*.—During the day some Hill Coolies paid us a visit. They are the remnant of a party who emigrated from India, and are dressed—or rather undressed —according to the custom of their country. A nice-looking set. We gave them some beer, and one of them, very innocently, offered us money for it, looking quite astonished when we would not take it. Some seeds in the garden are coming up, viz. melon, cucumber, radishes, and peas; the others appear to be a failure.

27*th May*.—Went out shooting with Alleyne, and shot 3 bitterns, besides some spurwings and hawks. We saw some bush turkeys, but our ammunition was exhausted, and we could not have got a shot at them. I got three letters from home, and one from Jacko Skene,[1] announcing the arrival of the Depôt at Athlone, and the visit of the Colonel to the Depôt at that place.

28*th May*.—Garden flourishing; sowed carrots and parsley this morning; sheep ate peas yesterday. Went out shooting in the afternoon, and shot 2 bush turkeys,

[1] Assistant-Surgeon A. Skene.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

Digitized by Google

LIEUTENANT J. G. JARVIS.

52nd Light Infantry, 1839.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

2 bitterns (common species), and 2 others (different). The bird called bush turkey is a sort of curlew, plumage very dark, almost black; beak like that of the curlew, but straight; long in the shanks. We also got 7 large hawks. *Mem.* Bittern not worth eating; turkey, pretty good, might be better. Had given to me an egg of the spurwing, also some of alligator.

31*st May*.—Sergeant Williams having brought the new firelocks back with him I issued them to-day after muster. They are very nice; but, through carelessness of the packer, some were found to be a little damaged. We have also got some new accoutrements, so in a short time we shall be quite smart.

10*th June*.—Busy all the week in fitting accoutrements and clothing.

16*th June*.—Parade with the new arms.

21*st June*.—Sent off a return of old Arms transferred to Headquarters.

24*th June*.—We had a parade yesterday, with new accoutrements, etc., but the pouches were not quite ready.

28*th June*. — Tried the new arms, and at the first shot, at about eighty yards distance, knocked a bottle off a post. Fired several shots afterwards at a small keg, which I either hit or went close to.

4*th July*.—Tried the new arms again, firing about 10 rounds with old practice ammunition. Practice very good and satisfactory. Had a letter by the English Mail from Poco, announcing poor Billy Considine's[1] death.

7*th July*.—To-day, if the rain does not come down, I intend to have a bit of a field-day, for the double purpose of giving the men a chance of trying the firelocks, and showing them a little practical skirmishing. My

[1] William Considine, 43rd. See Levinge's Records.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

present plan is to suppose a false attack and on it to adopt a line of defence. This gives an opportunity of placing a Piquet of Observation, which is afterwards brought up as a reinforcement, when defending the real point of attack. I have also an opportunity of street firing, and end with a charge, which will, of course, settle the whole affair. In this little spirt I shall be able to form chain and post sentries; then a full extended line, with support on one flank; and afterwards a pretty good proof, by firing in single ranks, of how the arms will go off in the hands of the men.

8*th July*.—The field-day went off very well yesterday. There were two or three miss-fires, but that is very little for the first time. The scales have been put on the new caps, but I do not like them so much as the strap, to which I had become used.

25*th July*.—A Dispatch Boat came in late yesterday evening, bringing me some men of the draft, belonging to my Company, and a few others, so that my Company is now tolerably strong. I still want, however, 9 men to complete to full establishment.

27*th July*.—Fitted the men newly arrived with belts, etc. Told off the whole Company afresh into squads, dividing them simply by sub-divisions as they stand on parade in forming Company, according to the present way in which they are told off. By this new plan the Company will require only to be closed to be formed. We only want practice ammunition now, to make ourselves complete.

30*th July*.—Played at cricket in the afternoon, with the ground so wet that we all deserve to get ague for our pains, and I shall not be surprised if half the men playing were to go to hospital. I was fool enough to believe Hughes, who told me that the ground was dry, and when I came out they had begun to play, so I

Digitized by Google

did not like to stop the game. The very idea of playing out in the wet in this country is absurd.

8th August.—Went to Demerara, and arriving there found Trench very ill. To my sorrow he got gradually worse, and expired on the morning of the 12th. Two men, Quinlan, and McCornish were buried the same day. Sickness is on the increase.

21st August.—Before I left Demerara to return to Berbice to-day, three more men died of fever. Archdall[1] came up with me, and has been taken ill on the passage. We believe it to be only an attack of ague, but he is in a funk about it, and one can scarcely wonder in such a climate as this. Five recruits came up with me from Demerara, and I expect we shall have another company, or perhaps Headquarters up here next week.

27th August.—Yesterday poor Archdall died. The West Indies are at us again. I only hope we may soon get out of them, but this continual strain is dreadful. I have just written to Mervyn Archdall, directing the letter to Cox. This is the sixth officer we have lost here, and I hear that Davis,[2] Creagh, and Denison are all ill at Demerara.

29th August.—I have just heard from Denison. He was writing in bed with his head shaved, poor fellow. He was taken ill the same day as Archdall, but has, I hope got over it now. The others are also getting better, but nearly everybody has been ill.

4th September.—This morning I was awakened with the intelligence of the arrival of Headquarters. They brought the melancholy news of poor De Winton's[3] death, also that of Sergeants Aylesbury and Farnden.

---

[1] Ensign J. Archdall, 52nd. See Moorsom's Records, p. 314.—*Ed.*

[2] Major H. S. Davis.

[3] See Moorsom's Records, p. 314.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

10*th September*.—Davis arrived in a steamer last night, so our Headquarters are now really here.

17*th September*.—Letters from home; the Depôt had marched to Longford. We have had a good deal of cricket lately, and hope that we may have no more of this dreadful fever.

26*th September*.—We are in daily expectation (that is Campbell's and my Company) of moving up to Barbados. The sooner the better, as slackness is the order of the day.

3*rd October*.—What people call the healthy season has now set in, but we have got very bad news from Demerara, where there is much sickness of the worst description. In the Seamen's Hospital they are dying three a day, and our people have suffered immensely. My Company as it stood on parade to-day consisted of 13 file, and I have about 40 either sick or convalescent, and unfit for duty. I have now got the command of the detachment of Artillery, besides my own Company, and their number on parade to-day was 1 Bombadier and 1 Gunner.

9*th October*.—Accounts from Demerara yesterday said that Fountaine was ill. We have not heard any thing more about our move to Barbados.

10*th October*.—Heard the glad tidings that we are under orders for Nova Scotia. Fountaine is reported convalescent.

30*th October*.—Our practice ammunition having arrived yesterday, our shooting season is to commence at once. We were busy all day cutting down bush at a great pace. Nothing more has been heard about our moving up to Barbados, and we do not expect to move now till December.

2*nd November*.—I hear this morning that two more men have died at Demerara. My bugler (Dempsey)

Digitized by Google

was one of them. Yesterday my Company fired, and shot, as I thought, very well; but to-day they were beaten to chalks by Letter F, the latter having got 10 bullseyes, we only 5.

5*th November*.—A grand ball took place at Mr. Matherson's this evening, to which we all went. There was some curious dancing, as amongst other things a lot of them wanted to dance a Quadrille to a Valse. There is to be a hop on Tuesday at Dr. Dare's, to which we are also asked.

10*th November*.—Received orders for the 2 Companies to go up to Barbados in the *Sapphire*, which was at Demerara. Unfortunately we were also informed that the *Sapphire* would only hold 100 men; therefore, I have to wait a little longer.

24*th November*.—Got a sudden order to embark the next morning on board the *Victoria*, steamer, for Demerara, where we were to be transhipped to H.M.S. *Sapphire*.

25*th November*.—Left Berbice and reached Demerara.

26*th November*.—Embarked on the *Sapphire*, and sailed for Barbados in the evening.

29*th November*.—Had a splendid passage, and reached Barbados this evening. We disembarked at once, and went into camp at the Naval Hospital, as we were in quarantine. The 'Badians pretend to be afraid of the small pox; really they wish to hamper intercourse, and thus stop emigration to British Guiana. The quarantine is a farce, as we see anyone we like, and (under the rose) do anything we wish. The 33rd, at present labouring under the curse of fever, have orders to go into camp at Gun Hill, but I half doubt whether we shall not be turned out to allow them to come here.

10*th December*.—Still in quarantine, and we have another week of it.

Digitized by Google

25*th December*.—Christmas Day! Yesterday the packet came in and brought us the news of the birth of a Prince of Wales. Wedderbourn also came out in her. In the evening I started out shooting, and on coming back, I found to my surprise that the detachment was under arms and Fountaine putting on his dress-coat. Of course, none of my things were ready, and I had to get into them as best I could, but still in time, for we stood at ease after reaching the Savannah. The parade was for the purpose of firing a *feu-de-joie* in honour of the Prince, and as a matter of course it came on to rain in torrents, and continued to do so for about 20 minutes, wetting us thoroughly. Well, we gave the Present, and then were ordered to load. That we could do well enough, but as to getting the fire-locks off, that I would defy any man to do, after they had been half filled with water. We had not above 16 in a Company that did go off. Click, click, click went the caps, with an occasional squibbing, and in fact we were as bad as the "Grabbies." The best "Joe Manton" ever made would not have gone off under the circumstances. And oh! my best coat regularly spoilt, putting me forcibly in mind of our last field-day at Gibraltar, where we were equally well ducked in honour of Prince George, who had just come out.

Our new uniform for Canada, from all accounts, should be very handsome, and most useful. A fur cap, good pea-coat, with waistcoat underneath, and a great coat—all both comfortable and ornamental.[1]

1*st January*, 1842.—The Colonel, accompanied by Mills, Brownrigg, and Carden, arrived in the last of the sailing packets, the *Alert*.

5*th January*.—Moved out of camp into barracks; Campbell's company going into a house a little way off.

[1] See the portrait of Capt. R. O. Cumming at the end of this volume.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

5*th February*.—The quarantine having been abolished, nothing now interferes with our Headquarters being brought up, so to-day the *Firefly* sailed with Headquarters of the 47th, to relieve ours, who we expect will arrive here next Sunday. Since the Colonel's arrival the peaks of the men's forage caps have been done away with. Some of the new stuff for the pouches has been issued, and is to be adopted in place of the abominable "dummock," which was perfectly useless. The belts have also been newly fitted, and we are fast emerging from the state of Grabbyism into which we had latterly got.

10*th February*.—The *Athol* and *Numa* are both in harbour now. The former sails for England to-day with a company of Artillery and some invalids. The latter is to be at the disposal of the General until a steamer arrives for him, one being expected shortly. The garrison here now consists of the 92nd and our four Companies, the two last Companies of the 92nd having arrived a few days ago.

14*th February*.—Headquarters came in yesterday evening, and disembarked this morniug.

24*th February*.—This morning the *Java* arrived with the 46th, so we hope to be off soon, and warm clothing is at a premium.

15*th March*.—We passed our inspection last Saturday week very satisfactorily, and have now received our orders to embark on the 22nd, a day which is looked forward to much, as the Island has been very unhealthy lately, and no less than five Officers of different corps have been buried since I came up here. The General dined quietly with us last evening, and in the afternoon we had the satisfaction of beating the garrison at cricket by an innings.

25*th March*.—Our embarkation took place on Tuesday

Digitized by Google

morning at 7 a.m., and was as it should be. We did not sail, however, till 3 p.m. yesterday. Three hearty cheers were given by each boat as it left the Engineer's Wharf for the *Java*, and three more hearty cheers were given as we weighed anchor.

18*th April*.—We arrived this morning at St. John's, N.B.

19*th April*.—Disembarked. The 36th do not go on board for another week, and, the Officer's barracks being only intended for a wing of a regiment, we are obliged to remain at the inn, which, luckily for us, is very good, and rejoices in the name of its own town. Several of us, however, have taken a house, to which we are flitting by degrees.

3*rd May*.—The *Java*, with the 36th on board, sailed this morning. Bought a carpet for the Mess, also a rug and fourteen teapots—something like the Rockingham. A great grind on parade this morning, with no end of squares of every description. Nearly two hours of it.

24*th May*.—Queen's Birthday, and consequently a *feu-de-joie* at noon. A blow-out afterwards for the men, with games in the evening. Heard that we are to move to Fredericton in a fortnight—a far more desirable quarter than St. John's, by all accounts.

10*th June*.—The last four days have been occupied in moving to Fredericton. We have sent out several detachments for no earthly use. Mills with sixty men at Woodstock; a sergeant and twelve at the Falls; and four other corporals' detachments at other places, the names of which I do not know. We have not any Mess yet, as our Mess-room is undergoing repair, so we are obliged to dine at the inn.

23*rd June*.—Yesterday I went out fishing for the first time, and caught forty-four fish, of which eight were trout—of course I mean with a fly! Creagh, who

Digitized by Google

fished with bait, caught upwards of ninety, and the three of us (Murray, Creagh, and myself) caught upwards of 200.

4*th July*.—Skene came up yesterday, in advance of his detachment, which is still at Halifax.

9*th July*.—Bowie arrived with his party, consisting of three Ensigns, three Staff-sergeants, and my dog "Pill." We were inspected to-day, and I do not remember ever having seen manœuvres done more quickly.

15*th July*.—Last week I went out fishing to the Tay, and got nine dozen and four. To-morrow I am bound for a similar trip, and on Wednesday we are to have our grand excursion to the Miramichi for salmon fishing, when we hope to have good sport. We are in daily expectation of Forester and his draft, as Bowie says that a ship, supposed to be a troopship, was off Halifax Harbour when he left.

20*th July*.—The Colonel, Campbell, and I started on our fishing excursion to the Miramichi River. We laid in a stock of provisions beforehand, viz. 60 lbs. biscuit, 40 lbs. pork, 1 dozen spirits, and tea and sugar. We travelled in a large wagon, hired from Mr. Turner. The distance to Boystown was forty miles. On the road we shot eight pigeons, and saw hundreds. On our arrival we engaged two log-canoes, with polers to each, and started early next morning (21st), the Colonel and I in one canoe, Campbell with his servant (Shoesmith) in the other. We went up that day to Salmon Brook, about ten miles, and took up our quarters in an old uninhabited house. This day we only caught trout, though in such numbers as not to take the trouble to count them.

22*nd July*.—We caught four salmon, and went up to Clearwater, where we lodged under the remains of an old house. We had to pass up what is called the 3-mile Rapids, and hard work it was. Besides the salmon we

Digitized by Google

got lots of trout, but did not count them. Fountaine joined us in the evening, and brought with him a bald eagle which he had shot during the day.

23*rd July*.—This was the crack day. We caught twenty salmon, among them being the first two that I had caught. The Colonel caught eleven in one pool. We had gone five miles up the river to Burnt Hill, and we certainly needed good sport, for our camp was a very bad one. The evening set in wet, and the black flies and mosquitoes did not allow any of us to get a moment's rest. When I arrived at Clearwater my face was so bunged up and swollen that I could not half open my eyes, and on looking at myself in the glass most certainly had small idea that "it was me." Fountaine did not recognize me until I spoke.

24*th July*.—We mustered eight salmon, and went on five miles to McClean's Brook, where we got into a lumberer's house.

25*th July*.—Some of us went up to McMuller's Pool, having to pass a rapid called "Shove and be damned." The others went down the river again. Our bag this day was nineteen salmon.

26*th July*.—We went down to Burnt Hill to breakfast, after which I went out and shot two brace of Birch partridge. Then we went on to Clearwater; the bags for the day being six salmon, five partridges, one duck. We made soup of the partridges, and found it very good, as we had hitherto been living entirely on salmon.

27*th July*.—We bivouacked just below 3-mile Rapid, and I was nearly burnt out in the morning, for we made a roaring fire, and my boots got so roasted that I had to take them off. We got ten salmon this day.

28*th July*.—We returned to Boystown, and bagged eight salmon, making our total of salmon seventy-five. We got twelve ducks as well.

Digitized by Google

30*th July*.—Returned to Fredericton in pouring rain, which lasted all day. The name of our landlord at Boystown was McKay, and the canoemen were George and Thomas Palmer, James and Neil McKay, John Linsgate and Patrick Beal. The last two appeared to know the river the best, and it was at Linsgate's house that we stopped at our highest point. We killed about double what any other party has ever done, and went a great deal higher up. Our trip was very satisfactory, and we all enjoyed it. On our return to Headquarters we heard that Forester had joined his detachment at Halifax, and would probably move up here next week. We also expect French and his wife, and Denison, when George Murray and Fountaine are to go on leave.

6*th August*.—Forester arrived with his draft from Halifax, bringing with him Carden and Peel.

23*rd August*.—Started on a wild-goose chase after Lulham, a private of my Company, who deserted with Taylor of Forester's Company, and took the best part of Jones's kit. Three parties of ourselves went out, but we were unsuccessful.

1*st November*.—I have entered nothing since August, since which month shooting has been the order of the day. Last month I went to Sheffield, and stayed there with Forester for three days, but had no sport worth mentioning; twenty-three couple of snipe being our best day. I have been down to St. John's twice to General Courts-Martial, as Judge Advocate.

17*th November*.—Our new candelabras and wine-coolers arrived this month, and very handsome they are. We shall fairly inaugurate them this evening, as the Governor dines with us, and of course many people come to meet him.

28*th November*.—The river closed on the 22nd, and lots of snow having come, sleighing has commenced.

Digitized by Google

3rd December.—Whilst we were sitting at dinner expecting the summons to quit for "coffee and whist," suddenly the "Assembly" sounded, and away we all had to bolt. We found a barn on fire in the town. The fire soon reached a neighbouring house, and in less than two hours this was burnt down. We had to work till about midnight, when everything having burned out we had nothing more to do, and so came home to console ourselves with a brew of mulled port. They sound the "Assembly" for every chimney that is on fire.

10th December.—Last night was by far the coldest we have yet had, as the thermometer went down to 17° below zero. I tried to skate to-day, but found it quite impossible to keep my feet warm, so I had to give it up, and took a good walk instead. We had a fire in the Mess-room to-day, as the stove was cracked and the floor of the room got burnt through. With a few pails of water we luckily set all to rights, but we had a narrow squeak for it. The nuisance is that we cannot now dine in the Mess-room, and the ante-room will only hold twelve, so the remainder will have to shift for themselves.

29th December.—Pocklington arrived the evening before last, having had a stormy voyage, and a six days' land journey from Halifax. My Company has now become No. 2. It was bitterly cold last night, and this morning on parade I was not a little astonished at being told that my ear was frost-bitten, which turned out to be the case, and I had to rub it well.

1st January, 1843.—A party at our Club last night ushered in the New Year with the usual honours, a bumper of punch with hearty cheers being the salute for the occasion. The evening made up for the comparative stupidity of Christmas Day, which, having fallen on a Sunday, of course prevented the usual

Digitized by Google

games and songs, with which we are wont to welcome the return of this day. Have had most splendid skating to-day on our ground, which answers admirably, having being again covered with water yesterday. To-morrow the election for Members to sit in the Brunswick Parliament takes place. People expect a shindy, but I heard the Priest to-day (having been on duty at the Chapel), tell his congregation that if any of them were in any way concerned in any quarrel or row at the election, he would make a public example of them—so he at least has done his duty!

2nd January.—The thermometer last night went down to 25° below zero. The election is going on, that is to say, boys are hurrahing, some few heads are being broken, and some miserable banners are being paraded about the town.

3rd January.—(2 p.m.) Have just come from the election, where Pocklington's and my Companies had been sent to keep the peace, which we had to do at the point of the bayonet. At one time we had regularly to walk in amongst them, but they very soon fell back, though some savage Irishmen were mighty eager for a skrimmage. We were relieved by Campbell and Mills. There were 200 or 300 voters, and all had to go to one place, which occasioned all the confusion and riot. There were not wanting people to inflame the voters against the military, and they called on them to force our lines. One fellow drew his hat down and shouted, "Now let me see what soldier will stop me," but he got his back slightly touched by a bayonet, when he bolted like a shot. When we were standing with bayonets charged, one fellow begged and prayed to have the bayonet raised from in front of him. He was in an awful funk of being pressed on to it by his friends.

7th January.—There is a grand sleighing excursion

Digitized by Google

into the country. All our party have gone, accompanied by several ladies. They are to go about eight miles on the Mashwalk to an inn named "Brown's," carrying their provant with them. I think that about seventeen sleighs must have started, there being certainly fourteen of our own. Stronge and myself are left alone in our glory, to take care that the barracks do not run away or burn down without being seen. I have just arrived at the conclusion that I may as well apply for leave at the end of this month, which, by calculating for nine months, will bring me down to the end of October. My only difficulty now is to decide on the best mode of getting across the Atlantic. The journey to Halifax is infamous, and I do not know much of that to New York. Vessels are sailing from St. John's, but whether they are good to go by is a question. Our men have been busily employed all day in pumping water on to our skating ground again. It has been a mild day, so the hose did not freeze, as it generally does.

8th January.—A great flare-up appeared in yesterday's orders, as the magistrates have voted a resolution of thanks to all of us who were present at their election row, particularizing the Captains by name. To read the resolution one would have thought that we had been engaged in a most bloody affray instead of merely keeping off some few savages.

10th January.—It has been thawing to such an extent ever since Saturday, that the river is now covered with water instead of snow. Of course, all our pumping on the ground on Saturday was of no use; indeed, it is now as bare as my old hat. I have decided to go home by the *Packet*, as it is both the shortest and best way of going, and it only costs £25, which is a consideration. The voyage out is £40, but they reduce the price in

Digitized by Google

returning to England, in order to compete with the Liners. I have been busy all the day, with the other Captains, on a Quarterly Board held on the Articles of Regimental Necessaries. We have to compare the Vouchers with the Expenditure, ascertain the quantity of each remaining, etc., etc. It is a tedious job, counting out so many pots of blacking, sheets of sandpaper, buttons, hooks and eyes, trousers, cloth-brushes, and one thing and another; and it takes a pretty considerable time.

28*th January*.—I arrived at Halifax on Friday evening, after a most tedious journey of two nights and two days. I called yesterday morning on Colonel Bazalgette, and found that my leave was all right. He introduced me to the Library and some Officers of the Rifles, who told me that, as a matter of course, I was an honorary member of their Mess. I am going there this evening, Major Sullivan having most good-naturedly asked me to call at his lodgings on my way up, in order that he may introduce me.

30*th January*.—I dined with the Rifles yesterday, and found myself, as it were, in my own Mess. Nothing could equal their civility.

5*th February*.—Left Halifax yesterday in most beautiful weather. Two Officers are on board, Major Campbell, of the 7th Hussars, and Captain Glegg, of the Rifles. I have a cabin to myself, and have never seen such comfortable arrangements. I must not omit to record that, after living with the Rifles at Halifax as an Honorary Member, they would not on my leaving allow me to pay anything. I never saw such a nice set of young fellows. The day before I left Halifax I dined with Mr. Cunard, who was so kind as to invite me solely because I was a 52nd man. I found him a most agreeable man, with two nice daughters.

Digitized by Google

17*th February*.—Arrived at Liverpool at noon, having been detained all the morning waiting for the tide.

19*th July*.—Got my leave renewed to the end of January, 1844.

10*th August*.—Arrived at Craighdarroch, to stay with General Fergusson and his nieces.

[NOTE.—On this visit Captain Jarvis became engaged to General Fergusson's favourite niece, Philadelphia Jenkin, and they were married at Craighdarroch, on the 15th November, 1843. Captain Jarvis then retired from the Army, and he and his wife lived with General Fergusson for the remainder of his life. See CHRONICLE, Volume viii, page 274.—*Ed.*]

Digitized by Google

THE WRECK OF THE *BIRKENHEAD.*

NAMES of the DRAFT of the 43RD LIGHT INFANTRY which embarked, under the command of Lieutenant John Francis Girardot, at Cork, on board Her Majesty's Steam Frigate *Birkenhead*, which was wrecked off Point Danger, Cape of Good Hope, on the night of 25th February 1852.

Regtl. No.	Rank and Names.	Married or Single as per Records.	Birth Place.	Particulars of Attestation.			Drowned or Saved, with Subsequent Disposal of those Saved.	Service when Drowned or on Discharge.	
				Place.	Date.	Age.		Years.	Days.
						yrs. mths.			
1195	Sergeant - William Hicks -	Single	Nuneaton, Warwick -	Plymouth -	6.8.37	14 9	Drowned - - - -	11	103
1121	Corporal - Benjamin Cozens -	„	Thurminster, Somerset	Taunton -	7.11.36	23 0	„ - - - -	15	111
1037	„ - Joseph Harrison -	„	Cambridge, Cambridge -	London -	30.10.33	17 0	A transfer from 46th Regiment 1st July 1834. Drowned.	16	256
1582	Private - Peter Allen - -	Married	Mullingar, Westmeath -	Naas - -	4.11.39	19 0	Saved. Discharged 18th July 1861. Granted pension of 8*d.* a day for life.	21	226
2706	„ - John Anderson -	Single	Limerick, Limerick -	Buttevant -	20.10.51	18 4	Drowned - - - -	—	128
2707	„ - Edmund Ambrose -	„	Newmarket, Cork - -	„ -	27.10.51	18 0	Saved. D'ed 21st Aug. 1852	—	298
2712	„ - George Brackley -	„	Aylesbury, Buckingham	Westminster	18.10.51	21 0	„ Discharged 31st Oct. 1861.	10	12
2582	„ - Daniel Brennan -	„	Kilkenny, Kilkenny -	Kilkenny -	10.11.49	18 0	Drowned - - - -	2	106
1557	„ - William Bullen -	„	Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.	Bury St. Edmunds.	4.9.39	17 6	„ - - - -	12	173
2336	„ - Love Daniel Bunker	„	Oxford, Oxon - - -	Oxford -	29.3.46	26 0	Saved. Died 25th Mar. 1857	10	360
2620	„ - John Butler - -	„	Thurles, Tipperary -	Dublin -	16.5.50	22 0	Drowned - - - -	1	295
960	„ - John Byrne, 2nd -	„	Red Cross, Wicklow -	„ -	20.10.32	19 4	„ - - - -	19	9
1674	„ - Thomas Cave. 1st -	„	Newport, Hants - -	London -	20.4.40	17 11	„ - - - -	11	310
978	„ - John Cosgrave -	„	Dublin, Dublin - -	Dublin -	2.1.33	18 0	„ - - - -	18	271
1055	„ - William Debank -	„	Witney, Oxon - -	Wolverhampton.	29.5.35	18 0	A transfer from 48th Regiment 1st Sept. 1835. Drowned.	16	270
2736	„ - Thomas Dews -	„	Bristol, Somerset -	Westminster	15.12.51	22 0	Drowned - - - -	—	72
1067	„ - William Donnell -	„	Caher, Tipperary - -	Clonmell -	2.2.36	19 3	„ - - - -	15	328
2703	„ - George Gillham -	„	Dartford, Kent - -	Westminster	3.10.51	17 11	„ - - - -	—	145
2723	„ - Francis Ginn - -	„	Sudbury, Suffolk - -	Sudbury -	12.11.51	17 11	Saved. Discharged 16th April 1862. Granted compassionate Campaign Pension of 9*d.* a day for life from 17th Dec. 1903. Died 13th Jan. 1904.	10	152

Digitized by Google

NAMES of the DRAFT of the 43RD LIGHT INFANTRY—*cont.*

Regtl. No.	Rank and Names	Married or Single as per Records.	Birth Place.	Particulars of Attestation.			Drowned or Saved, with Subsequent Disposal of those Saved.	Service when Drowned or on Discharge.	
				Place.	Date.	Age.		Years.	Days.
						yrs. mths.			
2718	Private - Michael Harnett -	Single	Askeaton, Limerick -	Buttevant -	15.11.51	17 6	Saved. Died 8th May 1858	5	357
930	„ - George Harrison -	„	Doncaster, York - -	Leeds -	20.2.32	18 5	„ „ 4th April 1854	22	34
2715	„ - Michael Healy -	„	Fermoy, Cork - -	Buttevant -	4.11.51	17 0	„ „ 23rd Oct. 1858	6	351
2714	„ - John Hearn - -	„	Drumcolloher, Limerick	„ -	4.11.51	18 0	„ „ 22nd Mar. 1857	5	138
2724	„ - Edward Outing -	„	Sudbury, Suffolk - -	Sudbury -	12.11.51	17 0	Drowned - - - -	—	105
2688	„ - George Lyons -	„	Sutton, Bedford - -	Westminster	21.7.51	17 9	Saved. Discharged 8th Mar. 1864.	12	139
1969	„ - Lackey McParklin -	„	Black Lion, Fermough -	Enniskillin	1.12.42	19 0	Drowned - - - -	9	86
1029	„ - John McQuaid -	„	Clougher, Tyrone - -	Omagh -	8.8.33	18 0	„ - - - -	18	201
1063	„ - Joseph Penning -	„	Coventry, Cambridge -	Bury St. Edmunds.	8.12.35	19 0	„ - - - -	16	79
1965	„ - George Peters - -	„	Linton, Cambridge -	Royston -	1.11.42	19 0	Saved. Died 19th Dec. 1858	16	47
2710	„ - Edmund Quinn -	„	Kilfinnan, Limerick -	Buttevant -	30.10.51	18 0	Drowned - - - -	—	118
2611	„ - Timothy Sheehan -	„	Donerail, Cork - -	„ -	10.2.47	17 0	A transfer from 6th Regiment 1 April 1859. Drowned.	4	15
2705	„ - Charles Ranshaw -	„	London, Middlesex -	Westminster	8.10.51	17 8	Drowned - - - -	—	140
934	„ - John Riddlesdin -	„	Wakefield, York - -	Leeds - -	18.4.32	22 0	„ - - - -	19	265
2716	„ - Daniel Riordan -	„	Ruthcale, Limerick -	Buttevant -	12.11.51	18 0	„ - - - -	—	105
2720	„ - George Sheppard -	„	Melksham, Wilts - -	Westminster	6 11.51	17 11	„ - - - -	—	111
2721	„ - Timothy Sullivan -	„	Kanturk, Cork - -	Buttevant -	18.11.51	17 11	„ - - - -	—	98
2293	„ - Henry Tucker -	„	Oxford, Oxon - - -	Oxford -	15.2.46	17 0	„ - - - -	6	9
2719	„ - Edward Vickery -	„	Newbury, Hants - -	Westminster	4.11.51	20 0	„ - - - -	—	113
2713	„ - Morris Walsh -	„	London, Middlesex -	„ -	22.10.51	16 0	„ - - - -	—	125
1576	„ - Joseph West - -	„	Newmarket, Cambridge	Bury St. Edmunds.	7.10.39	24 0	Saved. Discharged 8th Oct. 1853. Granted a pension of 1*s.* a day for life.	13	364
2557	„ - John Woodwards -	„	Oxford, Oxon - - -	Oxford -	18.12.48	19 0	Saved. Discharged 8th Oct. 1853. Granted a pension of 6*d.* a day for 2 years conditional.	4	294

The above list is now published for the first time, and is accurate in every particular. On comparing it with the list of survivors given in Levinge's *Historical Records of the 43rd*, and the list of the drowned on the Memorial Tablet at Chelsea Hospital (see *Chronicle* 1902, page 263), it will be found that there are a few discrepancies, due doubtless to clerical errors in former lists.

Digitized by Google

THE BEGINNING OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

BY THE LATE MAJOR J. A. BAYLEY, 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

ON the 27th December, 1856, we commenced our march to Sealkote, the 32nd Regiment relieving us the same day.

I recollect very little of this, our second march up the country. The novelty had worn off, and we had got to look upon a long march as a regular part of our winter work. On our way, Monson,[1] Moorsom,[2] and I turned off the road to our left and visited Agra; at which place we stayed three days, rejoining the column at Delhi. The 3rd Bengal Europeans, then a newly-raised Regiment, were in garrison at Agra, and with them we dined one night. General Anson, Commander-in-Chief, was also there on his tour of inspection; and several of his staff were old friends of ours, and invited us to dine and breakfast in camp. Our days were devoted to sightseeing, and I never was in a place where there was so much to admire.

The Taj Mahal has been described over and over again; but I doubt much if anyone who reads an accurate detailed description of it, can have any idea of its great beauty. The central building, and also the minarets at the four corners, are of white marble, of which, in the interior, there are many fretwork screens, the connecting panels being inlaid with most admirable mosaics of precious stones, representing fruits and flowers. It is very large; but, unless one ascends one of the minarets, one is not likely to form an idea of its great size. The original gates which, we were informed, were of solid silver, were no longer to be seen; as, many years before, the Afghans, when plundering the neighbouring country, had unanimously agreed that they did not appear to the best advantage where they stood, and that a site far finer and more worthy of them was to be found in Afghanistan. In accordance with this artistic view, they took them away; but, finding them too heavy for transportation to the hills, they relinquished the idea of setting them up in Cabul, and melted them down instead.

[1] Hon. D. J. Monson, Captain 52nd, 1855; afterwards 8th Baron Monson; died 1900. See *Chronicle*, 1900, p. 303.—*Ed.*

[2] Lieut. W. R. Moorsom; killed at Lucknow, 1858.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

In Agra and its neighbourhood most of the buildings remarkable for beauty are of white marble, great quantities of which are found in the bed of the Nerbudda River. The climate has no damaging effect on this material. It does not become discoloured; and the work is as sharp and fresh, while the polish is as bright, as if it had been completed yesterday. The Moti Musjid, or "Pearl Mosque," which is in the fort, is one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture that I have ever seen. The rows of arches of the most graceful form seemed to me more admirable than anything in the Taj. We visited Akbar's Tomb, about seven miles off; and when we were on the roof of the building our thoughts were most pleasantly recalled to Old England by a peal of bells in a neighbouring missionary church. Futtepore Sikri, which we were told was well worth seeing, was twenty-two miles off, over a bad road across country; and the shortness of our leave did not permit our visiting it.

At Delhi we tried very hard to get the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles to send over their eleven from Meerut to play a return match with us; but it could not be managed. At Kurnaul we again had a great day's sport with the wild ducks; and I think it was somewhere hereabouts that, during a shower of rain, a number of small fish like whitebait fell. We were marching on a dry road, thickly covered with dust, when the rain fell, and at once the road and surrounding fields were covered with small fish, which must have fallen with it. At Umballa we found, besides the regular garrison, detachments of men and officers from the regiments in the north-west, who were attending the new school of musketry, preparatory to the issue of the Enfield rifle. We challenged the station to a cricket match, which we won. Finally continuing our route through Jullundur (where we were again successful against the 8th Regiment), and Umritzur, we arrived on the 14th March, at Sealkote, where we expected to be left for some time in quiet.

We had not been long in the Punjaub before we met with several natives who had lost both their hands. To our inquiries as to the reason of this, they gave us to understand that they were saints, whom wicked men had ill-treated in that manner. This, we afterwards learnt, was not exactly the truth; and the following explanation was given:

In India, under native rule, a man against whom a charge of theft was preferred was at once brought before the nearest authority, who, if he believed the prisoner to be guilty, ordered him to hold out his right hand, with which it might naturally be supposed that the crime was committed, and which the nearest attendant at once cut off with his sword. The culprit was then ejected by a harmless but ceremonious kick, and

Digitized by Google

left at liberty to go where he liked, and reform at leisure. If he were so unlucky as to be caught thieving a second time, it was obvious that the second offence was committed with his left hand, which followed the right, and he was again a free man.

Then he generally began to reflect, and resolved to reform. To do this, he had only to leave that part of the country, cease washing himself, smear his body with ashes, and give out that he was a persecuted saint; when he was sure to pick up a decent living. Of course, if his funds enabled him to bribe the judge sufficiently he was acquitted, and the prosecutor bastinadoed.

A refractory witness also stood no chance before a native tribunal, where such a protracted cross-examination as that of the Claimant by the Solicitor-General would not have been tolerated. A native "beak" would be highly incensed if his valuable time were taken up in listening to repeated answers of "I can't recollect," or "I don't know." He would order his attendants to jog the witness's memory; and they would put a bucket of live wood-ashes over his head and shoulders, and thump him on the back until he drew a long breath, after which the bucket would be removed, and the evidence required would be unhesitatingly given.

Sealkote was one of the stations planned by General Sir Charles Napier, and as was the case in several others built under his orders, one barrack bungalow was more lofty than the rest. Having found by experience that the health of the troops was, in consequence of the crowded state of their barracks, much worse than it ought to be, and knowing that if buildings covering a large area were constructed more men would be crammed into them, he, to defeat this, built lofty narrow barracks, in which no more than a certain quantity of beds could by any possibility be placed, thus hoping to secure to every occupant 1,000 cubic feet of air. In order to do this the walls were required to be raised to the height of thirty-five feet; and his orders to the engineer in charge were, "Run up and complete each bungalow as fast as you can, and don't proceed with the whole ten at once." This he did because he expected that the Indian Government, ever impatient o innovation, jealous of him, and resolute to save a penny though by doing so a pound might be wasted, would interfere—and the result proved his wisdom and foresight; for at Sealkote, as also, I think, at Hyderabad and Kurrachee, the authorities, on becoming aware of what was being done, sent orders that the walls were on no account to be more than thirty feet in height; thus saving at the moment, a few pounds, but at the same time depriving the soldier of the quantity of air which the doctor said was requisite for the preservation of his health in that

Digitized by Google

climate. However, stunted as they were, the barracks were higher than those in the older stations; and covering only a small area, could not be unduly crowded. They were healthy quarters; although at a small additional outlay they might undoubtedly have been made more so.

Sealkote was a very pleasant station, standing rather higher than the surrounding country; while within twenty-five miles the hills leading to Cashmere overlooked us, and gave promise of a fine bracing climate close at hand. To men accustomed to live in the plains of India—where during the day the eye falls on nothing but an unbroken sandy flat, except where the mirage presents the delusive appearance of a lake; and where every evening the setting sun disappears in a lurid cloud of dust and mist many degrees above the horizon—it is a great relief to see near at hand the bold outlines of mountain ranges, the most distant of which are covered with snow.

In the ordinary course of events a Regiment during its tour of service in India was usually once quartered in the hills; but when in the plains, although Officers could get leave to visit them, the rank and file remained below in the sweltering heat; and except those who, in consequence of ill-health were sent by the doctors to the sanatoriums in the hills, none could hope to go there. I believe that of late the hill stations have increased in number; but there is no reason why they should not be more numerous than they are at present. There would be fewer deaths; and the health and strength of the regiments would be much benefited, if quarters for all who could be spared from the neighbouring garrisons were prepared in the nearest hills. The reliefs might take place every two or three months; and the lives of many men, who die every year in the plains during the hot months might thereby be spared. The actua money value of a European soldier in the North-West Provinces is a great consideration; while the moral and physical superiority of an old acclimatized man over a recruit is not to be doubted.

About this time it became evident that something unusual was going on among the native population. "Chuppaties," as the flat unleavened cakes which they eat instead of bread are called, were made to do duty for the "Fiery Cross," and were forwarded with great rapidity from one village to another through the length and breadth of the North-Western Provinces. Neither the military nor the civil authorities were able to get any reliable information as to the meaning of this proceeding, which was said by the natives themselves to be quite novel and unintelligible. It was plain that something was brewing; but what it was no one could determine. Some said it was a charm against cholera; whilst others spoke of a great change. Then came reports of general insubordination prevalent among the Native troops at Barrackpore, close to Calcutta:

Digitized by Google

soon after which "Mungul Pandy," a sepoy there, having cut down the Adjutant, and called upon the men of his Regiment who were on guard to mutiny, was tried and hanged. Still, by old Indians, it was not considered possible that Hindoos and Mussulmen could combine for the purpose of a general insurrection. The 19th and 34th were at last disbanded; when they dispersed, and made their way about the country in small bands, stirring up the people, and calling on their brother Sepoys in the neighbouring garrisons to avenge them. I recollect at the time it was stated in the newspapers, that when the two Regiments heard the order disbanding them read out on parade, the naturally fine features of the men were convulsed with grief, and showed plainly their intense consciousness of the disgrace brought on them by their wicked conduct and ingratitude to the Company, whose salt they had eaten. If this was the case, they soon got the better of their repentant feelings; for no sooner were they safe across the river, than, tearing off their caps, which in truth were in no way becoming, they threw then on the ground and stamped on them; and then one and all most emphatically cursed the Company and the sahibs generally.

At Sealkote we read the accounts of these proceedings as given in the newspapers, discussed them, and came to the conclusion that things certainly looked very queer; but as Officers of a Queen's Regiment, we were supposed to know nothing of the Sepoys or the natives generally; and we had had this idea expounded to us so frequently, that we at last believed that we were not competent to form any opinion on the subject. Our friends in the Company's service declared that their Native troops were staunch to the backbone; and angrily resented any doubt on the subject as an insult to the service to which they belonged. Such also was the confidence in which the civil authorities were held, that it was universally admitted that, if any great danger were really brewing, they must necessarily be in possession of intelligence respecting it. So, though many of us had inward misgivings, we said but little about them, and everything went on as usual. The leaves to the hills were given; and among others I started for Cashmere in company with Affleck Fraser and Lindsay, two Scotchmen in the Bengal Artillery. We rode to Aknoor, at the foot of the hills, about twenty-five miles from Sealkote, on the morning of the 3rd May, 1857, and marched thence straight to Islamabad, in the valley of Cashmere, from which place we went down the river Jhelum in a boat to Shrinuggur, the capital. On our way up we halted one day at Rajourie for fishing, and here our party was joined by Walker, of the 8th Regiment, who was going up on sick leave. As we were in a hurry to get to Cashmere we marched straight on, and did not go off the road in search of sport, firing a few shots only from the

Digitized by Google

road at boars and musk deer. When crossing the Pir Punjal, the snow pass leading into the valley, we had to make our way up a snow ladder more than half a mile long. It was in a sort of chimney, and very little out of the perpendicular; and though warned to be careful, those in front could not avoid sometimes dislodging small stones, which acquired great velocity in their descent, and flew past those in rear like musket bullets. On reaching Shupyon, near the valley, our names were taken by an officer of the Maharajah, who welcomed us in his master's name.

On our arrival at Shrinuggur on the morning of the 16th May, we found the place full of men on leave, and the bungalows, which had been built for our use on the bank of the Jhelum by Gholab Singh, all occupied; so we encamped near them, and having hired boats and four boatmen for each, we set off in the evening to see the town, which is built on the river, the houses all standing in the water. It was a curious place, but not pretty. There were a few good-looking stone buildings, but most of the houses were of sun-baked bricks. The Maharajah, on our arrival being announced, sent each of our party a present, consisting of a sheep, a pair of fowls, a couple of ducks, tea, sugar, a loaf of bread, sweetmeats, etc. The natives do not eat bread, but the Maharajah kept a professional baker, who, by his orders, supplied every visitor daily with a loaf.

The next day Synge,[1] of the 52nd, took me in his boat to see the Nusseeb Bagh and the Shalimar Gardens, which were on the lake. These were, I believe, the country houses of the old Mahommedan rulers before they were dispossessed by the Sikhs. As was their custom everywhere, they had here made themselves very comfortable. The "Baghs" or, gardens stood at the edge of the water, which was covered with lotus; the buildings, which had been neglected by the Sikhs, according to their usual custom, must have been very beautiful, and the view from them was lovely. The chenar trees, a sort of plane, were superb, and afforded a shade from the sun more complete than any I had ever met with. On one side, from the hill above, a stream had been brought straight down in a succession of falls to the lake, through broad terraces cut one below the other in the hill side, on each of which, and on either side of the stream, large summer houses, overshadowed by the chenar trees, stood, having broad pieces of water, containing innumerable pipes for fountains which, when I was there, had unfortunately long ceased to play. Coming from the glare of the hot sun, the apparent change of temperature on the terraces under the trees was very marked. It was almost cold; but though the Moguls had taken their departure, the mosquitos had not; and their attentions became so pointed that we could not stay there long.

[1] George Charles Synge; Captain 52nd, 1853.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

We thought it a great pity that no care was taken of these beautiful places, the carved stone of which was being gradually carried away to patch the houses at Shrinuggur. In this part of the valley the view on all sides was charming, more especially in the eyes of one who had for some years been accustomed to the monotonous scenery of the plains. The cool waters of the lake, which sparkled in the sun where they were not covered by the lotus plant ; the fine trees, with their dense foliage, among which picturesque buildings were dotted here and there, made a lovely foreground, which was set off to advantage by the lower hills in the background rising one behind the other until they reached the snowy range which surrounded the valley on every side. We got back too late to see the Sunday review of the Cashmere Army, but we heard all about it from those who had stayed at home. By all accounts they were a wretched lot, as they certainly afterwards proved to be when they joined us before Delhi.

The next day we went all over the town and visited the shawl merchants and manufactories, taking our time, and perfectly unsuspicious of what was going on in the plains.

Early the next morning, when I was dressing, Fraser came in, bringing the first tidings of the Mutiny, which were that the Native troops at Meerut had revolted, massacred the Europeans, marched to Delhi, and proclaimed the old king ruler of Hindoostan. We were ordered at once to join our Regiments with all possible despatch, and our party lost no time in making arrangements for getting away before the ruck.

It was a time of awful uncertainty, for we did not know what part Gholab Singh would play. There were more than one hundred Officers in the valley, many of whom would not hear the news for several days, being far away on shooting expeditions. The troops in the town, who had heard what was going on, altered their manner completely ; and, instead of saluting, eyed us as if they would have much liked to cut our throats. The two senior Officers on leave put on their uniforms and went at once to the palace, saw old Gholab, and asked his intentions. He, the best politician in India, had, no doubt, long been aware of the intended rising, though he had refused to join in it. He was very civil, and said that he would immediately give orders that everything should be done to expedite our return to the plains, to collect the scattered parties in the valley, and to provide carriage for our baggage, He said also that he thought it probable that the Indian authorities would not at first realize how serious a crisis had arisen, and he ended by saying, "I believe you will put it down, but I think it will take you two years to do it." He himself was dead in six months, and it did take two years to put down the Mutiny.

Digitized by Google

Our party managed to start that night by boat down the river, and through the lake to Baramulla at the lower end. Thence we marched as quickly as we could to Sealkote, where we arrived at daybreak on the 1st June. Shortly after leaving Baramulla, we met several Regiments of Cashmeries escorting Gholab Singh's treasury from his palace at Jammoo, on the edge of the plains, to Shrinuggur. Their Officers sent to ask us to visit them, which we did; though, being very suspicious, we did not much like it. We found them seated in a semi-circle under the trees, the Colonel, a very fat man, being in the middle. We sat down, fronting him, with our guns, having a bullet in each barrel, across our knees. We could not understand their language. but somebody interpreted. They hoped we were well and happy, and we reciprocated the compliment. They then asked to inspect our guns, which, as it looked like disarming us, we at first thought of refusing; but, seeing that we were completely in their power, we handed them over. They were passed round, admired, and returned to us, and more compliments passed, when suddenly the Colonel whipped out his tulwar, and the others at once did likewise. This made us jump; Fraser cocked his gun, and I heard him mutter between his teeth, "By—, if they mean anything, I'll take the fat chap in the centre." After a moment or two of painful uncertainty we were relieved by their passing their swords round for inspection, shortly after which we took our leave.

In the Poonch Valley we found White and Streatfield, of the 24th Regiment, encamped by the side of the river, on a fishing excursion. They had that morning before breakfast caught upwards of 90 lbs. of fish, one of which weighed 28 lbs., a second 26 lbs., a third 18 lbs.. and the fourth 16 lbs. They were thoroughly enjoying themselves, and had heard nothing of the Mutiny. Fraser caught a mahseer weighing 14 lbs. that evening, and the next morning we started on our way, and they went to Wuzeerabad, where they arrived just in time for Streatfield to join in the fight at Jhelum, where he lost his leg.

At Rajourie, on our way down, Fraser's bearer got drunk, and awakened everyone in the middle of the night by announcing in a loud voice that the Company's Raj was at an end. Hastily jumping out of bed, we deposited him in a neighbouring tank, which soon brought him to his senses, when his master, with the aid of the invaluable bamboo, at last succeeded in convincing him that the subject was a dangerous one, which he was not at liberty to refer to again.

At Sealkote I learnt that the 52nd had started some time before for Wuzeerabad, leaving behind two Companies, which had the night before marched towards Lahore. I rode after them in the evening, and came up with them just as they were commencing their second march. Not

Digitized by Google

being in uniform I remained behind the rear guard, but I was so tired that I fell asleep in the saddle; and my horse, which was a fast walker, carried me in that state past the column, and when I awoke I found myself in front of the advanced-guard.

On the 5th of June we arrived at Annarkullee, in the town of Lahore, where one wing of the Regiment was quartered. My Company, letter F, was with the other at Mean Meer, the station, and I joined it on the 6th, just in time to be put in orders for night piquet. "I don't know exactly where you are to go, or what you are to do," said the Adjutant, "but your post is somewhere near that church." Accordingly off I went with a hundred men, and on the maidan, or plain, near the church, I found a number of tents standing, into which I put the men, having piled arms outside and placed a sentry over them. There were also two guns and a detachment of Artillery, which I was told were under my command; but the Artillerymen were asleep, and I could learn nothing from them. I had no idea why I was there, or on what side to keep a look-out. I knew that somewhere in the station were three Regiments of Native Infantry and one of Cavalry, who had been disarmed a day or two before; but having only just joined, I was ignorant where they were. It was not very likely that they would choose that particular night for mutinying, as there were two strong European Regiments in Mean Meer and Lahore, ourselves and the 81st, so I took things more easily than I should otherwise have done.

At about 9.30 p.m. the Brigadier appeared, dismounted, and went into his tent to bed. I accosted his Brigade-major, who, when I asked for orders, said, "What! have you not placed your sentries out?" I said, "No! I don't know what I was sent here for, or what I am to guard against." On the latter point he seemed as much in doubt as I was; but eventually said that it was customary to place sentries all round the maidan. They were to challenge everyone who approached, make prisoners of all who could not give the countersign, and shoot them if they tried to force the post. He said also that a Cavalry piquet was somewhere in front.

I posted my sentries, and about an hour after made my first round, in the middle of which a dust storm came on. Now, in a dust storm one can hardly see one's hand before one's face; and it is impossible to walk twenty yards without utterly losing one's way. The only prudent course to follow is to stand still, and wait until it is over. This I did, and in about half-an-hour it passed on; but the rain fell in torrents, and wetted me through and through. Altogether I passed a very unpleasant night. At gun-fire next morning the Brigadier and Brigade-major got on their horses and rode off. The sentries had not shot anyone; and the only

Digitized by Google

prisoners made during the night turned out to be the Brigadier's servants, who were on their way to the station ice-pits to fetch his allowance for the morrow. On arriving in Barracks, I went to the Colonel, and having reported the events of the night, asked him to whom I ought to send my report, as I had not been visited by the Field Officer. "You need not report at all," said he, "but if you are particularly anxious to do so, write to the Brigade Office, and say that the Brigadier passed a quiet night, and rode off safely in the morning."

On the 9th we paraded at 7.30 a.m. to see two mutineers of the 35th Native Infantry blown from guns; but before going further it is as well to state that I shall only write of and describe what I saw or heard spoken of; and as in camp there are always lots of fatherless "shaves" flying about, it is impossible to avoid sometimes repeating false reports. The execution was to take place on a large open space outside the town of Lahore, where the whole force, under Brigadier Neville Chamberlain, were to be present. We heard a report that the 35th Native Infantry would refuse to come there; and that, in that case, we were to attack them in their camp. They came, however, and were drawn up in line, with Artillery and ourselves facing their left flank, and Coke's regiment of Punjab Infantry in their front. These latter were wild mountaineers from the neighbourhood of Peshawur; and the first question they asked, on coming on the ground, was "Which is our Regiment?" meaning, which Regiment are we to cut up? Each mutineer was then placed with his back against the muzzle of a field-gun loaded with a service charge of powder, 2 lbs. I think, his arms being fastened by a rope to the upper part, and his legs to the lower part of the wheels behind him; the sentences were read, the bugle sounded, and the guns were fired. I was in command of the leading Company, and had an uninterrupted view of all that took place. I think that the muzzles of the guns must have been on a level with the upper part of the men's shoulders, for the effect of the explosion was to send their heads flying up perpendicularly at least thirty feet, the legs and arms falling under the guns.

We heard that it had been discovered later on that these two men were the only well-affected men in the Regiment; but that they had been caught listening to some of the Native Officers, who were debating how and when they should mutiny. These at once reported the listeners as mutineers, and they were accordingly executed.

That night the whole movable column, consisting of Colonel Dawe's Troop Bengal Horse Artillery; Captain Bourchier's Battery; H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry; 35th Regiment Native Infantry; Wing 9th Light Cavalry; Coke's Regiment; and Sappers, marched half-way to

Digitized by Google

Umritzur, at which place we arrived on the 11th. On the evening of the 12th the forces paraded to see a man hanged for trying to induce some of Coke's Regiment to desert and mutiny, by saying that their cartridges were smeared with hog's lard. After which Coke's Regiment marched away *en route* for Delhi. The next day we followed them, and arrived at Jullundur on the 19th.

As I was away in the hills when the Regiment marched from Sealkote, my bearer was told to pack up and take with him everything that I should require on the march. When I joined at Lahore, I found that he had considerately provided as necessaries for the march :—1. My dressing-case, which I never could find a use for at any time. 2. Some flannel and other clothes, which were so old and ragged that I could not wear them. 3. My light parade sword. 4. Two brass candlesticks. 5. A pair of boots, which had been made by a soldier in the Regiment, and were too short for me. These formed the kit which this intelligent native considered sufficient for a summer campaign. The remainder of a good wardrobe was consigned to the Regimental stores, and in due time was plundered by and distributed amongst the Sealkote mutineers. I had, therefore, to refit myself as well as I could in the Regimental Bazaar ; and the boots which I bought there rubbed the skin off my feet during the first march. One wound got worse and worse, and at last festered. At Reyah, on the 15th June, it was so bad that I had determined to go on the sick list, when I was informed by the Adjutant that the 35th Native Infantry had definitely settled to mutiny that night, and that a piquet, which I was to command, was in orders for duty at once. Of course, under these circumstances, I could not go on the sick list, so I cut the side out of an old canvas shoe, and limped off to find my piquet ; but on my way I walked smartly into a gooseberry bush, or its Indian representative, the stem of which opened the sore place to the bone. This, though the unintended operation relieved the pain somewhat, did not add much to my comfort, as all night I tramped about in the deep sand, between our camp and that of the 35th Native Infantry, who did not mutiny, and during the next few days I was carried in a dholey.

We had with us a telegraph employé, with his battery whose duty it was to communicate with Lahore and Delhi, the wires between those places being carried by the side of the road on which we were marching. On one occasion, this young gentleman, wishing to make a show of his talents and importance, set to work on his own account, and tapping the messages which were passing up and down, explained their contents to the admiring crowd of natives. Being detected at this nice little game, he was threatened with severe punishment ; but, I believe, escaped

Digitized by Google

with a good thrashing administered by the Brigadier in the privacy of his own tent.

The heat being intense, and the soldiers in consequence much fatigued, all available "carriage" was pressed into the service. At one time a number of grasscutters' tattoos were hired for them. These were little, thin, half-starved animals, with backs like rails, offering most precarious and uncomfortable seats. A tired man, however, would not refuse a mount; so for several nights about 100 of our fellows travelled in this manner, and they presented a very curious appearance. One big fellow, with his feet only just off the ground, and who was evidently saddle-sore, swore at his pony, which was not up to half his weight, and kept on stumbling, and putting him in bodily fear. At last he pulled up and said, "Now! that's the third time you've done it; if you do it again, d——n me if I don't get off and leave you here."

On the 17th we crossed the Beas River, when one gun of Bourchier's Battery, with the limber and a horse, went through the bridge. At Jullundur Brigadier Chamberlain left for Delhi to take up the duty of Adjutant-General, *vice* Chester, killed at Dudlee-ka-Serai. He was succeeded in command of our column by Brigadier John Nicholson. Both he and Chamberlain were Captains and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonels, who received the ranks of Brigadier to enable them to take command of the column over the head of Colonel Campbell,[1] our Commanding Officer. This was felt by everyone in the Regiment to be a great injustice to a man who was known to be one of the best Officers in the Army. But Sir John Lawrence was then omnipotent. Orders must be obeyed, and Colonel Campbell, although he protested against the arrangement, set us a good example by taking the second place, when he found that it had been decided that the command of the column should be given to another.

With Chamberlain as Brigadier, everything had gone on smoothly and comfortable. After Nicholson took command it was not so; although he was a gallant soldier, and extraordinarily well fitted for the post. His rough manners, and scarcely-concealed contempt for European troops and their Officers, were an unpleasant change from the courteous and thoroughly soldier-like demeanour of his predecessor. The inhabitants of the Punjaub believed that he was in league with the Evil One, and knew what was going on everywhere, and even what was passing in their minds; and, in consequence, everyone who received intelligence of anything worth knowing, at once begged, borrowed, or stole a horse, and rode off to tell it to Nicholson.

[1] George Campbell. See *Chronicle*, 1893, page 115.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

When our baggage was being brought across the Beas, Trench,[1] who was on duty on the bank, saw near me one of Nicholson's men, who had been there a long time, and seemed very tired. He accordingly offered him a drop of something short from his flask, which the man seemed at first inclined to take; but afterwards declined with thanks, saying that Nicholson would be angry.

"What nonsense," said Trench, "here, take it, it will do you good. The Brigadier Sahib will never know it; he is three miles off."

"That is nothing," said the man, "if I were to drink ever so small a drop from your bottle, as soon as I returned to camp, Nicholson Sahib would say, 'You have been drinking spirits,' and would beat me severely."

The Native garrison of Jullundur had mutinied some time before, and after a sharp fight with a much inferior force of Sikhs under Ricketts on the bank of the Sutlej, near Loodianah, had made their way by a circuitous route to Delhi.

It was by this time quite evident that the 35th Native Infantry, who were marching with us, were merely biding their time, and would certainly mutiny, and be off at the first favourable opportunity. A letter, signed by their Native Officers, was afterwards intercepted at Delhi. It was addressed to the 38th Native Infantry, in these terms:—"We are coming down with the movable column, and can do nothing by ourselves. The 52nd have charge of the guns; we have charge of the treasure. When you hear that we are within a march of Delhi, send out a force and attack the 52nd in front, and we will attack them in rear." This little game was, however, nipped in the bud, for on the 24th the 35th suddenly found themselves in front of the guns and ourselves, and had to lay down their arms; after which, we remained in position, and at the end of half-an-hour, the 33rd Native Infantry was seen to march at a great pace across country and halt in front of us. Then their Colonel, an old grey-haired man, rode up and said, "General Nicholson, we have made a double march this morning, in our anxiety to go down to Delhi with you, and have left our baggage behind. I must, therefore, ask you to let us halt a day to enable it to come up." "Colonel Sandeman," said Nicholson, "I regret extremely to say that I must request you to return to your Regiment, and order them to lay down their arms." The old man started as if he had been shot, and I thought he would have fallen from his horse. He gave one long look at the Brigadier, and then turned round, went slowly back to his men, who at once laid down their arms, and were marched off the ground.

[1] Hon. F. le Poer Trench; Lieut. 52nd, 1855.

Digitized by Google

Nicholson, as he returned to his tent, said to his Brigade-major, "I shall lose the command of the column for this, the last telegram which I received from Sir John Lawrence last night forbade my disarming these Regiments; but I know I am right"—and the result proved that he was. There were, in fact, within a certain radius, some half-dozen Native Regiments, all more or less mutinously inclined, with the flying column in their centre. Nicholson compared us to a lion surrounded by dogs. The lion might by a sudden spring kill one or two; but then the rest would be off.

Immediately after the men of the 33rd and 35th Regiments had been disarmed, they were addressed by Nicholson, and told that, having been deprived of their arms, they might consider themselves absolved from the oath to mutiny, which, he believed, had been taken by all the Sepoys; that if they behaved well, and made no attempt to desert, no harm would befall them; but that he had guards on all the bridges and fords, and if they attempted to escape, they would certainly be taken, and shot. Generally they stayed quietly with their officers, but some tried the experiment, and were caught. On the 28th one of the 33rd was blown from a gun; on the 29th two of the 33rd and one of the 35th; on the 1st July there was an execution; and on the 3rd one of the 35th was blown away. We returned to Umritzur, where on the 8th we disarmed the 59th Native Infantry; and heard the same day that the 14th Native Infantry had mutinied at Jhelum, and beaten off a detachment of H.M's 24th Regiment with the loss of a gun. There were also unpleasant rumours as to the state of the Irregular Cavalry at Goordaspore, some forty-five miles off. On the afternoon of the 10th we received intelligence that the 46th Native Infantry, with a wing of the 9th Light Cavalry, which we had left behind at Sealkote, had mutinied, and cut up all the Europeans whom they could catch. I was at once sent with 200 men to disarm that wing of the 9th Light Cavalry which was with us. Their arms were given into store at the fort of Govindghur; and I found the receipt for them in an old desk a few days ago.

Their horses were of service to us in many ways; more especially as mounts for the Brigadier's staff, which was very numerous, and consisted nearly entirely of officers of Native Regiments whose men had mutinied. That evening at 8.30 we started for Goordaspore; carriage for one-third of our men accompanying us, and a strong detachment of the Regiment with three guns being left at Umritzur under Major Vigors. The mutineers from Sealkote were said to be making their way by a direct road to Goordaspore; and our object was to cut them off from that place where, had they reached it unopposed, they would have been joined by Irregular Cavalry; and afterwards picking up several other regiments

Digitized by Google

on their way, would have marched in overpowering force to Umballa, then denuded of troops, and thence down the line of our communication to Delhi, thus taking our already hard-pressed force in the rear.

It was, indeed, a moment of great peril, which we hardly appreciated at the time. Our Brigadier, however, knew all about it, and continually urged us forward. Starting at what was our usual bedtime, we got over twenty-five miles by day-break; all of which I did on foot. We then made a halt, which we devoutly hoped would be a long one; and a camel coming up, I got a hunch of bread, and a glass of commissariat rum, a most horrible spirit, which I was obliged to drink neat, as there was no water. We were soon under weigh again; and the heat of that 11th July I shall never forget. Not a cloud was to be seen in the sky, and men, struck by the sun, kept on falling in the ranks as if struck by shot.

The skins borne by the water-carriers were soon exhausted, and the wells which we occasionally came to were dry. At last, though I had always made it a rule to march on foot with my Company, I could stand it no longer, so I got on my pony, and rode until we reached water. Long before this the more weakly men had filled the carts and hospital dholeys; and I heard afterwards that some men had, in consequence, marched the whole forty-five miles on foot. The distance was very great; but it was the having to start on a long march just when after the fatigues of the day we were thinking of turning in, and the intolerable heat of the sun, and want of water, which made this march so trying to all. We arrived at Goordaspore at about 4.30 p.m., and before the tents could be pitched, a heavy thunderstorm broke over us, which deluged the ground, but somewhat cooled the air. The Sealkote rebels had reached the Ravee, and were only ten miles off when we cut in and prevented their junction with the Irregular Cavalry. They therefore halted, and we received orders of readiness to march at midnight, as it was supposed that they would make for Adeenanuggur, some twenty miles up stream. Luckily we were left to sleep in peace; and that night none of us required rocking. The next day, the dinners were ordered to be ready at 11 a.m., but at 10 o'clock the bugle suddenly sounded the "fall in," and leaving behind a camp-guard of 50 men to watch the Irregulars, we started for our first fight.

It was broiling hot; and though the men were in high spirits, it soon became evident that they had not yet recovered from the heat and fatigue of the previous day. Many fell out, and were left lying in the road, or under a tree when one was handy. When we halted for a few minutes, after fording a stream about eight miles from Goordaspore, and one from

Digitized by Google

the position taken up by the enemy, some 200 were in the rear; but some of these rejoined here, and we went into action about 280 strong, with 120 Sikhs, and 9 guns. We had besides two troops of "Cutcherry Hussars," the most curious-looking mounted body I have ever seen. I believe that they were a lot of "tag, rag, and bobtail," caught in the neighbourhood of Umritzur, shoved into antiquated uniforms, mounted, and told off for the protection of the civil authorities there. Before we started, we were informed, whether in joke or not, I cannot say, "You are to have the 'Cutcherry Hussars' with you. They are a splendid lot, and will make short work of the 9th Light Cavalry, if they can get at them." They marched in the van, with the guns immediately behind them; and on catching sight of the enemy drawn up across the road, they faltered so perceptibly, that Nicholson, riding up, informed them that they were only there to mask the guns; on hearing which they continued the advance. The mutineers had about 800 Infantry and 300 Cavalry in the field. The former, in their scarlet uniforms, were drawn up in line across the road by which we were advancing, and covered by their flank companies lying in a sort of ditch, in their front. On their flanks were some trees, and, it was reported, an impassable swamp. Their cavalry were not visible.

Our guns having deployed into line, the 52nd were extended in the intervals between them, with a troop of "Cutcherry Hussars" on each flank, the Sikhs being held in reserve. In this formation we advanced halting and opening fire when about 200 yards from their line. Their flank companies answered smartly; and presently their line fired a volley, which caused most of our casualties. A few minutes later, their cavalry, which had hitherto been hidden behind the trees, came down on our flanks. Our Hussars at this brandished their swords, and seemed about to charge, but thinking better of it, bolted to the rear, followed in pursuit by some of the 9th, the rest of whom rode right in among the guns, when our men got together in small bodies, and shot and bayoneted them off their horses. One of the Hussars riding for his life just in rear of where I was standing, was pursued by a man of the 9th, who, with his sword above his head, was about to cut him down, when a random shot from a Sikh tumbled him out of the saddle. In an instant the Hussar pulled up short, leapt to the ground, took his sword in his left hand, and squatting on his haunches by the side of his wounded adversary, with two or three clumsily delivered blows hacked his head off, then jumped on his horse and rode off towards Goordaspore like the wind.

One of the 9th, who tried to make his escape where I was standing, was shot by Bourchier, of the Artillery, and fell close to a gun. Two

Digitized by Google

gunners rushed at him, and one shoving his hand into his jacket, pulled out a white net purse about two feet long, and seemingly well lined with rupees, at which the second made a snatch, but the other, saying "All right, halves," put it in his pocket, and both returned to their gun.

After about 20 minutes' firing, the Sepoys, finding that we did not show any signs of giving way, thought that they had better do so, and retired in a double column of sub-divisions in rear of the centre, a movement which they were well accustomed to, as it was their old commanding officer's favourite bit of drill. They went off very quickly, covered by their flank companies, which behaved very well, jumping out of the ditch, and steadily marching towards us, keeping up a smart fire all the while. Our guns swept them away with case and grape ; and the few who escaped the fire were killed by our men, who rushed out of the ranks and bayoneted them. The main body had evidently had enough of it ; for they retreated straight to the river, crossed the ford where the water was above their waists, and reached the island in the centre, on which the old signal gun from Sealkote was placed so as to command the ford. With this they fired at us several times when we approached the river bank. The stream was very strong, and wide ; the ford was in consequence very difficult to cross, but they got over it very quickly ; though numbers of their wounded were carried down and drowned. They left more than 200 dead on the ground ; and the loss sustained by the 52nd was heavy, considering the number engaged : but if the enemy had taken advantage of a small village and serai, which, masked by high bushes, stood in their rear one on each side of the road, it would have been much greater. Colonel Campbell received a nasty blow on the collar-bone from a musket-ball, which luckily glanced upward ; Troup, my subaltern, got a rap in the ribs from a spent shot, and twenty-five rank and file were killed or wounded. In the whole force engaged there were about 100 casualties. As nothing more could be done then, we returned to camp.

What loot had been taken was placed in the serai, and left in charge of Boswell and his Sikhs. After our departure some of the enemy recrossed the river, and tried to recover possession of it, but were driven off. On the 14th we encamped with 300 men at about a mile from the river ; and while waiting for the boats the Artillery tried in vain to disable the gun on the Island.

Boswell's Sikhs now tried to turn an honest penny by offering for sale the loot which was in their charge ; and happening at the moment to be strolling that way, I had some difficulty in preventing our men from coming to blows with them. A man of my company, whom I

Digitized by Google

ordered back to his tent, grumbled and said, "Why! sir, the rascal offered me my own new shell-jacket for eight annas."

On the 16th two small boats having been brought from a distance by Angelo of the 59th Native Infantry, we got all our men across before daybreak. The artillery then opened fire from the river bank on the enemy's gun, which, however they could not silence. We formed a line of skirmishers with supports from one side of the Island to the other, and swept it up, the Sepoys saluting us with three rounds of grape when we got near them. The last was fired just as our skirmishers were on them, and it blew away the rammer, and the man who was using it. Then, with the exception of two who bolted, they all picked up their tulwars from the ground, and fought to the last. The two who ran away were pursued and "accounted for" by the Brigadier. We then cleared out a small village, and gradually getting to the head of the Island, killed every man we could find on it. Some escaped by swimming, but were mostly captured, and brought in by the Sikh villagers.

On the 17th we returned to Goordaspore, where the loot, which was of no great value, was sold, and the proceeds given to the men. The native servants, who had been found in the camp of the mutineers, here received their pay, in the shape of "Bamboo backshish;" and the dispersed Sepoys being continually brought in by the Sikh levies, in parties of ten or twelve, were summarily executed. I witnessed the arrival of one gang of ten. Nicholson was called out of the Dâk Bungalow, and the Sikh corporal in charge gave him a paper, which he looked at, and then counted the prisoners. Going down the line he asked each in turn what he was? Each answered "Sepahi." "Take them away half a koss, and shoot them," said he, and went indoors. Some of our men went to see the first execution, and came back very angry, saying that instead of shooting them, the Sikhs had slowly cut two or three up with their tulwars, asking between each slash, whether "*that* was as pleasant as cutting up unarmed sahibs and mem-sahibs" (ladies). But this, having been brought to the notice of the Brigadier, was at once put a stop to. An angry telegram came from Calcutta, forbidding the execution of the mutineers without trial: but Nicholson answered, that he had no officers to spare for courts-martial; that the prisoners had all admitted that they were Sepoys; and, he added, it was his intention to shoot all that he could catch. This was apparently satisfactory, as no further telegrams on the subject were received.

On the 19th we left Goordaspore and returned to Umritzur; hearing on our way that we were at once to join the force before Delhi, which was weak in numbers, and had suffered greatly from the continual attacks of the enemy.

Digitized by Google

On the 31st we crossed the Sutlej, but just as we started very heavy rains came on, the river rose as if by magic, and the baggage could not be got across that day. From bank to bank was about one-and-a-half miles; but, before the rain, only about a quarter of a mile had to be crossed in boats.

We were carried far down by the rapidly-rising stream, and had to march some distance after landing before we got on to the road, which was raised considerably above the surrounding fields. No sooner were we on it than the rain became heavier than before, and a number of large rats, suddenly drowned out of their holes, joined us, apparently quite subdued by fear; those which were not at once killed by the men did not try to leave the road, but trotted along with the column like so many small terriers. On arriving at Loodianah, the camping ground was found to be under water, so we had to get shelter wherever we could find it.

Loodianah was the chief place of a district as large as an English county. It was under the rule of G—— R——, a civil servant, who though not quite up to the mark as a lawyer, and apt to be loose in his Hindoostani when hurried, was the right man in the right place in a crisis like the Mutiny.

It was a disaffected place; and a large colony of Cashmeries which had settled there was not likely to improve its morality; for "to lie like a Cashmerie" is a proverb. There were a few Sikhs in garrison, and a couple of small rajahs with their men were encamped close by. There were but four European subordinates; and of these one was a competition wala (or rather would have been had competition then been invented), for he had, we were told, taken honours at Oxford, and passed a "splendid examination" in the Persian language. He seemed to be a very nice fellow; but as affairs then stood, his book-lore was of no service to him; and, as R—— said, he was uncertain whether he was standing on his head or his heels.

R——, however, was a host in himself, and his district was in perfect order. He was, it is true, "Zubberdust," which, for once, may be translated, "Rough-handed, determined to have his own way, and a most ugly customer to offend."

Wounded officers travelling up country, singly or in pairs, might occasionally meet with incivility, and find a difficulty in getting provisions or bearers for their dholeys; but once arrived in the Loodianah district, all they wanted was forthcoming. The head men of the villages at once appeared, and offered everything they had; and if, perchance, nothing was wanted, earnestly requested a "chit," or letter, to say that every possible offer of assistance had been made.

Digitized by Google

When the Native troops at Jullundur mutinied, and made for Delhi viâ Loodianah, R—— sallied out with all his available force, some 200 Sikhs, and two little guns, borrowed from a rajah; and though the Sepoys had crossed the river to the number of 1,200, he at once attacked, and disputed their advance so strongly, that after nearly all his men were *hors de combat*, and one of his guns lost, they retreated, and only reached Delhi by a circuitous route. He remained by himself in a village watching them during the night, and early the next morning, on his return to Loodianah, found that, a report of his death having gone forth, the inhabitants had risen in revolt. When they saw him riding back on his big grey horse, they slunk into their houses, and his Native subordinates came out from their hiding-places, and gave him full particulars of what had taken place in his absence; on which he at once hung up over their shop-doors upwards of twenty of the ringleaders, and heavily fined the rest. He was most hospitable to us, and found quarters for ourselves and men during the two or three days that we were obliged to halt there.

On the 3rd August, the baggage having come up, we started on our way again, in company with a wing of the 61st Regiment, from Ferozepore. From this point down to Delhi we were carried in bullock gharries, and got over twenty or thirty miles each day. On the 6th we left Umballa, with 7½ lakhs of treasure, and on the same day received a telegram from Delhi, informing us that the mutineers intended to come out and relieve us of it.

In the action at Trimmoo Ghat, on the 12th July, I lost my Colour-Sergeant, who was badly wounded, and was obliged to hand over the Company's accounts to an old Sergeant, of whose efficiency I was very doubtful.

When about to sign accounts at the end of the month, I found that they were all wrong, and that the old Sergeant had been left behind sick the night before. In fact, I had no accounts for the month; and as the men during the march drew their pay irregularly, and had porter served out to them, of which an account ought to have been kept, I expected to lose a considerable sum. All I could do was to tell the men what had happened, and order them to bring me the next day such accounts as they could make out from memory. This was done, and they treated me so fairly, that I did not lose a rupee.

I forgot to say that on the morning we crossed the Sutlej I had come off the sick list, where I had been for about a week, in consequence of an attack of boils, brought on by the hard work under the hot sun. Having crossed the river, and drunk a cup of coffee, I was walking about in the pouring rain, trying to keep my pipe alight, which was no easy

Digitized by Google

matter, when I saw about 100 men headed by Johnson,[1] a bugler, coming up to speak to me.

"Beg your pardon, sir," said Johnson, "but the men wish me to say that they are very glad to see you out again; they were afraid they were going to lose you. They have noticed that you always march with your Company instead of riding, and they thought that you had overdone it."

I thanked them, and said I was all right again, and they withdrew.

---

[1] Michael Johnson afterwards became Master of Meath School, Blackrock, co. Dublin. See *Chronicle*, 1895, page 230.—*Ed.*

Digitized by Google

PRESENT AT THE SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF DELHI.

H.M. 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES OF THE ABOVE REGIMENT, WHO WERE PRESENT AT THE SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF DELHI.

Sealkote, 29th June 1858.

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
—	Colonel -	G. Campbell - -	14.8.57	5.10.57	Acting Brigadier at Delhi, commanding 3rd column of attack.
—	,, -	J. L. Dennis - -	,,	1.10.57	Acting Brigadier at Delhi.
—	Major -	J. A. Vigors - -	,,	5.10.57	
—	Captain -	G. C. Synge - -	,,	,,	
—	,, -	C. K. Crosse - -	,,	,,	
—	,, -	S. J. Blane - -	,,	,,	Brigade Major to 1st Brigade.
—	,, -	J. A. Bayley - -	,,	25.9.57	
—	,, -	Hon. D. J. Monson -	,,	15.9.57	
—	Lieutenant -	Hon. G. H. W. Clive -	,,	5.10.57	
—	,, -	Hon. F. Le P. Trench	,,	2.10.57	
—	,, -	Thos. A. Julian -	,,	5.10.58	
—	,, -	W. Atkinson - -	,,	,,	
—	,, -	C. J. R. Troup - -	,,	1.10.57	
—	,, -	T. Simpson - -	,,	13.9.57	
—	,, -	J. H. Bradshaw -	,,	14.9.57	Killed 14.9.57.
—	,, -	R. D. Burroughs -	,,	2.10.57	
—	Ensign -	R. Wingfield - -	,,	,,	
—	,, -	R. G. Wilberforce -	,,	3.10.57	
—	Adjutant -	W. J. Stopford - -	,,	5.10 57	
—	Qr.-Master -	W. Knott - -	,,	,,	
—	Assist.-Surg.	W. J. Ingham - -	,,	,,	
—	,, -	C. A. Innes - -	,,	,,	
—	,, -	H. A. Gogarty - -	,,	,,	
1104	Sergt.-Major	Street, James - -	,,	,,	
1133	Q.M.-Sergt. -	Stokes, Henry - -	,,	,,	
1360	P.M.-Sergt. -	Halloway, W. J. -	,,	,,	
3149	Amr.-Sergt. -	Steadman, R. - -	,,	,,	
1534	Bug.-Major -	White, Alexander -	,,	,,	
1113	Hosp.-Sergt.	Hunt, John - -	,,	,,	
2550	O.R.C. -	Parker, Alexander -	,,	,,	
2159	Col.-Sergt. -	Fry, John -	,,	,,	
2328	,, -	Hayward, William -	,,	,,	Dead.

Digitized by Google

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S, &c.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
3045	Col. Sergt.	Jones, George	14.8.57	5.10.57	
1735	,,	Peacock, J. H.	,,	,,	
1421	,,	Rumsby, James	,,	,,	
1862	,,	Sutherland, R.	,,	,,	
2057	,,	Stannard, B.	,,	,,	As Sergeant.
1277	,,	Thomas, John	,,	,,	
2026	,,	Thorn, Richard	,,	,,	
2482	,,	Logie, William	,,	,,	
2605	Sergeant	Barker, Henry	,,	,,	
2561	,,	Bartram, William	,,	,,	As Corporal.
2343	,,	Brockbank, R.	,,	,,	
1042	,,	Brown, William	,,	,,	
2204	,,	Buckell, J. H.	,,	,,	As Corporal.
2704	,,	Carrington, R.	,,	,,	
3048	,,	Clarke, John	,,	,,	
1794	,,	Connell, R.	,,	,,	
2443	,,	Critten, W.	,,	,,	
3110	,,	Faulkner, B.	,,	,,	
2331	,,	Gilphin, H.	,,	,,	Dead.
2722	,,	Goddard, C.	,,	,,	As Corporal.
1333	,,	Goward, John	,,	8.9.57	Dead.
2197	,,	Harvey, William	,,	5.10.57	As Corporal.
2702	,,	Hayes, Charles	,,	,,	As Corporal.
3057	,,	Hicks, J. A.	,,	,,	
2341	,,	Hooke, Henry	,,	,,	Dead.
1334	,,	James, John	,,	,,	
1662	,,	McChesney, R.	,,	,,	
2489	,,	McKeown, H.	,,	,,	
2574	,,	Johnstone, J.	,,	,,	
2317	,,	Minns, Robert	,,	,,	
2320	,,	Moore, Alfred	,,	,,	
1877	,,	Mooney, Robert	4.9.57	,,	
2405	,,	Moore, James	14.8.57	,,	
2947	,,	O'Donnell, P.	,,	,,	As Corporal.
2181	,,	Palmer, J.	4.9.57	,,	
2435	,,	Pank, William	14.8.57	,,	
3122	,,	Pettigrew, W.	,,	,,	As Corporal.
2380	,,	Rice, Charles	,,	,,	
2508	,,	Sheward. John	,,	,,	
2368	,,	Smith, Elijah	,,	,,	
1147	,,	Smith, James	,,	,,	
1525	,,	Taylor, John	,,	,,	
2307	,,	Tracey, Martin	,,	,,	
2651	,,	Vickery, W.	,,	,,	
2050	,,	Wright, Matthew	,,	,,	As Prov. Sergt.
2402	,,	Wrigley, R.	,,	,,	
1155	,,	Young William	,,	,,	
1762	,,	McKeown, R.	,,	,,	Dead.
1847	,,	Ellis, William	,,	,,	
3107	Corporal	Aspey, George	,,	,,	
2387	,,	Brown, Thomas	,,	,,	
1642	,,	Bethell, M.	,,	,,	
2698	,,	Byrne, John	,,	,,	As Private.
2616	,,	Carter, William	,,	,,	As Private.
1849	,,	Clarke, Peter	,,	,,	As Private.

Digitized by Google

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S, &c.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
2588	Corporal -	Cotterell, S. - -	14.8.57	5.10.57	
2562	,, -	Cox, William - -	,,	,,	
2229	,, -	Crew, John - -	,,	,,	Dead.
904	,, -	Carlton, Arthur -	,,	,,	
2769	,, -	Dare, Henry - -	,,	,,	Dead.
2815	,, -	Crowley, C. - -	,,	,,	
2417	,, -	Daniels, P. Daniel -	,,	,,	
2903	,, -	Evers, James - -	,,	,,	
2927	,, -	Fennell, William -	4.9.57	,,	
2851	,, -	Fitzpatrick, J. - -	14.8.57	,,	
2870	,, -	Hanson, Thomas -	,,	,,	
2843	,, -	Hawkins, George -	,,	,,	As Private.
2543	,, -	Howell, Edward -	,,	,,	
1491	,, -	Lunnon, John - -	,,	,,	
2375	,, -	Longstaff, T. - -	,,	,,	Dead.
1730	,, -	Love, John - -	,,	,,	
2413	,, -	McGenniss, H. -	,,	,,	As Private.
2081	,, -	Mills, John - -	,,	,,	
2415	,, -	Nelson, George - -	,,	,,	Dead.
2153	,, -	Nelson, William -	,,	,,	
2749	,, -	Irving, William -	,,	,,	
2799	,, -	Page, George - -	,,	,,	As Private.
2956	,, -	Parker, John - -	,,	,,	
2570	,, -	Roberts, Edward -	,,	,,	
1442	,, -	Ryan, Bartholomew -	,,	,,	
2156	,, -	Gent, George - -	,,	7.9.57	As Private.
2621	,, -	Lord, James - -	,,	6.10.57	As Private.
2988	,, -	Ryan, Patrick - -	,,	5.10.57	
2916	,, -	Russell, Henry - -	,,	,,	Dead.
3101	,, -	Shonk, Thomas -	,,	,,	
2764	,, -	Smith, Henry - -	,,	,,	As Private.
2220	,, -	Taylor, Herbert -	,,	,,	Dead.
2814	,, -	Thackery, John -	,,	,,	
2263	,, -	Townir, John - -	,,	,,	
2420	,, -	Turkington, E. - -	,,	,,	
2964	,, -	Walesby, William -	,,	,,	
2769	,, -	Warnock, John -	,,	,,	As Private.
2857	,, -	Vose, William - -	,,	,,	
1006	,, -	Young, Edward -	,,	,,	
2860	,, -	Grimes, Thomas -	,,	,,	Dead.
2996	,, -	Read, Charles - -	,,	,,	
902	Bugler	Crawley, William -	,,	,,	
2524	,, -	Downey, John - -	,,	,,	
2943	,, -	Hale, Charles - -	,,	,,	
945	,, -	Hawthorn, Robert -	,,	,,	
1034	,, -	Hidden, George -	,,	,,	Dead.
2371	,, -	Hull, John - -	,,	,,	
2734	,, -	Johnston, Michael -	,,	,,	
2024	,, -	Johnstone, William -	,,	,,	
2746	,, -	Land, Christopher -	,,	,,	
957	,, -	Miller, Robert - -	,,	,,	Dead.
2360	,, -	Mullins, Francis -	,,	,,	
2142	,, -	Spong, William -	,,	,,	
2757	,, -	Stocker, Henry - -	4.9.57	,,	
1730	,, -	Ward, William - -	14.8.57	,,	

Digitized by Google

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S, &C.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
1542	Bugler	Wright, Jesse	14.8.57	5.10.57	
1668	„	McCormick, John	„	„	Dead.
1731	Private	Abbott, John	„	„	
2541	„	Aggus, George	„	„	
2695	„	Aldous, Robert	„	„	
2074	„	Aldous, William	„	„	
3052	„	Aldridge, Alfred	„	„	
2608	„	Allen, Charles	„	„	
1138	„	Allen, John	„	„	
2106	„	Allen, Thomas	„	„	
2142	„	Amos, George	„	„	Dead.
3150	„	Andrews, Charles	„	„	
1827	„	Auscombe, George	„	„	
2	„	Ansell, Charles	„	„	
2719	„	Appleton, James	„	„	
1712	„	Arnold, James	„	„	
1332	„	Arnold, Thomas	„	„	
2538	„	Arnold, John	„	„	
2699	„	Arton, William	„	„	
1528	„	Bagley, Patrick	„	„	Dead.
2976	„	Bakehouse, C.	„	„	
1368	„	Baker, George	„	„	
1381	„	Baker, John (1st)	„	„	
3139	„	Baker, John (2nd)	„	„	
5	„	Baker, John (3rd)	„	„	
3050	„	Baker, James	„	„	
2367	„	Balls, Robert	„	„	Dead.
2690	„	Barber, Ishmael	„	„	
3088	„	Barker, Richard	„	„	
2743	„	Barnard, William	„	„	
2820	„	Barringer, John	„	„	
2626	„	Barrow, William	„	„	
2801	„	Barry, Richard	„	„	Dead.
1782	„	Bartarem, Ambrose	„	„	
8	„	Bartram, Christmas	„	„	Dead.
2555	„	Bartram, William	„	„	
3151	„	Bassett, Noah	„	„	Dead.
3141	„	Bates, William	„	„	Dead.
2520	„	Bately, Stephen	„	„	
1901	„	Bately, Walter	„	„	
2760	„	Breevers, William	„	„	
2863	„	Bestick, Patrick	„	„	
4	„	Bilham, John	„	„	Dead.
2729	„	Billins, John	„	„	
3179	„	Bird, John	„	„	
7	„	Bird, Joseph	„	„	
2666	„	Birmingham, C.	„	„	Dead.
1573	„	Bishop, James	„	„	
1385	„	Bligh, William	„	„	
2552	„	Blith, William	„	„	
3152	„	Bonnett, Joseph	„	„	Dead.
3076	„	Bottomley, George	„	„	
1893	„	Boughton, Robert	„	„	

Digitized by Google

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'s, &c.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
2709	Private	Bourke, Michael	14.8.57	5.10.57	
2829	,,	Boylan, James	,,	,,	Dead.
2739	,,	Brace, John	,,	,,	
2127	,,	Bradbury, Joseph	,,	,,	
3126	,,	Bradshaw, James	,,	,,	
3027	,,	Bradshaw, Patrick	4.9.57	,,	
2928	,,	Bradey, Peter	14.8.57	,,	
2490	,,	Brien, John	,,	,,	
11	,,	Bright, Samuel	,,	,,	
3153	,,	Bristow, Henry	,,	,,	
2314	,,	Broadhurst, W.	4.9.57	,,	
2838	,,	Brockington, G.	14.8.57	,,	
2337	,,	Brown, Charles	,,	,,	
2093	,,	Brown, George	,,	,,	
2975	,,	Brown, John	,,	,,	Dead.
2797	,,	Bruce, William	,,	,,	
1070	,,	Buckland, George	,,	,,	Dead.
3013	,,	Buckley, Thomas	,,	,,	
2712	,,	Birchell, Thomas	,,	,,	Dead.
2669	,,	Burcher, Henry	,,	,,	Dead.
12	,,	Burgess, Henry	,,	,,	Dead.
2854	,,	Burke, Bernard	,,	,,	
2265	,,	Burnby, James	,,	,,	
2189	,,	Burns, John	,,	,,	
3155	,,	Busby, George	4.9.57	,,	Dead.
2701	,,	Bush, Thomas	14.8.57	,,	
2597	,,	Bushby, Alfred	,,	,,	
2630	,,	Butcher, William	,,	,,	
2960	,,	Butler, John	,,	,,	Dead.
2997	,,	Butler, Richard	,,	,,	
2649	,,	Butt, James	,,	,,	Dead.
2724	,,	Byrne, John	,,	,,	
3074	,,	Byrne, Patrick	,,	,,	Dead.
1843	,,	Byrne, Edward	,,	,,	
2651	,,	Costello, Patrick	4.9.57	,,	
2529	,,	Cahill, Robert	14.8.57	,,	
2412	,,	Cahill, Thomas	,,	,,	Dead.
2401	,,	Cain, John	,,	,,	Dead.
2821	,,	Campbell, James	,,	,,	Dead.
3061	,,	Campbell, Niel	,,	,,	Dead.
2950	,,	Cantfield, John	,,	,,	
2958	,,	Carroll, Michael	,,	,,	
2074	,,	Cassons, William	,,	,,	Dead.
2624	,,	Cavanagh, William	,,	,,	
1295	,,	Chapman, Henry	,,	,,	
2812	,,	Chapple, William	,,	,,	
3056	,,	Chaple, Robert	,,	,,	
3032	,,	Charleston, Thomas	,,	,,	
2625	,,	Charlesworth, John J.	,,	,,	
25	,,	Chatfield, James	,,	,,	
2009	,,	Clark, John	,,	,,	Dead.
2179	,,	Clark, Thomas (1st)	,,	,,	
3157	,,	Clark, Thomas (2nd)	,,	,,	
2779	,,	Clark, Hugh	,,	,,	Dead.

Digitized by Google

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S, &c.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
1860	Private	Clark, John	14.8.57	5.10.57	
2502	"	Clark, Samuel	"	"	
2633	"	Claydon, Thomas	"	"	
3159	"	Climer, David	"	"	
1747	"	Clune, James	"	"	Dead.
2496	"	Cogan, Bernard	"	"	
1997	"	Colbert, Thomas	"	"	Dead.
2727	"	Colclough, Robert	"	"	
2638	"	Cole, John	"	"	
2685	"	Collins, Patrick	"	"	
2031	"	Collins, William	"	"	
1706	"	Collis, Enoch	"	"	
1701	"	Collis, Peter	"	"	
2230	"	Collins, Charles	"	"	Dead.
2257	"	Collyer, Charles	"	"	Dead.
2732	"	Condron, Patrick	"	"	
2289	"	Connell, Redmond	"	"	
2940	"	Connor, John	"	"	
3105	"	Connelly, William	"	"	
2359	"	Cooke, William	"	"	Dead.
2465	"	Cooney, Bartholomew	"	"	
1445	"	Cooper, Jonathan	"	"	
2839	"	Cornwall, Charles	"	"	
2639	"	Cotterill, Thomas	"	"	
3158	"	Cousins, John	"	"	
2184	"	Cranfield, William	"	"	
3038	"	Crawley, James	"	"	
26	"	Crask, John	"	"	Dead.
3112	"	Crawford, William	"	"	
2376	"	Crawley, Phillip	"	"	
2613	"	Creed, Joseph	"	"	
2697	"	Croker, James	"	"	
2900	"	Cronin, Patrick	"	"	
2483	"	Crosby, John	"	"	Dead.
3025	"	Cross, Hugh	"	7.9.57	
2209	"	Crow, Michael	"	5.10.57	Dead.
3077	"	Cubbage, Edward	"	"	
2901	"	Cuddity, Martin	"	"	
2926	"	Cullen, Perim	"	"	
2419	"	Cunningham, John	"	"	
2210	"	Cunningham, Lawr.	"	"	Dead.
1076	"	Carr, John	"	"	
2038	"	Dagless, Daniel	"	"	
2005	"	Daines, William	"	"	
2733	"	Daniel, John	"	"	
2086	"	Daniels, Thomas	"	"	Dead.
2362	"	Davey, Joseph	"	"	
2226	"	Davis, David	"	"	Dead.
1425	"	Davis, Richard	"	"	
2361	"	Dawson, John	"	"	
15	"	Day, Henry	"	"	
2866	"	Deal, William	"	"	Dead.
3081	"	Dealy, John	"	"	Dead.
2211	"	Delaney, Michael	"	"	

Digitized by Google

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'s, &c.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
932	Private	Dempsey, Michael	14.8.57	5.10.57	
2675	,,	Desmond, Patrick	,,	,,	
3160	,,	Dinnage, Henry	,,	,,	
2332	,,	Doak, John	,,	,,	Dead.
2993	,,	Donnolly Patrick	,,	,,	
1690	,,	Donovan, Patrick	,,	,,	
3148	,,	Doody, David	,,	,,	
1846	,,	Doody, Thomas	,,	,,	
2935	,,	Doran, Martin	,,	,,	
2178	,,	Dow, Walter	,,	,,	
16	,,	Dowe, James	,,	,,	Dead.
2902	,,	Downey, Michael	,,	,,	
3034	,,	Doyle, Garrett	,,	,,	
2790	,,	Doyle, John	,,	,,	
2957	,,	Doyle, Michael	,,	,,	
1894	,,	Drinkwater, John	,,	,,	
2594	,,	Dudgeon, Ralph	,,	,,	
2149	,,	Duignam, Peter	,,	,,	
2713	,,	Dunn, Patrick	,,	,,	
2819	,,	Dwyer, John	,,	,,	
1487	,,	Dye, Thomas	,,	,,	
3059	,,	Eagar, William	,,	,,	
3126	,,	Edwards, George	,,	,,	
2768	,,	Egnew, John	,,	,,	
2603	,,	Ellis, William	,,	,,	
2833	,,	English, James	,,	,,	
2832	,,	English, Thomas	,,	,,	
1902	,,	Etherington, Thomas	,,	,,	Dead.
3163	,,	Evans, Francis	,,	,,	
2630	,,	Evans, George	,,	,,	
3140	,,	Evans, John	,,	,,	
2785	,,	Evans, Robert	,,	,,	
2822	,,	Ewin, Benjamin	,,	,,	
2272	,,	Farley, Mark	,,	,,	
2436	,,	Farnden, Thomas	,,	,,	
2369	,,	Farrants, Henry	,,	,,	
2302	,,	Farrell, Daniel	,,	,,	
3063	,,	Field, Daniel	,,	,,	
1700	,,	Filer, John	,,	,,	Dead.
1785	,,	Finley, William	,,	,,	
2674	,,	Finn, James	,,	,,	
2673	,,	Fitzgerald, Sec.	4.9.57	,,	
2672	,,	Flannery, Dennis	14.8.57	,,	
2795	,,	Flannigan, Michael	,,	,,	
2225	,,	Flood, James	,,	,,	
3127	,,	Ford, John	,,	,,	
2004	,,	Foster, George	,,	,,	
2730	,,	Foster, William (1st)	,,	,,	
2370	,,	Foster, William (2nd)	,,	,,	
1884	,,	Fox, Edward	,,	,,	Dead.
2731	,,	Foy, Edward	,,	,,	
1993	,,	Francis, Charles	,,	,,	
1785	,,	Francis, Emmanuel	,,	,,	

Digitized by Google

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S, &C.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank..	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
19	Private -	Franklin, Edward -	14.8.57	5.10.57	
18	„ -	Frankling, Robert -	„	„	
3135	„ -	Frost, William - -	„	„	
2641	„ -	Fussell, William -	„	„	
2687	„ -	Flecknell, Charles -	„	„	
1417	„ -	Gander, James -	„	„	
2250	„ -	Gander, John - -	„	„	
2720	„ -	Gearman, George -	„	„	
3166	„ -	Gibbs, Edward -	„	„	
1015	„ -	Gibson, John - -	„	„	
1044	„ -	Gilliam, John - -	„	„	
2462	„ -	Gillis, James - -	„	„	
2404	„ -	Guirling, William -	„	„	
2951	„ -	Gleeson, Thomas -	„	„	
2611	„ -	Gloves, Frederick -	„	„	
1364	„ -	Gomery, William -	„	„	
3011	„ -	Goodwin, James -	„	„	
2146	„ -	Goose, Simon - -	„	„	
2458	„ -	Gormley, John - -	„	„	
2558	„ -	Grady, Thomas -	„	„	
1157	„ -	Graham, James -	„	„	
2513	„ -	Grant, William -	„	„	
3164	„ -	Gray, Richard - -	„	„	
2725	„ -	Green, John - -	„	„	
3109	„ -	Green, William -	„	„	
2869	„ -	Gregory, Stephen -	„	„	
2041	„ -	Grief, Amlet - -	„	„	
2413	„ -	Grier, James - -	„	„	
3165	„ -	Grimshaw, James -	„	„	Dead.
2855	„ -	Guick, Thomas - -	„	„	
1150	„ -	Guy, James - -	„	„	
2644	„ -	Hadigan, Daniel -	„	„	
2515	„ -	Hainworth, David -	„	„	
20	„ -	Hall, Henry -	„	„	
2632	„ -	Hall, William (1st) -	„	„	
2654	„ -	Hall, William (2nd) -	„	„	
2946	„ -	Hamilton, Patrick -	„	„	
2224	„ -	Hamilton, William -	„	„	
2905	„ -	Hanaphy, John -	„	„	
2438	„ -	Harborrow. William -	„	„	Dead.
2373	„ -	Harding, Daniel -	„	„	
2813	„ -	Harden, Samuel -	„	„	
3168	„ -	Harding, Thomas -	„	„	Dead.
1146	„ -	Hartling, Edward -	„	„	
1853	„ -	Harper, Elijah - -	„	„	
2634	„ -	Harrington, John (1st)	„	„	
3064	„ -	Harrington, John (2nd)	„	„	Dead.
2852	„ -	Harrington, Lawrence	„	„	
2646	„ -	Harris, Thomas -	„	„	Dead.
2518	„ -	Hart, Henry - -	„	„	
2506	„ -	Harvey, Elijah -	„	„	
2385	„ -	Hassell, John - -	„	„	
2053	„ -	Hawkins, Richard -	„	„	

Digitized by Google

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S, &c.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
21	Private	Hayden, William	4.9.57	5.10.57	
3060	,,	Hayes, Jeremiah	,,	,,	
3106	,,	Heny, William	14.8.57	,,	
2579	,,	Higginbottom, Th.	,,	,,	
2598	,,	Higgins, John	,,	,,	
2549	,,	High, Philip	,,	,,	
22	,,	Hill, John	,,	,,	
1996	,,	Hill, Thomas	,,	,,	
1492	,,	Hinson, Michael	,,	,,	
3065	,,	Holbrook, John	,,	,,	
2473	,,	Holgate, Henry	,,	,,	Dead.
2105	,,	Hollicks, Thomas	,,	,,	
2256	,,	Honeywood, Lewis	,,	,,	
27	,,	Hopkins, William	,,	,,	
1723	,,	Hopson, Wade	,,	,,	
1880	,,	Hoskins, James	,,	,,	
1193	,,	Howe, Brockwell	4.9.57	,,	Dead.
24	,,	Howes, William	14.5.57	,,	Dead.
2454	,,	Howith, Richard	,,	,,	
2440	,,	Howlett, James	,,	,,	
3020	,,	Hubbert, John	,,	,,	Dead.
1341	,,	Hudson, Thomas	,,	,,	
2973	,,	Hunt, John	,,	,,	Dead.
3097	,,	Hurley, Dennis	,,	,,	
2907	,,	Hurly, Samuel	,,	,,	Dead.
28	,,	Huse, Thomas	4.9.57	,,	
2219	,,	Higgins, James	14.8.57	,,	
3090	,,	James, John	,,	,,	
2227	,,	John, James	,,	,,	
29	,,	Jones, Frederick	,,	,,	
2406	,,	Jones, John	,,	,,	
2135	,,	Jones, William	,,	,,	
2208	,,	Josey, Thomas	,,	,,	
2878	,,	Kavanagh, Peter	,,	,,	Dead.
2660	,,	Keefe, John	,,	,,	
2803	,,	Kelly, Charles	,,	,,	Dead.
2983	,,	Kemmett, John	,,	,,	
2241	,,	Kenna, James	,,	,,	
2876	,,	Kenehan, Patrick	,,	,,	Dead.
3098	,,	Kenney, William	,,	,,	
3066	,,	Keowhin, Bernard	,,	,,	Dead.
2874	,,	Kerns, Matthew	,,	,,	
1500	,,	King, Robert	,,	,,	
2692	,,	King, William (1st)	,,	,,	
3067	,,	King, William (2nd)	4.9.57	,,	
2422	,,	Kingsley, John	14.8.57	,,	
3123	,,	Kingston, Richard	,,	,,	Dead.
30	,,	Kirby, James	,,	,,	Dead.
2877	,,	Kirkwood, John	,,	,,	Dead.
1748	,,	Knight, Edward	,,	,,	
2511	,,	Knight, Henry (1st)	,,	5.9.57	
3146	,,	Knight, Henry (2nd)	,,	5.10.57	
2908	,,	Kelly, George	,,	,,	

Digitized by Google

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'s, &c.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
31	Private	Lacey, James	14.8.57	5.10.57	Dead.
2816	,,	Lambert, William	,,	,,	Dead.
2079	,,	Lawless, Michael	4.9.57	,,	
1780	,,	Lawlor, Michael	14.8.57	,,	
2723	,,	Lawrence, William	,,	,,	
3023	,,	Leany, Joseph	,,	,,	Dead.
2107	,,	Ledger, William	,,	,,	
1873	,,	Leghorn, John	,,	,,	
2880	,,	Leonard, Michael	,,	,,	Dead.
3036	,,	Little, William	,,	,,	
2662	,,	Lloyde, John	,,	,,	
2416	,,	Long, Samuel	,,	,,	
3092	,,	Loughlin, James	,,	,,	Dead.
2893	,,	Lynch, Frederick	,,	,,	
2982	,,	Lynch, John	,,	,,	
2881	,,	McAulife, Dennis	,,	,,	
2783	,,	McCadour, Samuel	,,	,,	
3120	,,	McCauley, Henry	,,	,,	Dead.
2221	,,	McConvill, John	,,	,,	
2710	,,	McDermott, James	,,	,,	Dead.
2968	,,	McDonald, Peter	,,	,,	
2640	,,	McEnaney, John	,,	,,	
3629	,,	McFadden, Charles	,,	,,	
2310	,,	McGenings, William	,,	,,	
2771	,,	McGuire, John	,,	,,	
3010	,,	McGrain, Constance	,,	,,	Dead.
2953	,,	McKenna, William	,,	,,	
2748	,,	McKenny, John	,,	,,	
3091	,,	McMahon, John	,,	,,	
3124	,,	McMahon, Francis	,,	,,	
3134	,,	McMahon, Michael	,,	,,	
1801	,,	McTeague, Thomas	,,	,,	
2772	,,	McVeigh, George	,,	,,	
2185	,,	Mackie, Edward	,,	,,	
2777	,,	Macrow, Robert	,,	,,	
3068	,,	Madden, Peter	,,	,,	
3135	,,	Mahoney, Michael	,,	,,	
2432	,,	Mall, William	,,	,,	
3009	,,	Mangan, Patrick	,,	,,	
2762	,,	Mardell, James	,,	,,	
2488	,,	Markes, William	,,	,,	
1423	,,	Marra, William	,,	,,	
2194	,,	Marshall, James	,,	,,	
2591	,,	Martin, Joseph	,,	,,	
2214	,,	Martin, Michael	,,	,,	Dead.
3117	,,	Mason, George	4.9.57	,,	
2234	,,	Massey, William	14.8.57	,,	Dead.
2350	,,	Matchett, Moses	,,	,,	
2628	,,	Middle, Thomas	,,	,,	
2792	,,	Miley, John	,,	,,	Dead.
2844	,,	Miller, Arthur	,,	,,	
2939	,,	Montgomery, M.	,,	,,	
2947	,,	Mooney, James	,,	,,	
2168	,,	Moore, John	,,	,,	

Digitized by Google

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S, &c.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
3008	Private -	Morgan, Andrew -	14.8.57	5.10.57	
2944	,, -	Morris, Patrick -	,,	,,	
3039	,, -	Monnessey, John -	,,	,,	
2377	,, -	Munday, Alfred -	,,	,,	
1812	,, -	Murphy, James -	,,	,,	
3100	,, -	Murphy, John - -	,,	,,	
3014	,, -	Mullins, James - -	,,	,,	
2523	,, -	Murren, Thomas -	,,	,,	
1798	,, -	Murray, Henry -	4.9.57	,,	
2342	,, -	Murrell, John - -	14.8.57	,,	
	,, -	McDonald, Thomas -	,,	,,	
1405	,, -	Neale, James (1st) -	,,	,,	Dead.
2945	,, -	Neale, James (2nd) -	,,	,,	
2329	,, -	Newnham, Charles	,,	,,	Dead.
2707	,, -	Nolan, William -	,,	,,	Dead.
2267	,, -	North, William -	,,	,,	
1303	,, -	Nye, Henry - -	,,	,,	
3170	,, -	Nye, Richard - -	,,	,,	
2285	,, -	O'Brien, Michael -	,,	,,	Sergt.
3022	,, -	O'Donnell, Francis -	,,	,,	
2781	,, -	O'Harra, Henry -	,,	,,	
2584	,, -	Orchard, George -	,,	,,	
2885	,, -	Orchard, Joseph -	,,	,,	
2116	,, -	Owens, Elijah - -	,,	,,	
1882	,, -	Owens, Henry - -	,,	,,	Dead.
1845	,, -	Peacock, Edward -	,,	,,	Dead.
2481	,, -	Padam, William -	,,	,,	Dead.
2070	,, -	Painter, William -	,,	,,	Dead.
3089	,, -	Palmer, John - -	,,	,,	
1122	,, -	Parraman, George -	,,	,,	
2809	,, -	Parker, William -	,,	,,	Dead.
2825	,, -	Parkins, John - -	,,	,,	Dead.
2670	,, -	Parsons, John - -	,,	,,	Dead.
1203	,, -	Pateman, Robert -	,,	,,	
2129	,,	Patey, Thomas -	,,	,,	
2539	,, -	Peacock, Ebenezer -	,,	,,	
2356	,, -	Pearson, W. Brown -	,,	,,	
3171	,, -	Pencose, Edward -	,,	,,	Dead.
2326	,, -	Pentleton, Alex. -	,,	,,	Dead.
1557	,,	Percival, William -	,,	,,	
2806	,, -	Parkes, William -	,,	,,	
1273	,, -	Pettit, George - -	,,	,,	
3145	,, -	Philips, Charles -	,,	,,	
2139	,, -	Phither, William -	,,	,,	
34	,, -	Pixon, Samuel - -	,,	,,	
1660	,, -	Plummes, Charles -	,,	,,	
2886	,, -	Plunkett, Joseph -	,,	,,	Dea
2069	,, -	Pope, James - -	,,	,,	Dea
36	,, -	Pope, William - -	4.9.57	,,	
2850	,, -	Power, Nicholas -	,,	,,	
2846	,, -	Power, Patrick - -	14.8.57	,,	
3070	,, -	Prisland, George -	,,	,,	

Digitized by Google

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S, &c.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
2284	Private -	Prunty, Arthur -	14.8.57	5.10.57	
2198	,, -	Prunty, Patrick -	,,	,,	
2442	,, -	Pye, Horris - -	,,	,,	Dead.
3230	,, -	Quantrill, Daniel -	,,	,,	
38	,, -	Quarterman, Arthur -	,,	,,	Dead.
37	,, -	Quarterman, David -	,,	,,	
2998	,, -	Quinn, Peter - -	,,	,,	
2949	,, -	Quinn, Thomas -	,,	,,	
1814	,, -	Quinn, Patrick -	,,	,,	
1530	,, -	Rackley, George -	,,	,,	Dead.
40	,, -	Ransey, John - -	,,	,,	
2937	,, -	Rawley, Maurice -	,,	,,	
3172	,, -	Read, Richard - -	,,	,,	Dead.
2492	,, -	Read, William - -	,,	,,	
2862	,, -	Reardon, Daniel -	,,	,,	Dead.
2887	,, -	Redmond, James -	,,	,,	
2915	,, -	Redey, Michael -	,,	,,	Dead.
2091	,, -	Reeves, Charles -	,,	,,	
2728	,, -	Reiley, Thomas -	,,	,,	Dead.
2540	,, -	Reynolds, Thomas -	,,	,,	Dead.
2836	,, -	Richards, John -	,,	,,	
42	,, -	Riches, William -	,,	,,	
2853	,, -	Riley, James - -	,,	,,	
2924	,, -	Robinson, George -	,,	,,	
3131	,, -	Robinson, Joseph (1st)	,,	,,	Dead.
3173	,, -	Robinson, Joseph(2nd)	,,	,,	
2013	,, -	Rodwell, William -	,,	,,	
2818	,, -	Roorke, John - -	,,	,,	
2055	,, -	Rose, Harold - -	,,	,,	
1258	,, -	Rowe, John - -	,,	,,	
2721	,, -	Rowell, Richard -	,,	,,	
1811	,, -	Rowland, John -	,,	,,	
1661	,, -	Ruddy, John - -	,,	,,	
3102	,, -	Ryan, Augustine -	,,	,,	Dead.
3099	,, -	Ryan, Edward - -	,,	,,	
3773	,, -	Ryan, Owen - -	,,	,,	Dead.
3091	,, -	Ryan, Timothy - -	,,	,,	
1369	,, -	Sandall, Thomas -	,,	,,	
2999	,, -	Sarsfield, Bone - -	,,	,,	
3096	,, -	Sattenstall, Ellis -	,,	,,	
2528	,, -	Scarpe, Henry - -	,,	,,	
2888	,, -	Scollins, John - -	,,	,,	
2739	,, -	Scott, John - -	,,	,,	
1116	,, -	Seagrott, Charles -	,,	,,	
1245	,, -	Self, William - -	,,	,,	
2428	,, -	Simmons, Charles -	4.9.57	,,	
1561	,, -	Shallis, John - -	14.8.57	,,	Dead.
2936	,, -	Shanahan, Maurice -	,,	,,	
2174	,, -	Shaughnessy, Pat. -	,,	,,	
1509	,, -	Shea, Benjamin -	,,	,,	Dead.
2847	,, -	Shean, John - -	,,	,,	
2959	,, -	Sheehan, Robert -	,,	,,	

Digitized by Google

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S, &c.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
2578	Private	Sheen, Edward	14.8.57	5.10.57	
2222	,,	Shilcock, Henry	,,	,,	Dead.
1526	,,	Shorten, Philip	,,	,,	
2398	,,	Siggins, Henry	,,	,,	
1153	,,	Simmons, Joseph	,,	,,	
1045	,,	Skipper, John	,,	,,	
3177	,,	Small, Frederick	,,	,,	
3176	,,	Smith, Benjamin	,,	,,	
1382	,,	Smith, Edward	,,	,,	
2157	,,	Smith, George	,,	,,	
2619	,,	Smith, Henry (1st)	,,	,,	
2647	,,	Smith, Henry (2nd)	,,	,,	Dead.
2322	,,	Smith, James (1st)	,,	,,	
44	,,	Smith, James (2nd)	,,	,,	
2493	,,	Smith, John	,,	,,	Dead.
1101	,,	Smith, Joseph	,,	,,	Dead.
2527	,,	Smith, Luke	,,	,,	
2890	,,	Smith, Patrick	,,	7.9.57	
1058	,,	Smith, William (1st)	,,	5.10.57	
2157	,,	Smith, William (2nd)	,,	,,	
3175	,,	Smith, William (3rd)	,,	,,	
1198	,,	Smith, William (4th)	,,	,,	
2784	,,	Sole, William	,,	,,	
2890	,,	Sparks, John	,,	,,	
1200	,,	Spink, James	,,	,,	
2512	,,	Spokes, Charles	,,	,,	
2808	,,	Spooner, James	4.9.57	,,	
2765	,,	Stageman, Jonathan	14.8.57	,,	
1802	,,	Starr, William	,,	,,	
2566	,,	Stevens, George	,,	,,	
2810	,,	Stevens, James	,,	,,	
1991	,,	Stone, John	,,	,,	Dead.
1378	,,	Stones, Robert	,,	,,	Dead.
2261	,,	Stovell, James	,,	,,	
3147	,,	Sugden, James	,,	,,	
2497	,,	Swan, George	,,	,,	Dead.
2918	,,	Sweeney, Daniel	,,	,,	Dead.
2963	,,	Sweeney, John	,,	,,	
2571	,,	Sweetingham, W.	,,	,,	
2094	,,	Taylor, George	,,	,,	
3178	,,	Taylor, Thomas (1st)	,,	,,	Dead.
1836	,,	Taylor, William (1st)	,,	,,	Dead.
2652	,,	Taylor, William (2nd)	,,	,,	
2977	,,	Thomason, William	,,	,,	
2180	,,	Thompson, William	,,	,,	
1896	,,	Tidd, John	,,	,,	
2165	,,	Tiernay, John	,,	,,	
2614	,,	Tipping, James	,,	,,	
3179	,,	Tredwell, Edward	,,	,,	
2693	,,	Turgett, John	,,	,,	
2269	,,	Turner, George	,,	,,	
1838	,,	Vass, Archibald	,,	,,	
3058	,,	Vass, William	4.9.57	,,	
47	,,	Virgo, Albert	14.8.57	,,	

Digitized by Google

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S, &C.—*cont.*

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Arrival at Delhi.	Date of Departure from Delhi.	Remarks.
2085	Private	Wakefield, James	14.8.57	5.10.57	
48	„	Walker, Henry	„	„	Dead.
2149	„	Walker, Samuel	„	„	
2068	„	Wallis, James	„	„	Dead.
3093	„	Walsh, John	„	„	
3133	„	Walsh, Patrick	„	„	
2986	„	Walters, Michael	„	„	Dead.
49	„	Ward, Edward	„	„	
2636	„	Ward, William	„	„	Dead.
2920	„	Walsh, William	„	„	
2817	„	Webb, James	„	„	
2030	„	West, George	„	„	Dead.
50	„	Webster, John	„	„	Dead.
3125	„	Whitehead, Henry	„	„	
2981	„	Whitelock, Samuel	„	„	
2573	„	Whiteing, Joseph	„	„	
51	„	Whopshot, Henry	„	„	
3180	„	Whur, Amos	„	„	
2494	„	Wick, Thomas	„	„	Dead.
2271	„	Wiggins, Thomas	„	„	
2593	„	Williams, George	„	„	Dead.
2687	„	Williams, John (1st)	„	„	
2736	„	Williams, John (2nd)	„	„	
2744	„	Williams, John (3rd)	„	„	
2827	„	Williams, John (4th)	„	„	Dead.
2599	„	Williams, Watkin	„	„	
2761	„	Willoughby, Thomas	„	„	
2551	„	Wilson, Absolum	„	„	
3007	„	Wilson, David	„	„	
3103	„	Wilson, George	„	„	
2270	„	Wilson, John	„	„	
2141	„	Wilson, William	„	„	
3004	„	Winn, John	„	„	Dead.
2501	„	Witts, Thomas	„	„	
3114	„	Wright, Henry	„	„	
52	„	Warsfold, John	„	„	Dead.
2055	„	Wood, Matthew	„	„	
3181	„	Yarby, John	„	„	Dead.
1755	„	Young, Robert	„	„	Dead.

RECAPITULATION.

STRENGTH.										
Colonels.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	TOTAL.
2	1	5	8	2	5	58	47	16	569	713

J. L. DENNIS, Colonel
Commanding H.M.'s
52nd Regt.

THOS. H. JULIAN,
Lieut. and Adjt. H.M.'s
52nd Regt.

Digitized by Google

PRESENTATION PLATE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE OFFICERS' MESS, 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

GILT Dessert Service, 10 pieces. Presented in 1869, by Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Peel, Major W. Corbett, Lord Walter Scott, Captain H. A. Adair, Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Peel, Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Crosse, Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Windsor-Clive, Captain T. B. Cowburn, Captain W. J. Stopford, Captain Arthur Henley.

Two Silver Coffee Pots. Garrison Cup, Kingstown Regatta, 2nd July, 1833. Won by Recruit Crew, R. le Poer Trench, C. W. Forester, Walter Buller, E. H. F. Pocklington.

Silver Sugar Basin.—Presented by Captain H. W. S. Adair, 1865.

Two Silver Sugar Basins. Presented by Captain A. T. Crosse, November, 1881.

Silver Sugar Basin, Tongs and Cream Jug. In memory of Captain F. J. F. Fyler, 1874–1886.

Silver Claret Jug. Presented by Lieut. H. C. Norris, 1863.

Two Silver Crumb Knives. Presented by Lieut. H. Gwynne Holford, February, 1868.

Silver Milk Jug. Presented by Lieut. P. T. Godsal, 1881.

Silver Milk Jug. Presented by Colonel H. Kingscote, 8th July, 1889.

Silver Cigarette Box. Presented by Lieut. Louis FitzGibbon, May, 1883.

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

Digitized by Google

THE 52ND AT ALDERSHOT, 1880.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Silver Cigarette Box. Presented by Colonel H. C. Adams, 26th July, 1891.

Two Silver Spirit Lamps. Presented by Captain E. L. Somers-Cocks, July, 1886.

Silver Cigar Cutter. Presented by Lieuts. M. R. Portal and A. H. Butler, 1882.

Silver Cigar Cutter and Spirit Lamp. Presented by Lieut. B. R. Reilly, 1903.

Match Stand, with Silver Mounts. Presented by Major R. W. Porter, 1899.

Four Silver Cruets. Presented by the Boat Club, 1881.

Two Small Silver Cruets. Presented by Lieut. F. Wegg-Prosser, Rifle Brigade, July, 1875.

Two Small Silver Cruets. Presented by Lieut. F. J. Stopford, February, 1880.

Two Silver Candlesticks. Presented by W. A. Gough, March, 1884.

Silver Cup, with cover. Presented by Mrs. Trench.

Two Silver Vegetable Dishes. Presented by Captain Prendergast, 1866.

Silver Beer Jug. Presented by Captain R. E. Watt, 1899.

Three Silver Cups. Won by Regimental Shooting Teams in 1887, 1890, and 1894.

Silver Centre-Piece. In Memory of Major W. H. Odell. Presented by the members of his family.

Digitized by Google

RELICS AND MEDALS.

The Property of the Officers' Mess, 52nd Light Infantry.

Gold Locket containing a portion of Sir John Moore's hair. Presented by the Moore Family.

Silver heart-shaped plate, in which is set the bullet which killed Captain Douglas, 52nd Light Infantry, at Bayonne. Presented in 1905, by Mrs. Mary Cox (*née* Douglas).

Peninsular Medal (14 Clasps), Private Haggerty; Peninsular Medal (8 Clasps), Sergeant Brown; Peninsular Medal (1 Clasp), Lieut. Monins. Presented by Lieut. F. W. M. D. Scott, 1887.

Waterloo Medal, Sergeant Brothero. Presented by Captain D. J. Barton, 1893.

Indian Mutiny Medal (Delhi Clasp), Corporal Page. Presented by his son, Sergeant Page, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Indian Mutiny Medal (Delhi Clasp), Colour-Sergeant Stannard. Presented by his son, Lieut. and Quartermaster Stannard, 1895.

Peninsular Medal (7 Clasps), Private Illingsworth. Purchased, 1896.

Peninsular Medal (7 Clasps), Private W. Evans. Presented by Lieut-Colonel J. Johnstone, 1892.

Peninsular Medal (3 Clasps), and Waterloo Medal, Private Butcher. Presented by Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Plowden, 1897.

Indian Mutiny Medal (Delhi Clasp), Sergeant O'Donnell. Presented by Lieut. P. F. Grover, 53rd, 1899.

Digitized by Google

VICTORIA CROSS and Indian Mutiny Medal (Delhi Clasp), Corporal Smith. Purchased, 1896.

Indian Mutiny Medal (Delhi Clasp), Private Phipps. Presented by Captain F. J. Newton-King.

Waterloo Medal, Robert Forster. Presented by Captain F. J. Newton-King.

Peninsular Medal (10 Clasps), John Pearson. Purchased, 1901.

Peninsular Medal (3 Clasps), Sergeant C. Trueman. Presented by Captain F. J. Newton-King.

Peninsular Medal (3 Clasps), William Snashall.

Waterloo Medal, James Woodman. Presented by Lieut.-Colonel R. Fanshawe, 1904.

Peninsular Medal (9 Clasps), R. Jones. Presented by Lieut. B. H. Shaw, 1904.

Digitized by Google

AN OLD 43RD PLAYBILL.

THEATRE ROYAL, CANNANORE.

(*Under the distinguished patronage of* BRIGADIER-GENERAL KNOX-GORE, *and by the kind permission of* COLONEL F. M. COLVILE, C.B., *and the* OFFICERS *of the* 43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.)

THE AMATEURS OF THE ABOVE CORPS
will give two grand Fashionable Dramatic Entertainments on
Tuesday and Thursday, the 15th and 17th December, 1874.

The entertainment to commence with the OVERTURE "Rosamunde" (Franz Schubert) by THE BAND.

After which will be performed

A Comic Drama, in Two Acts, entitled

DON'T LEND YOUR UMBRELLA!

Dramatis Personæ.

Adolphus Birdseye ..... COLOUR-SERGT. J. J. NICHOLAS.
Crochet ..... PAYMASTER-SERGT. C. BENNETT.
Comfit ..... SERGEANT B. BANKS.
Quill ..... LANCE-CORPORAL F. GREEN.
Brown ..... PRIVATE F. WESTON.
Jones ..... LANCE-CORPORAL J. BROADLEY.
Robinson ..... PRIVATE J. MANSON.
Mrs. Crochet ..... MRS. W. H. DEMPSEY.
Julia ..... MRS. J. GRANADOS.
Lucy ..... MRS. J. SMITH.
Jane ..... MISS J. TAYLOR.

Digitized by Google

The Drama to be followed by (on Tuesday) :—

Song, *Hearts of Oak*.. .. .. .. Private J. D'Somerville.
Solo (Clarionet), *5th Air* (Berr) .. .. Lance-Corporal T. Farrer

To conclude with The Laughable Farce of

A FASCINATING INDIVIDUAL.

Mr. Walton (a Country Gentleman) ....SERGEANT B. BANKS.
Gustavus Adolphus Fitzmortimer (from London) ..... SERGEANT H. HENFREY.
Captain Frederick Thompson (from India)..... ..ARM.-SERGEANT E. HUGHES.
Francis .... SERGEANT E. NEWTON.
Julia Walton ..... MRS. J. GRANADOS.
Mrs. Maria Thornton (A young Widow) ....MRS. W. H. DEMPSEY.

The Drama to be followed by (on Thursday) :—

Song, *When other Lips* .. .. .. Private J. D'Somerville.
Solo (Cornet-à-Piston), *Archery Polka* (G. Weir) Bugle-Major G. Weir.

To conclude with the Screaming Farce of

I'VE EATEN MY FRIEND!

Cockles (Proprietor of the "Original Veal Pie Shop") .... COLOUR-SERGT. J. J. NICHOLAS.
Wigsby (Proprietor of the "Easy Shaving Shop") ..... SERGEANT H. HENFREY.
Hezekiah Jellytop (A Gentleman of Large Expectations and Vivid Sensibility)..... ..... LANCE-CORPORAL F. GREEN.
Stubbs (A Retired Sergeant) ....: LANCE-CORPORAL J. BROADLEY.
Angelina Cockles ....MRS. J. SMITH.

The Band under the Direction of Bandmaster H. DOWDALL,
43rd Light Infantry.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Digitized by Google

EXTRACTS FROM OLD ARMY LISTS.

MAY, 1810.

43RD (MONMOUTHSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

1ST BATTALION.—ON SERVICE.

Colonels.

Sir J. F. Cradock, K.B.
l.g. - - - - 7 Jan. '09.

Lieut.-Colonels.

R. Stewart, *b.g.* - - 5 Nov. '00.
1 Wm. Gifford - - 19 Sept. '04.
2 Edw. Hull - - - 8 Sept. '08.

Majors.

1 Cha. M'Leod - - 28 May '07.
2 D. J. Hearne - - 25 Mar. '08.
2 Rich. Elers - - - 8 Sept.
1 C. C. Patrickson - - 28 Sept. '09.

Captains.

1 Peter Deshon - - 25 June '03.
1 Joseph Wells - - 18 Feb. '04.
1 Thomas Lloyd - - 8 Oct. '03.
1 W. F. P. Napier - - 2 June '04.
James Duffey - - 12 Aug.
1 Ewen Cameron - - 14 Aug.
1 Rob. Dalzell - - 26 Aug.
2 J. Fergusson - - 11 Dec. '06.
J. Wat. Hull, *r.* - - 11 June '07.
S. Brock, *r.* - - - 28 Mar. '05.
2 G. O'Flaherty - - 3 Dec. '07.
T. L. Strode - - - 25 Dec.
W. Haverfield - - 31 Mar. '08.
Ld. F. Somerset, *s.* - 5 May.
2 W. Sherran - - - 8 Sept.
2 Tho. Champ - - - 15 Sept.
2 R. P. Murchison - - 8 Mar. '09.
Jos. Chapman, *r.* - - 9 Mar.
2 John Proctor - - 4 May
2 R. Simpson - - - 17 Aug.
1 Tho. M'Kenzie - - 27 Sept.
1 J. M. Tylden - - 28 Sept.

2ND BATTALION.—HOME.

Lieutenants.

1 John Swinburn - - 16 May '05.
1 Geo. Johnson - - 29 May
W. Morrison, *r.* - - 17 June
1 J. P. Hopkins - - 19 June
J. Pitts, *adj.* - - 22 May
1 H. Harvest - - - 9 Dec.
2 Tho. Rylance - - 10 Dec.
1 James Shaw, *s.* - - 23 Jan. '06.
1 S. Pollock - - - 21 May
2 Cha. Taggart - - 22 May
1 J. M'Dermid - - - 26 June
1 George Ridout - - 2 July
B. Price, *s.* - - - 3 July
1 George Brown - - 18 Sept.
1 Tho. Capel - - - 11 Dec.
G. Fergusson, *d.* - - 18 Dec.
1 William Freer - - 5 Feb. '07
1 Henry Booth - - 11 June
2 B. Murphy, *adt.* - - 31 Dec.
1 E. H. Neale - - - 14 Jan. '08.
1 S. Hobkirk - - - 7 April
J. Buchanan, *r.* - - 5 May
2 L. Erraght - - - 1 Sept.
2 Hen. Oglandar - - 8 Sept.
Edw. Edge - - - 4 Oct.
2 John Creighton - - 5 Oct.
1 George Houlton - - 6 Oct.
2 C. T. Pattenson - - 9 Mar. '09.
G. Jackson - - - 15 Mar.
G Holmes - - - 16 Mar.
2 G. Berkeley - - - 6 April
2 W. Madden - - - 3 May
1 J. Stephenson - - 25 May
J. C. Lunn, *r.* - - 17 Aug.

Digitized by Google

43RD (MONMOUTHSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY)—*cont.*

Lieutenants—cont.

1	J. Bramwell	28 Sept.
1	A. T. Hodgson	16 Oct.
1	Tho. Lalor	17 Oct.
1	R. Frederick	18 Oct.
1	John Nason	19 Oct.
	Tho. Gordon	26 Jan.
1	Rich. Brunton	12 Dec. '09.
2	Charles Mayne	13 Dec.
2	John O'Connell	14 Dec.
2	*Hon.* C. Gore	4 Jan. '10.
2	T. Wilkinson	18 Jan.
	John Cooke	19 April

Ensigns.

	J. M. Hill, *r.*	16 Mar. '09.
2	E. Freer	4 April
	Tho. Digby, *r.*	5 April
	John Clark, *r.*	6 April
2	John Angrove	10 April
2	Tho. Boys	11 April
2	S. P. Beavan	12 April
	E. D'Arcey, *r.*	13 April

Ensigns—cont.

2	John Mericke	4 May
2	Ja. Considine	18 May
	John Maclean	16 Oct.
2	Rich. Carroll	18 Oct.
1	P. Macpherson	2 Nov.
2	M. H. Baillie	9 Nov.
2	Dun. Campbell	12 Dec.
2	H. Banbrick	13 Dec.
2	Alex Steele	14 Dec.
	Rich. Whalley	19 April '10.
	Pm. T. Havelock	24 Jan. '09.
2	J. Richards	13 July '09.
2	*Adj.* J. Pitts, *lt.*	11 Dec. '06.
2	B. Murphy, *lt.*	31 Dec. '07.
2	*Q.M.* J. Elliott	23 Nov. '04.
1	D. Fraser	22 Aug. '05.
1	*Sur.* J. Gilchrist	15 Dec. '04.
2	W. Jones	9 Mar. '09.
1	*A.S.* Wm. Cumin	7 May '07.
	R. O'Connell, *d.*	7 July '08.
1	W. Thompson	21 July
2	Ja. Robson	22 Feb. '10.

Agents.—Greenwood & Co.

Digitized by Google

MAY 1810.

52ND (OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

1ST BATTALION.—ON SERVICE. 2ND BATTALION.—HOME.

Colonel.

H. Oakes, *m.g.* - - 25 Jan. '09.

Lieut.-Colonels.

1 Rob. Barclay - - 29 May '06.
2 John Ross - - - 18 Feb. '08.

Majors.

1 H. H. Arbuthnot - - 25 Apr. '05.
1 H. Ridewood - - 29 May '06.
2 Edw. Gibbs - - - 4 Feb. '08.
J. P. Hunt, *d.* - - 8 Sept.

Captains.

Chas. Rowan, *s.* - - 25 June '03.
1 G. T. Napier - - 5 Jan. '04.
J. H. Reynett, *s.* - - 24 Mar.
1 Wm. Mien - - - 14 Aug.
1 William Jones - - 15 Aug.
1 Pat. Campbell - - 16 Aug.
1 Rob. Campbell - - 24 Aug.
1 J. Dobbs - - - 26 Aug.
1 J. G. Douglas - - 27 Aug.
W. S. Madden - - 10 July '05.
Jas. H. Currie, *r.* - - 11 July
2 John Ewart - - - 17 Apr. '06.
2 C. Poole - - - 29 May
2 Wm. Chalmers - - 27 Aug. '07.
2 Aug. Merry - - 7 Jan. '08.
2 T. P. Fuller - - 11 Aug.
2 Ja. Payler - - - 30 Nov. '06.
Wm. Cruise, *m.r.* - -
2 Wm. Rowan - - 19 Oct. '08.
2 K. Snodgrass - - 20 Oct.
2 R. Brownrigg - - 29 June '09.

Lieutenants.

1 Cha. Diggle - - 14 Feb. '05.
1 J. Sheddon - - - 30 Apr. '05.
1 Ja. F. Love - - - 5 June
1 George Young - - 6 June
1 James M'Nair - - 30 June
1 Theo. Gifford - - 1 July
1 Charles Booth - - 3 July

Lieutenants—cont.

George Black, *r.* - - 4 July
1 Edw. Laugton - - 25 July
1 Wm. Rentall - - 17 Oct.
1 H. Dawson - - - 14 Nov.
1 John Cross - - - 29 May '06.
2 A. Shaw, *adj.* - - 14 Aug. '05.
Ja. Ormsby, *r.* - - 17 Dec. '06.
1 Hen. Temple - - 26 Feb. '07.
1 John Bell - - - 1 Oct.
1 R. O'Hara - - - 3 Dec.
1 Aug. Harvest - - 6 Jan. '08.
W. Chalmers - - 1 Feb.
J. Woodgate - - 11 Feb.
Cha. Kinloch - - 12 Feb.
Baker Coates - - 14 Feb.
Hor. G. Broke - - 15 Feb.
Tho. Ramsay - - 16 Feb.
T. Whichcote, *r.* - - 17 Feb.
2 T. Ratcliffe - - 28 Jan.
2 Charles Yorke - - 18 Feb.
2 R. Blackwood - - 20 July
H. J. Maitland, *s.* - - 21 July
2 F. Calvert - - - 15 Sept.
2 Fra. J. Davies - - 26 Jan. '09.
2 A. Douglas - - - 13 Feb.
John Dobbs - - - 14 Feb.
2 Wm. Royds - - - 15 Feb.
Cha. Paget, *r.* - - 16 Mar.
2 Rod. M'Neil - - 9 May
2 Cha. Ward - - - 10 May
James Knox - - 15 May
1 J. Gurwood - - - 3 Aug.
2 G. U. Barlow - - 4 May
1 J. Wardlaw - - - 2 Nov.
1 H. Jackson - - - 30 Jan. '10.
1 Wm. Monins - - 21 Jan.
1 D. J. Hamilton - - 1 Feb.
J. Winterbottom, *ad.* - 28 Feb.
2 H. R. Digby - - 1 Mar.
Cha. Wood - - - 7 Mar.
Fra. Whalley, *r.* - - 8 Mar.

Digitized by Google

52ND (OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).—*cont.*

Ensigns.

	Court. Brown	27 Apr. '09.
	S. D. Pritchard	4 May
	R. A. Mackay	1 June
	G. H. Love	7 June
	Cha. Dawson	8 June
	J. P. Holford	13 July
	John C. Barrett	20 July
	Rich. Lifford	3 Aug.
2	Cha. Kenney	17 Aug.
	Geo. Cleghorn, *r.*	5 Oct.
2	Wm. Hay	30 Jan. '10.
	Robert Smith	31 Jan.
	David Walker	1 Feb.
	Sam Scott	22 Feb.
	Wm. Ripley	15 Mar.
	W. H. Dowbiggen	22 Mar.
	Pay. C. Rowan	8 Oct. '98.
2	P. Butler	28 Feb. '05.
2	*Adj.* A. Shaw, *lt.*	20 Nov. '06.
1	J. Winterbottom, *lt.*	24 Nov. '08.
2	*Q.M.* J. Campbell	4 Apr. '05.
1	G. Woods	23 Dec. '08.
2	*Su.* S. Hutchinson	0 Jan. '05.
	John Maling	15 June '09.
1	*A.S.* J. Williams	20 June '05.
	T. Walker	20 June '05.
	E. O'Leary	15 Aug.
	Pryce Jones	20 Apr. '09.

Agents.—Greenwood & Co.

Digitized by Google

JANUARY, 1827.

43RD (MONMOUTHSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

"Vimiera." "Corunna." "Busaco." "Fuentes d'Onor."
"Ciudad Rodrigo." "Badajoz." "Salamanca." "Vittoria." "Nivelle."
"Nive." "Toulouse." "Peninsula."

Colonel.

J. F. *Ld.* Howden, G.C.B. and K.C., *g.* - -	7 Jan. '09.

Lieut.-Colonel.

Wm. Haverfield - -	29 Aug. '22.

Majors.

Henry Booth, *d.* - -	29 Aug. '22.
Ja. Considine - - -	11 July '26.

Captains.

G. Johnson, *d.* - -	16 Aug. '10.
Wm. Fraser, *d.* - -	9 Dec. '24.
W. J. Forlong - -	20 Sept. '21.
Hon. C. Grey - -	16 June '25.
E. G. W. Keppel - -	1 Sept.
Hunter Ward - -	10 Sept.
J. B. B. Estcourt - -	5 Nov.
Hon. A. Aug. C. J. Browne - - -	8 Apr. '26.
Cha. R. Wright - -	11 July
C. A. Wrottesley - -	16 June '25.

Lieutenants.

Barth, Casey, *r.* - -	21 May '12.
G. Hood, *dep. p.m.* - -	28 May
J. Harris, *adj.* - -	11 Jan. '16.
Wm. Considine, *d.* - -	9 Sept. '19.
Jas. Thomas, *d.* - -	9 Apr. '25.
Samuel Tryon, *d.* - -	10 Apr.
Sir R. J. Fletcher, *Bt.* -	5 Nov.
Dan. G. Freer - -	8 Apr. '26.
M. Lushington - -	15 May
Wilb. Egerton - -	11 July
Hon. W. S. Clements -	31 Oct.

Ensigns.

W. G. Byam - - -	7 Apr. '25.
Hon. A. A. Spencer -	8 Apr.
Henry Bruere - - -	1 Sept.
W. A. Ward - - -	29 Oct.
Wm. Bell, *d.* - -	5 Nov.
George Talbot, *d.* - -	2 Feb. '26.
Cha. J. Gardiner - -	13 May
Jas. W. Smith, *d* - -	11 July
Johnson Ford - -	7 Sept.
Henry Tufton - -	2 Nov.
Pa. Thos. Tierney - -	23 July '12.
Ad. J. Harris, *lt.* - -	16 Dec. '13.
Q.M. D. Williams - -	29 Nov. '10.
Sur. J. Gillkrest, M.D. -	15 Dec. '04.
A.S. M. Galeani, M.D. -	16 June '25.
G. Brown - - -	12 Jan. '26.

Facings white.—Lace Silver.

Agents.—Greenwood & Co.

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

Digitized by Google

WILLIAM OCTAVIUS GUNNING,

Captain, 52nd Light Infantry, 1830.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

JANUARY, 1827.

52ND (OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

"Hindoostan." "Vimiera." "Corunna." "Busaco." "Fuentes d'Onor." "Ciudad Rodrigo." "Badajoz." "Salamanca." "Vittoria." "Nivelle." "Nive." "Orthes." "Toulouse." "Peninsula." "Waterloo."

Colonel.

Sir George T. Walker, G.C.B., *l.g.* - -	9 Sept. '22.

Lieut.-Colonel.

Jas. Fergusson - -	2 June '25.

Majors.

W. Jas. M'Nair - -	25 Apr. '22.
W J. Cross, *d.* - -	23 June '23.

Captains.

W G. F. B. St. John -	13 Sept. '21.
S. D. Pritchard - -	7 Apr. '25.
John Godfree - - -	4 Apr. '22.
W G. Gawler - -	9 June '25.
William Blois - -	14 July
W. G. H. Love - -	13 Oct.
W. S. Moorsom - -	28 Jan. '26.
Rich. D. King, *d.* - -	22 Apr.
Geo. Montagu, *d.* - -	22 Oct. '25.
Henry Deedes, *d.* - -	19 Nov.

Lieutenants.

R. K. Hill - - -	25 Apr. '22.
A. Wetherall - - -	24 Oct. '21.
J. Bentham, *ad.* - -	7 Apr. '25.

Lieutenants—cont.

Wm. Vivian - - -	9 June
W. O. Gunning - -	23 June
J. H. Baldwin - -	7 July
G. J. Smart - - -	27 July
Henry Wilson - -	16 Dec. '24.
W. W. J. Cockcraft -	22 Apr. '26.
Walter Butler - -	1 Aug.
G. Wyrley Birch - -	12 Dec.

Ensigns.

—. French - - -	9 June '25.
G. C. Swan, *d.* - -	14 July
W. J. M. Hughes, *d.* -	17 Sept.
S. R. Streatfield, *d.* -	8 Apr. '26.
Cha. Fra. Norton - -	13 May
Wm. Chaloner - -	15 June
C. W. Forester, *d.* - -	1 Aug.
G. M. Yorke, *d.* - -	10 Aug.
J. Allen Vigors, *d.* - -	19 Sept.
A. Talbot Eustace - -	12 Dec.
Pay-W. J. Winterbottom, *lt.* - -	31 May '01. 28 Feb. '10.
Adj. J. Bentham, *lt.* -	13 Oct. '25.
Q.M. J. Morgan - -	1 Jan. '24.
Sur.-W. J. B. Gibson -	7 Dec. '09.
*A.S.*W. W. Macartney -	3 Sept. '12.

Facings buff.—Lace silver.

Agents.—Greenwood & Co.

Digitized by Google

JULY, 1836.

43RD (MONMOUTHSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

"Vimiera." "Corunna." "Busaco." "Fuentes d'Onor."
"Ciudad Rodrigo." "Badajoz." "Salamanca." "Vittoria." "Nivelle."
"Nive." "Toulouse." "Peninsula."

Colonel.

J. F. *Ld.* Howden, G.C.B. and K.C., *g.*	7 Jan.	'09.

Lieut.-Colonel.

H. Booth, K.H.	29 June	'30.

Majors.

W. J. Forlong, K.H. *d.*	1 July	'28.
E. G. W. Keppel	23 Dec.	'31.

Captains.

Wm. Fraser	9 Dec.	'24.
J. B. B. Estcourt, *d.*	5 Nov.	'25.
Cha. R. Wright	11 July	'26.
Samuel Tryon	19 Feb.	'28.
Wilb. Egerton	1 July	
Hon. A. A. Spencer	6 Apr.	'31.
G. C. Mundy, *d.*	13 May	'26.
Wm. Bell	23 Dec.	'31.
Henry Bruere, *d.*	8 Apr.	'34.
Geo. Talbot, *d.*	3 Apr.	'35.

Lieutenants.

Jas. Thomas	9 Apr.	'25.
Dan. G. Freer, *r.*	8 Apr.	'26.
Johnson Ford, *d.*	25 June	'29.

Lieutenants—cont.

F. P. Sanders	16 July	'30.
T. A. Pearson	23 Dec.	'31.
R. G. A. Levinge	8 Apr.	'34.
John Meade	22 Aug.	
J. T. W. Jones, *dep. p.m.*	6 Mar.	'35.
W. Dixwell Oxenden	3 Apr.	
Geo. Priestly, *ad.*	4 Apr.	
H. W. Paget, *d.*	1 May	
Hon. C. R. West	5 June	

Ensigns.

Ld. W. F. A. Hill	8 Apr.	'34.
Jas. W. Hoste	27 Dec.	'33.
J. C. Coote	4 July	'34.
Arthur Lowry Cole	22 Aug.	
Hen. Skipwith	24 Oct.	
Wm. Rob. Herries	6 Mar.	'35.
Hon. T. G. Cholmondeley, *d.*	3 Apr.	
Rob. Lambert, *d.*	1 May	
Hon. C. H. Lindsay, *d.*	5 June	
Pay. Geo. Hood	25 Oct.	'28.
lt.	28 May	'12.
Adj. Geo. Priestly, *lt.*	23 Dec.	'31.
Q.M. S. Rand	8 Oct.	'30.
Sur. John Millar	5 Nov.	'29.
A.S. Tho. David Hume, *d.*	11 Oct.	'27.
Wm. Hamilton	27 Mar.	'35.

Facings white.

Agents.—Cox & Co.

Digitized by Google

JULY, 1836.

52ND (OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

"Hindoostan." "Vimiera." "Corunna." "Busaco." "Fuentes d'Onor." "Ciudad Rodrigo." "Badajoz." "Salamanca." "Vittoria." "Nivelle." "Nive." "Orthes." "Toulouse." "Peninsula." "Waterloo."

Colonel.

Sir Geo. T. Walker, *Bt.*, G.C.B., *l.g.* - - -	9 Sept. '22.

Lieut.-Colonel.

+ James Fergusson, *c.* -	2 June '25.

Majors.

W. G. F. B. St. John, *d.*	3 Aug. '30.
William Blois - -	12 Aug. '34.

Captains.

R. Kirwan Hill - -	14 May '29.
W. O. Gunning - -	8 Oct. '30.
J. Bentham, *d.* - -	8 Feb. '31.
Rich. French - - -	2 Mar. '32.
S. H. Paget - - -	15 June
S. R. Streatfeild - -	13 Mar. '35.
W. E. Gibson, *d.* - -	24 May '31.
H. S. Davis - - -	17 July '35.
C. W. Forester, *d.* - -	4 Dec.
Hon. H. C. Grey, *d.* -	25 Dec.

Lieutenants.

J. Allen Vigors - -	17 Sept. '29.
W. Amb. Hale, *ad.* - -	25 June '30.
F. G. Bull - - -	8 Feb. '31.

Lieutenants—cont.

Hon. R. Le P. Trench -	2 Mar. '32.
E. H. F. Pocklington -	30 Aug. '33.
Rich. Twopeny - -	11 Oct.
G. Hall, *dep. p.m.* - -	18 July '34.
G. Murray - - -	12 Aug.
Bryan Palmes, *d.* - -	13 Mar. '35.
Harry Sneyd French, *d.* -	17 July
Hon. W. Arbuthnot, *d.* -	4 Dec.

Ensigns.

Geo. T. Conolly Napier, *d.*	23 Mar. '32.
Villiers Aubone Surtees -	12 July '33.
John G. Jarvis - -	30 Aug.
Edw. Gough - - -	11 Oct.
Lawr. Jones - - -	14 Aug. '34.
Geo. D. Donkin - -	15 Aug.
H. D. Fanshawe, *d.* -	4 July
G. Campbell, *d.* - -	13 Mar. '35.
Wm. H. F. Cavendish -	17 July
Rob. Fra. *Lord* Gifford, *d.*	4 Dec.
Pay. W. J. Winterbottom	31 May '21.
lt. - - -	28 Feb. '10.
Ad. W. A. Hale, *lt.* -	10 Jan. '34.
Q.M. J. Morgan - -	1 Jan. '24.
Sur. W. Brown, M.D. -	18 Jan. '27.
A.S. Tho. Spence, *d.* -	8 Feb. '27.
A. Skene, M.D. - -	25 Mar. '36.

Facings buff.

Agents.—Cox & Co.

+ Prefixed to a name stands for Companion of the Bath.

Digitized by Google

OBITUARY.

Colonel HENRY COKER ADAMS[1] died at Margate, on the 30th August, 1905, aged 63 years.

He entered the 52nd as Ensign, 12th June, 1863; Lieutenant, 26th January, 1866; Adjutant, 1867–68; Captain, 30th September, 1868; Major, 1st July, 1881; Lieut.-Colonel, 27th July, 1885; Colonel, 27th July, 1889; half-pay, 27th July, 1891. Retired, 27th July. 1896.

He commanded the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry from 8th July, 1889, to 27th July, 1891.

Colonel WILLIAM LIVESAY, who died at Thun, Switzerland, on the 1st October, 1905, obtained his commission as Ensign, 43rd Light Infantry, 26th October, 1855: promoted Lieutenant, 3rd April, 1857; Captain, 30th April, 1864; Major, 19th June, 1876; Lieut.-Colonel, half-pay, 1st July, 1881; Colonel, 10th November, 1892. Retired, 24th August, 1895.

From 1881 to 1890 he was Commandant, Convalescent Depôt, Wellington, India, and Commandant, Discharge Depôt, Fort Brockhurst, Gosport. He commanded the 43rd Regimental District, 1892–1895.

Colonel Livesay served with the 43rd in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, including the actions of Sahao and Purtrai (Medal and Clasps); also in the New Zealand War, 1864–5, including the Expeditions in the province of Taranaki, and in command of outposts (Medal and Clasps).

Lieut.-Colonel RICHARD HARMAN, D.S.O., was murdered by a fanatical Mahsud Sepoy, at Wana, Wazi-

[1] A portrait of Colonel Adams will be found in the *Chronicle*, 1893.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

COLONEL WILLIAM LIVESAY,

43rd Light Infantry.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R L

Digitized by Google

COLONEL HENRY AYSHFORD SANFORD,

43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

ristan, India, on the 11th February, 1905, in his 41st year.

He joined the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry from the R.M. College, Sandhurst, as Lieutenant, 25th August, 1886, and was transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps 10th May, 1888; Captain, 1897.

Lieut.-Colonel Harman at the time of his death was Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel in the 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force), from which he had been seconded since 1900 as Commandant of the South Waziristan Militia. He served in the Hazara Expedition, 1891; severely wounded; mentioned in despatches; Medal and Clasp, and D.S.O. Served in the Chitral Expedition, 1895; Relief of Chitral; action of the Malakand Pass; mentioned in despatches; Medal with Clasp; Brevet of Major. Served in the N.W. Frontier of India Expedition, 1897–8; present at the action at Landakai; Clasp. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 1902.

Lieut.-Colonel Lord Charles Robert Pratt died at The Grove, Sevenoaks, on the 8th August, 1905, aged 58.

He entered the 43rd Light Infantry as Ensign, 21st August, 1867; transferred to the 52nd Light Infantry, 12th October, 1867; Lieutenant, 24th April, 1869; Captain, 10th January, 1879; Major, 8th July, 1885; Lieut.-Colonel, half-pay, 22nd December, 1894; retired on half-pay, 29th December. 1894.

Lord Charles Pratt was adjutant of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion East Lancashire Regiment from 15th January, 1886, to 14th January, 1891.

Colonel Henry Ayshford Sanford died this year in London, at the age of 85 years.

He joined the 43rd as Ensign, 7th August, 1840; promoted Lieutenant, 5th August, 1842; Captain, 9th

Digitized by Google

August, 1850; retired 28th February, 1851. He subsequently served in the Militia, and was a Justice of the Peace for London and Middlesex.

Lieut.-Colonel ROBERT OCTAVIUS CUMMING died at Coulter, Cheltenham, on the 7th October, 1905, aged 85.

He was the son of the late General James Cumming, and joined the 52nd Light Infantry as Ensign in 1840. He served with the Regiment in the West Indies, Demerara, Canada, and the United Kingdom, and retired as Captain, in 1852, subsequently holding a Commission in the Lancashire Militia.

Mr. HERBERT BOYLES OSBORNE died at Cheltenham on the 27th August, 1905, aged 67.

He was gazetted Ensign 43rd Light Infantry, 31st May, 1859; exchanged to the 53rd Regiment, 2nd December, 1859; Lieutenant, 22nd December, 1862. Retired shortly afterwards, when he was appointed Queen's Messenger, and for many years travelled with the Indian mails between London and Brindisi.

Mr. JOHN SHAW-KENNEDY, of Kirkmichael, Maybole, N.B., died at his London residence, 1 South Eaton-place, on the 23rd December, 1905, in his eightieth year.

He was the only son of the late General Sir James Shaw-Kennedy, K.C.B., a famous 43rd officer, (then Shaw) in the Peninsula, and General Robert Craufurd's devoted Aide-de-camp.

John Shaw-Kennedy joined the 43rd as Ensign, 9th May, 1845, subsequently became Aide-de-camp to General Thorne, and retired in 1852. He afterwards served in the Ayrshire Volunteers.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

CAPTAIN ROBERT OCTAVIUS CUMMING,

52nd Light Infantry, 1842.

[Uniform worn by the 52nd in Canada.]

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

NOTICE.

THE Editor will gratefully welcome any hints or suggestions which readers of THE CHRONICLE may feel inclined to offer, and he desires to express a hope that anyone who possesses pictures, sketches, diaries, etc., of Regimental interest will communicate with him.

To old Officers he would point out that incidents of their service, however trifling they may appear to be, cannot fail to be of interest to the present generation of Regimental soldiers.

Subscribers who have not already done so will greatly oblige by giving a standing order to their bankers to pay their subscriptions to Messrs. Cox & Co. annually on the 1st January.

The following rules are repeated for the information of new Contributors:—

1. Write distinctly (or type-write) on one side of the paper only, leaving a narrow margin.
2. Number the pages throughout.
3. Send in as early as possible.
4. Write proper names in imitation of ROMAN TYPE.

Communications should be addressed to—

LIEUT.-COLONEL MOCKLER-FERRYMAN,
Broadway House,
Sandhurst,
Berks.

Subscribers can obtain extra copies of this Volume at 6*s.*, *the price to non-subscribers is* 10*s.* 6*d.*

A few copies of some of the previous thirteen Volumes can still be had.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

INDEX.

Acton, H. L. B., 29.
Adair, H. A., 88, 276.
Adams, H. C., 276, 290.
Aldred, A. D. R., 26, 27. 31, 33, 43, 70.
Amyatt-Burney, H. A., 30.
Angrove, J., 283.
Annesley, C. A. J., 26, 27, 31, 33, 44, 55, 64.
Arbuthnot, H. H., 284.
Arbuthnot, W., 289.
Archdall, J., 225.
Army Reserve. *See* Reserve.
Atkinson, W., 262.

Badajos, Storming of, 142.
Bagshawe, F. W., 29.
Bailie, T. M., 88.
Baillie, M. H., 283.
Baldwin, J. H., 287.
Ballard, J. A., 26, 27, 48, 50.
Banbrick, H., 283.
Barclay, R., 284.
Barlow, G. W., 284.
Barrett, J. C., 285.
Barth, Casey, 286.
Bartlett, A. J. N., 26, 27, 48, 50, 88.
Barton, D. J., 30, 278.
Bayley, A. G., 26, 27, 31, 33, 38, 42, 43, 62, 86, 87.
Bayley, J. A., 241 *et seq.*, 262.
Beavan, S. P., 283.
Bell, J., 284.
Bell, W., 286, 288.
Bentham, J., 287, 289.
Berkeley, G., 282.
Birch, G. Wyrley, 287.
Birkenhead, Wreck of, 239.
Black, G., 284.
Blackwood, R., 284.
Blake, W. L. F., 29.
Blane, S. J., 88, 262.
Blewitt, G., 27, 37, 39, 42, 43, 62, 86.
Blois, W., 287, 289.
Booth, C., 284.
Booth, H., 282, 286, 288.
Bourke, U. J. D., 26, 27, 48, 50, 51, 88.
Bower, E. T. C., 30.
Boys, T., 283.
Bradshaw, J. H. 262.
Bramwell, J., 136, 283.
Brock, S., 282.
Broke, H. G., 284.
Brooke, R. R. M., 26, 27, 48, 50, 53, 54, 55.
Brooke-Popham, H. R. M., 26, 27, 48, 51, 62, 88.
Brown, Court, 285.
Brown, G., 282.
Brown, G. (Asst.-Surgeon, 43rd), 286.
Brown, W., (M.D.), 289.
Brown. *See* Darell-Brown.
Browne, A. A. C. J., 286.
Brownrigg, R., 284.
Brownrigg, M. S., 88.
Bruce, C. G., 29.
Bruere, H., 286, 288.
Brunton, R., 283.
Budd, N. A. H., 29.
Buchanan, J., 282.
Bugles, 171.
Bull, F. G., 289.
Bull, J. F., 217.
Burn, A. G., 29.
Burney. *See* Amyatt-Burney.
Burroughs, R. D., 262.
Butler, P., 285.
Butler, Walter, 276, 287.
Byam, W. G., 286.

Digitized by Google

Caçadores, 106–169 *passim.*
Calvert, F., 284.
Cameron, Ewen, 282.
Campbell, Duncan, 181, 198, 283.
Campbell, G., 226, 228, 231, 235, 252, 257, 262, 289.
Campbell, J. (Qtr.-Master), 285.
Campbell, P., 284.
Campbell, R., 284.
Capel, T., 282.
Cardew, F. G., 29.
Cardwell, C. A., 26, 27, 28.
Carfrae, C. F. K., 27, 65.
Carroll, R., 283.
Carter, J. C., 88.
Carter, L. J., 26, 27, 28, 48, 50.
Casualties, Peninsular War, 106–169; New Orleans, 195.
Cavendish, W. H. F., 289.
Chalmers, W., 284.
Chaloner, W., 287.
Champ, T., 282.
Chapman, J., 282.
Chestnut Troop, 106–169 *passim.*
Chichester, C. O. 88.
Childers, E. M., 26, 27, 51, 54, 56, 63, 88.
Cholmondeley, T. G., 288.
Churchill, F., 29.
Ciudad Rodrigo, Storming of, 136, 168.
Clark, J., 283.
Clark, P. T., 26, 27, 34, 40, 41, 47, 67, 74, 78, 81, 86, 87.
Clayton, E. R., 26, 27, 49, 88.
Cleghorn, G, 285.
Clements, W. S., 286.
Clive. *See* Windsor-Clive.
Coates, Baker, 284.
Cobb, C. H., 26, 27, 28, 88.
Cockraft, W. W. J., 287.
Cocks. *See* Somers-Cocks.
Colborne, J., 118, 133, 136.
Cole, A. L., 288.
Collins, R. W. G., 30.
Colonel-in-Chief. *See* Portugal, King of.
Colours, 38, 171.
Colvile, F. M., 88, 104, 280.
Colvile, G. N., 26, 27, 28, 88.
Connell, C. E. H., 29.
Considine, J., 283, 286.
Considine, W. 223, 286.
Cooke, J. H., 170–203, 283.
Coote, J. C., 288.
Corbett-Winder, W., 276.
Cottage Homes, 89.
Cotton, H. R. S., 30.
Cowburn, T. B. 276.
Cowley Barracks, 103.
Cox, F. W. H., 29.
Cradock, J. F., 282.
Craufurd, General Robert, Funeral, 138.
Creighton, J., 282.
Cross, J., 284, 287.
Crosse, A. T., 88, 276.
Crosse, C. K., 88, 262, 276.
Cruise, W., 284.
Cumin, W., 283.
Cumming, R. O., 228.
Currie, J. H., 130, 144, 166, 284.
Cuyler, Sir C., 26, 27, 28.

Dalzell, A. E., 29, 88.
Dalzell. R., 282.
Dalzell Trust, 90.
D'Arcy, E., 198, 283.
Darell-Brown, H. F., 26, 27, 48, 50, 71.
Davies, F. J., 284.
Davies, H. R., 26, 27, 28, 88.
Davis, H. S., 225, 226, 289.
Davy, J. D. W., 26, 27, 48, 50, 51, 83, 88.
Dawson, C., 166, 285.
Dawson, H. 284.
Deedes, H. 287.
Denison, C. A., 218, 225.
Dennis, J. L., 262, 275.
Deshon, P., 282.
DeWinton, D., 225.
Digby, H. R., 284.
Digby, T., 283.
Diggle, C., 284.
Dillon, H. M., 26, 27, 28, 48, 50, 51, 52, 63.
Dobbs, A. H. 29.
Dobbs, John, 284.
Dobbs, Joseph, 136, 284.
Dodington. *See* Marriott-Doddington.
Donkin, G. D., 289.
Douglas, A., 284.
Douglas, J. G., 109, 278, 284.
Dowbiggen, W. H., 285.
Drage, G., 29.
Dress, 55, 91, 171, 228, 286 (*footnote*).
Ducat, C. C., 29.
Duffy, J., 134, 282.

Digitized by Google

Eccles, R., 29, 88.
Eden, A. J. F., 26, 27, 31, 33, 35, 38, 67.
Edge, E., 282.
Edwardes, A. C , 29.
Egerton, Wilbraham, 286, 288.
Elers, R., 282.
Elliott, J., 283.
Erraght, L., 282.
Estcourt, J. B. B., 286, 288.
Eustace, A. T., 287.
Evelegh, F. J., 30, 63.
Evelegh, R. C., 26, 27, 48, 50.
Ewart, J. F., 106, *et seq.;* 284.

Fairtlough, C. E. G. M., 30.
Falcon, R. W., 29.
Fane, H. G., 88.
Fanshawe, H. D., 289.
Fanshawe, R., 26, 27, 48, 52, 82, 88, 279.
Farmer, G., 26, 27, 28, 64.
Faunce, R. de L., 29.
Feilden, R. M., 26, 27, 28, 88.
Fergusson, A. J., 26, 27, 49.
Fergusson, G., 282.
Fergusson, Sir James, 136, 221, 238, 282, 287, 289.
Ferryman. *See* Mockler-Ferryman.
Fitzgerald, C., 27. (*formerly* Healy.), 26, 27, 48, 50, 64, 88.
FitzGibbon, L., 276.
Fletcher, R. J., 286.
Foljambe, G. W. F. S., 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 42, 43, 65.
Ford, Johnson, 286, 288.
Forester, C. W., 217, 231, 233, 276, 287, 289.
Forlong, J., 286, 288.
Forrest, C. E., 26, 27, 31, 87.
Fraser, D., 283.
Fraser, W., 286, 288.
Frederick, R., 283.
Freer, D. G., 268, 288.
Freer, E., 283.
Freer, W., 282.
French, H. S., 289.
French, R., 287, 289.
Frith, C. H., 26, 27, 48, 50, 82, 88.
Fuentes d'Onoro, 115.
Fuller, J. F. C., 26, 27, 31, 33, 35, 43, 64, 65.
Fuller, T. P., 166, 284.
Fyler, F. J. F., 276.

Galeani, M. (Surgeon), 286.
Gardiner, C. J., 286.
Gawler, G., 287.
Gibbes, J. E. L., 29.
Gibbs, E., 133, 134, 182, 189, 191, 284.
Gibson, E., 289.
Gibson, J. B., 287.
Gifford, R. F., Lord, 289.
Gifford, T., 108, 284.
Girardot, J. F., 239.
Gilchrist J. (afterwards Gillkrest), 283, 286.
Godsal, P. T., 276.
Godfree, J., 287.
Gogarty, H. A., 262.
Gordon, T., 283.
Gore, C., 283.
Goren, B. R., 29.
Gough, E., 289.
Gough, W. A., 277.
Green-Wilkinson, F., 26, 27, 88.
Grey, C., 286.
Grey, H. C., 218, 289.
Gunning, J., 215.
Gunning, W. O., 287, 289.
Gurwood, J., 136, 168, 284.

Hale, W. A., 289.
Hall, G., 289.
Hamilton, D. J., 284.
Hamilton, K. R., 26, 27, 28, 31, 62, 63, 88.
Hamilton, W. (Asst.-Surgeon, 43rd), 288.
Hammick, S. F., 26, 27, 31, 73, 88.
Hammick, St. V. A., 88.
Hampden, O. R. L., 26, 27, 31, 33, 38, 63, 74.
Hanbury-Williams, J., 29.
Harden, A. H., 26, 27, 43, 51, 52, 63, 88.
Harman, R., 290.
Harvest, A., 284.
Harvest, H., 282.
Harris, Jonah, 286, 287.
Hatfield, J., 215, 216.
Havanna, Capture of, 215.
Havelock, T., 283.
Haverfield, W. 282, 286.
Hay, W., 285.
Healy, *See* Fitzgerald.
Hearne, D. J., 282.
Henley, A , 276.
Henley, C. F., 26, 27, 31, 33, 41, 42, 67, 87.

Digitized by Google

Hermon-Hodge, R. E. U., 26, 31, 33, 40, 43, 64, 74, 87.
Herries, W. R., 288.
Higgins, C. G., 26, 27, 31, 33, 42, 43, 87.
Hill, E. R., 183, 201.
Hill, J., 29.
Hill, J. M., 283.
Hill, R. K., 287, 289.
Hill, Lord W. F. A., 288.
Hobkirk, S., 282.
Hodgson, A. T., 283.
Hodson, G B., 29.
Holden, H. N., 29.
Holford, H. G., 276.
Holford, J. P., 285.
Holmes, G., 282.
Holloway, B., 29.
Holloway, E. L., 29.
Holt, F. V., 27, 54, 64.
Hood, G., 286, 288.
Hopkins. J. P., 282.
Hoste, J. W., 288.
Houlton, G., 282.
Howden, Lord, 286, 288.
Hughes, R. G. H., 26, 27, 48, 62, 82, 88.
Hughes, W. J. M., 287.
Hull, E., 282.
Hull, J. W., 282.
Hull, Trevor, 215, 216.
Hume, T. D., 288.
Hunt, J. P., 284.
Hunter, W. C., 26, 27, 28.
Hutchinson, S., 285.

Indian Mutiny, 241 *et seq.*
Ingham, W. J., 262.
Innes, C. A., 262.
Ivey, T., 26, 27, 32, 45.

Jackson, G., 282.
Jackson, H., 284.
Jarvis, J. G., 217–238, 289.
Johnson, George (43rd), 282, 286.
Johnston, H. W., 29.
Johnstone, George, 142.
Johnstone, J., 88, 278.
Jones, Lawrence, 217, 289.
Jones, Pryce, 285.
Jones, W., 108, 136, 284.
Jones, W. (Surgeon, 43rd), 283.
Julian, T. A., 262, 275.

Kennedy. *See* Shaw-Kennedy.
Kenney, C., 285.
Keppel, E. G. W., 286, 288.
Kerrich, G., 29.
Keyworth, R. D., 26, 27, 56, 65, 73, 88.
King, R. D., 287.
King, T., 26, 27, 56.
Kinloch, C., 284.
Kingscote, H., 276.
Kirkpatrick, E. H., 26, 27, 31, 33, 40, 44.
Knott, W., 262.
Knox, J., 284.

Lalor, T., 283.
Lambert, R., 288.
Lamotte, F. G. L., 26, 27, 31, 34, 35, 40, 43, 67, 70, 74, 87.
Langton, R. G. A., 284.
Lawford, E. M., 29, 88.
Lenthall, E. H., 27, 65.
Lethbridge, E. A. E., 26, 27, 31, 33, 37, 40, 62, 83, 99.
Lifford, R., 108, 285.
Light Division, 106–159.
Lindsay, C. H., 288.
Livesay, W., 89, 290.
Lloyd, T., 282.
Logan, R. M., 88.
Logan, R. O., 26, 27, 31, 33, 34, 42, 62, 78.
Love, G. H., 285, 287.
Love, J. F., 114, 284.
Luard, R. C., 26, 30, 62, 63, 88.
Lunn, J. C., 282.
Lushington, M. 286.

Macartney, W., 287.
McDermid, J., 282.
Mackay, R. A., 285.
McKenzie, T., 282.
MacLean, J., 283.
McLeod, C., 282.
McNair, J., 284, 287.
McNeil, Roderick, 284.
MacPherson, P., 283.
Madden, W., 282.
Madden, W. S., 284.
Madrid, Occupation of, 157.
Maitland, H. J., 284.
Maling, J., 285.
Marriott-Dodington, W., 26, 27, 48, 50, 55, 88, 105.

Digitized by Google

Mathewes, J. R., 29.
Mayne, C. 283.
Meade, John, 288.
Medals, 205, 278, 279.
Mein, W., 108, 130, 134, 284.
Merry, A., 284.
Meyricke, J. (also written Mericke), 184, 283.
Millar, J., 288.
Mills, Major (52nd), 230, 235.
Mitchell, C. J., 26, 27, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 88.
Moberley, F. J., 29.
Mockler, G. F., 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 38, 64, 79, 103.
Mockler-Ferryman, A. F., 30.
Money, A. C., 88.
Monins, W., 278, 284.
Monson, D. J., 241, 262.
Montagu, G., 287.
Montgomery, Alex., 215, 216.
Moore, Sir J., 278.
Moorsom, W. S., 168, 287.
Morgan, J., 287, 289.
Morrison, W., 282.
Morland, W. E. T., 26, 27, 31, 33, 43, 64, 83, 87, 96.
Mounted Infantry, 53, 54.
Mundy, G. C., 288.
Murchison, R. P., 282.
Murphy, B., 282, 283.
Murray, George, 218, 231, 233, 289.
Mutiny, Indian, 241 *et seq.*

Napier, G. F. S., 30.
Napier, G. T., 108, 135, 136, 284.
Napier, G. T. C., 289.
Napier, W. F. P., 282.
Nason, J., 283.
Neale, E. H., 282.
New Orleans, 170-203.
Newton-King, F. J., 30, 279.
New Zealand, 104.
Nicklin, A. H., 26, 29, 48, 65.
Nisbet, H. C., 26, 27, 31, 52, 53, 63.
Norman, A. C., 29.
Norris, H. C., 276.
Norton, C. F., 287.

Oakes, H., 284.
O'Connell, J., 283.
O'Connell, R., 283.
Odell, W. H., 277.
O'Flaherty, G., 282.
Oglander, H., 282.
O'Hara, R., 284.
O'Leary, O., 285.
Ormsby, J., 284.
Osborn, P. B., 26, 27, 28, 63.
Osborne, H. B., 292.
Oswald, W. A., 29.
Owen, R. C. R., 26, 27, 28.
Owen, W., 30.
Oxenden, W. D., 288.

Paget, C., 284.
Paget, H. W., 288.
Paget, S. H., 289.
Palmes, Bryan, 284.
Parr, B. C., 26, 27, 31, 33, 65, 80, 83, 99, 101.
Parr, C., 26, 27, 28, 56.
Patrickson, C. C., 282.
Pattenson, C. Tylden, 136, 282.
Payler, J., 284.
Payne, E. H., 29
Pearson, C. C., 26, 27, 28, 48, 50, 52, 64.
Pearson, T. A., 288.
Peel, A. L., 276.
Peel, C. L., 276.
Peninsular War, 106-169, 205.
Pitts, J., 282, 283.
Plowden, F. H., 29, 278.
Pocklington, E. H. F., 217, 223, 234, 235, 276, 289.
Pollock, J. A., 26, 27, 31, 33, 39, 67, 70, 78.
Pollock, S., 282.
Ponsonby, A. W. N., 26, 27, 48, 50, 88.
Poole. C., 284.
Pope-Hennessy, L. H. R., 26, 27, 28, 63.
Popham. *See* Brooke-Popham.
Porter, R. W., 277.
Portugal, King of, 26, 27.
Pratt, Lord C. R., 291.
Prendergast, C. G., 29.
Prendergast, C. M., 277.
Prentis, W. S., 29.
Price, B., 282.
Priestly, G., 288.
Pritchard, S. D., 112, 285, 287.
Proctor, J., 282.

Digitized by Google

Ramsey, T., 284.
Rand, S., 288.
Ratcliffe, T., 284.
Reilly, B. R., 277.
Rentall, W., 284.
Reserve, Army, 58.
Reynett, J. H., 114, 284.
Richards, C. H., 26, 29, 63.
Richards, J., 283.
Rideout, F. C. W., 29.
Ridewood, H., 284.
Ridout, G., 282.
Ripley, W., 285.
Rivett-Carnac, P. T., 30.
Robson, J., 283.
Ross, J., 284.
Ross, W., 26, 27.
Rowan, C., 284.
Rowan, C. (Paymaster), 285.
Rowan, W., *Frontispiece;* 284.
Royds, W., 284.
Ruck Keene, H. L., 26, 27, 28.
Rylance, T., 282.

Sabugal, 111, 168.
St. John, G. F. B., 287.
Salamanca, 151.
Salkeld, R. E., 26, 27, 28.
Sanders, F. P., 288.
Sanderson, A. E., 27, 64.
Sanford, H. A., 291.
Scott, C. L., 26, 27, 31, 33, 44, 62, 88.
Scott, F, W. M. D., 278.
Scott, L. F., 26, 27, 28.
Scott, Samuel, 285.
Scott, Lord Walter, 276.
Shaw, A., 284, 285.
Shaw, B. H., 26, 27, 28, 48, 50, 51, 53, 64, 65, 88, 279.
Shaw-Kennedy, J. (formerly Shaw), 282.
Shaw-Kennedy, J., 292.
Sheddon, J., 284.
Sherran, W., 282.
Signalling, 37.
Simpson, R., 282.
Simpson, R. V., 26, 27, 31, 33, 39, 74, 83, 84, 85, 95.
Simpson, T., 262.
Skene, A., 222, 289.
Skipwith, H., 288.
Smart, G. J., 287.
Smith, J. W., 286.
Smith, Robert, 285.
Snodgrass, K., 284.
Somers-Cocks, E. L., 88, 277.
Somerset, Lord F., 282.
Spence, T., 289.
Spencer. A. A., 286, 288.
Stanhope, P. S., 30, 88.
Stannard, B., 29, 278.
Stanton, E. A., 26, 27, 28.
Stapleton, F. H., 26, 27, 32, 38, 39, 46, 63, 83, 86, 87.
States, 1*st Battalion*, 33, 34, 37, 41, 43, 45, 46; 2*nd Battalion*, 50, 52, 53; *Depôt*, 57.
Steele, A., 191, 202, 283.
Stephens, R., 26, 27, 31, 33, 65, 78, 83, 87, 99, 101, 102.
Stephenson, J., 282.
Stewart, A. C., 29.
Stewart, R., 282.
Stewart, W. H. M., 29.
Stopford, F. J., 277.
Stopford, W. J., 88, 262, 276.
Strachan, J. A., 26, 56, 62, 88.
Streatfield, S. R., 287, 289.
Strode, T. L., 282.
Sullivan, G. A., 26, 27, 31, 33, 42, 43, 80.
Surtees, V. A., 289.
Swan, G. C., 287.
Swinburn, J., 282.
Synge, G. C., 246, 262.

Taggart, C., 282.
Talavera, March to, 169.
Talbot, F. A. B., 30, 88.
Talbot, G., 286, 288.
Tarver, F. F., 26, 27, 31, 33. 37, 64.
Taylor, F. H., 29.
Temple, H., 284.
Thomas, James, 286, 288.
Thompson, W., 283.
Thorne, A. C. D., 29.
Thring, R. H. D., 29.
Tierney, T., 286.
Trench, F. le P., 253, 262.
Trench, R. le P., 217, 218, 225, 276, 284.
Troup, C. J. R., 257, 262.
Tryon, S., 286, 288.
Tufton, H., 286.
Tunnard, L., 26, 27, 48, 50, 82.
Twopeny, R., 289.
Tylden, J. M., 282.

Digitized by Google

Vigors, J. A., 218, 254, 262, 287, 289.
Villiers, E., 88.
Vivian, W., 287.

Walker, David, 285.
Walker, Sir G. T., 287, 289.
Walker, T. (Asst.-Surgeon), 285.
Ward, C., 284.
Ward, H. F., 29.
Ward, Hunter, 286.
Ward, L. E. S., 26, 27, 28.
Ward, W. A., 286.
Wardlaw, J., 284.
Waterloo Campaign, 207–214.
Watt, R. E., 26, 27, 28, 88, 277.
Weatherby, H. T., 26, 27, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 82, 88.
Wells, Joseph, 282.
West, C. R., 288.
Wetherall, A., 287.
Whalley, F., 284.
Whalley, R., 283.
Whichcote, T., 284.
White, E. D., 26, 27, 28, 88.
Wilberforce, R. G., 262.
Wilkie, C. J., 26, 27, 28.
Wilkinson, T., 191, 283.
Wilkinson, F. G. *See* Green-Wilkinson.
Williams, David, 286.
Williams, J., 285.
Williams, J. H. *See* Hanbury-Williams.
Wilson, Henry, 287.
Wingfield, R., 262.
Windsor-Clive, G. W., 88, 262, 276.
Winterbottom, J., 284, 285, 287, 289.
Wood, C., 284.
Wood, H. L., 26, 27, 31, 33, 35, 42, 52, 64, 83.
Woodgate, J., 284.
Woods, G., 285.
Wright, C. R., 286, 288.
Wrottesley, C. A., 286.

Yorke, C., 284.
Yorke, G. M., 287.
Young, George, 284.
Young, Gerald H. B., 88.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

[9599.—5/06.]

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google